



observatorio**web**
por una internet sin discriminación

2023

ANTISEMITISM ON THE INTERNET

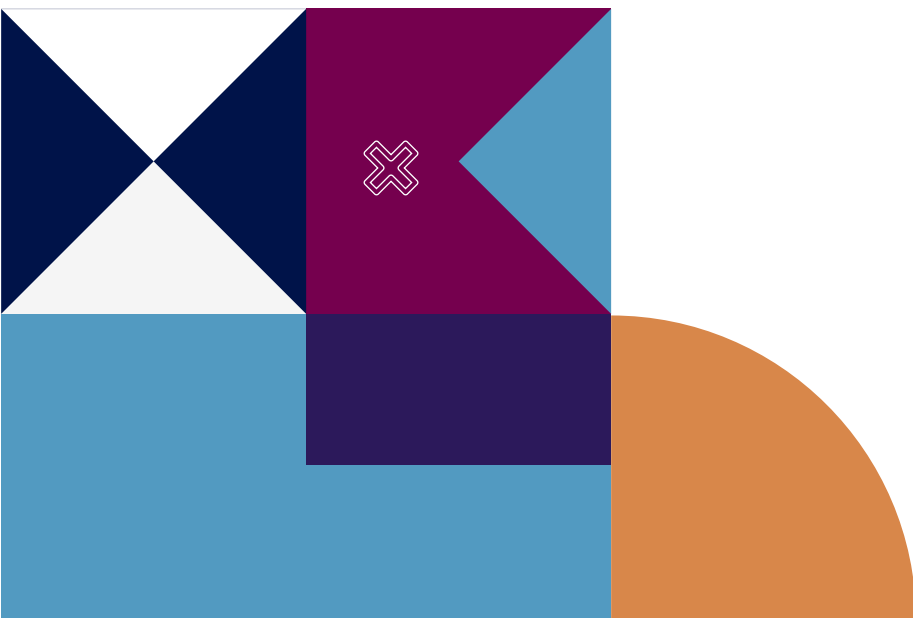
Annual Report

Ariel Seidler y Ariel Grosman



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Introduction

Since its creation in 2010, the Web Observatory has been responsible for monitoring social networks to understand and act against antisemitism and hate speech on the Internet. The narrowing of the digital gap, the multiplicity of platforms and the volume of content recorded on networks make this task increasingly difficult. To this complexity, in 2023 a particularity was added: the events that occurred since October 7 in Israel and the Gaza Strip. These events – which marked a before and after – generated reconsiderations in terms of antisemitism and Jewish life in general. From that date on, Jewish communities were transformed. The Internet and social networks turned their attention to the terrible events that occurred in southern Israel, as well as the response of governments, Jewish communities, and civil organizations.

Although antisemitism is a phenomenon that is thousands of years old, and has circulated on the Internet since its inception, there has been a resurgence of hatred towards Jews as a consequence of the war in the Middle East. As shown in the information collected for this document, antisemitism did not emerge during the Israeli response to the attacks carried out by Hamas, but rather occurred on October 7, when the worst news about the terrorist aggression by Hamas was arriving in Israel.

To understand antisemitism on social networks, we must understand the context in which we live. According to the Korean philosopher Byung-Chul Han, we live in times of “infocracy”, the information regime, which undermines our democracies. The excess of information, the infinite amount of data that we produce and that surrounds us, shape our existence. The circulation of conspiracy theories, *fake news* and misinformation are gaining ground in this “post-truth” era, where – precisely – truth and veracity are becoming less and less important. Furthermore, the short-termism of information is a phenomenon that does not favor democratic life. This is scenario in which the actions of Hamas take effect and antisemitic messages emerge, not only in the world offline, but also in its digital communication. An example of this is what happened on October 17, when

images of explosions at the Al-Ahli Hospital located in Gaza began to circulate. Hamas authorities quickly blamed Israel and reported that 500 people were murdered. Social networks and the press echoed. But hours later, it was proven that the rocket had been launched from Gaza and hit the hospital parking lot. In this case, as demonstrated later, misinformation played a critical role in contributing to the rise of antisemitism. Another example is the strategic communication manual for social networks of the Hamas group, which defines the discursive lines for the different scenarios of the conflict¹. The truth is that hate speech, organized even by heads of state, has an impact on isolated users who browse the networks, causing it to increase. This phenomenon was observed during the pandemic, with the proliferation of conspiracy theories and groups that promote hatred against various groups. It is something that we also notice today with the antisemitism that became visible and palpable mainly after last October 7.

The following sections present the results of the analysis carried out on the content of searches on Google and YouTube; of user comments on digital media websites and *fan pages* from Facebook, and in posts from platform X (ex-Twitter). The almost 20 million contents collected are compared with the results obtained in previous editions to analyze how this phenomenon is evolving. Likewise, in some cases, a thematic segmentation is carried out to clearly understand how the Hamas attacks affected Israel. Finally, a series of events that were relevant during 2023 are detailed.

¹ <https://www.inss.org.il/publication/hamas-narrative/>



Jew-hatred: 2023 model

By Ruth Cohen-Dar

Director of the Department for Combating Antisemitism and Holocaust Remembrance of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In one of the last meetings I had with students from the United States, they asked me why people hate Jews. Within that seemingly naive question lies the attempt to get to the bottom of the oldest animosity in the history of human society. This animosity, which has accompanied the Jewish people since the dawn of time, is a phenomenon that changes shape and transforms depending on place and time, but never truly disappears. For certain periods it sinks beneath the surface, but then emerges in a powerful eruption at the first sign of crisis. In the years after the Holocaust, antisemitism was something to be ashamed of, something to hide. However, as the horrific events of the Holocaust recede from collective memory, antisemitism has infiltrated mainstream public discourse. Even in seemingly respectable and intellectual circles, such as college campuses, it often hides behind false claims of "human rights" and "justice," but in most cases we can easily identify what lies beneath the surface.

Attacks against Jews are increasing around the world; Antisemitic conspiracy theories promote hatred and fear, cross all levels of society, and influence the entire political spectrum. Today, hatred of Jews is found on both the political and ideological right and left and has unfortunately infiltrated the center as well. The language used by antisemites is often direct and clear, and sometimes sophisticated, but the intent is always obvious. Familiar stereotypes have been adapted to contemporary discourse to present the old, well-known narrative about crooked, greedy, terrible Jews whose very existence brings all evil to the world. If we add to this the central role of social networks, we find ourselves immersed in absolute chaos. The digital space allows viral distribution of toxic content at the click of a button to any corner of the world. Those who produce this poison no longer hide behind false names, some of them even have tens of millions of followers.

The State of Israel, homeland of the Jewish people, has a moral and ethical obligation toward every Jew and Israeli wherever they are. This is the fundamental principle according to which we operate at the Ministry of Diaspora Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Every diplomat serving Israel abroad operates according to this principle. Connecting with Jewish communities and organizations is an integral part of the work plan.

The State of Israel has a moral obligation, but each country that hosts Jews is responsible for ensuring their safety and basic rights as citizens. The right to self-determination, freedom of religion and worship, and free choice are fundamental rights of every person, including Jews and Israelis. It is important to emphasize that the phenomenon of antisemitism is not a Jewish problem, but, above all, a fundamental violation of basic human rights. It should be of interest to societies seeking peace and life to eradicate it. Antisemitism undermines the delicate fabric of every society and works against the basic principles of liberal democracy. Humanity cannot allow hatred towards Jews to flourish, because in the end it represents a danger to its own existence.

In the last two decades, we can see two parallel trends around the world. One is positive and the other is negative. On the positive side, we have seen a significant increase in the understanding of antisemitism and the recognition of its existence; a growing commitment by government authorities to act against it, and a vigilant public discourse that puts the concept on the agenda in many countries around the world. In the Middle East, the Abraham Accords gave hope for a change in the perception and treatment of Jews and Israelis in the region and created opportunities for partnerships and a dialogue of peace and tolerance. On the negative side, each year we saw a small or large increase in the scale of antisemitic incidents from the previous year. Social and

political processes caused the growth of extremes on both sides and the shrinking of the center. As antisemitic discourse became acceptable in the mainstream, the discourse became radicalized. Another central element is the role of social media platforms, which are a significant generator of antisemitism.

The massacre on October 7, on the holiday of Simchat Torah, was a horror spectacle of hatred towards Jews and desire for murder. The crimes committed by Hamas terrorists were based on abysmal hatred and a desire to destroy the Jews. This is also the narrative we hear in the real-time recordings from the killers' body cameras. Immediately, the day after the massacre, we saw an outbreak of antisemitic and anti-Israel incidents around the world. The wave that followed October 7 also strengthened a phenomenon that had already begun: the intersection of interests between parties that have nothing in common except hatred of Jews. We have seen users identified with the far right promoting anti-Israel/anti-Zionist content, along with the adoption of classic antisemitism language and ideas by groups identified with the left.

One of the key elements in creating the tsunami we are experiencing is digital space, which exists as a kind of parallel reality and yet is completely connected to physical space. What begins in digital space often finds violent expression in physical space. The massacre of October 7 and, even more so, the wave that we have been experiencing for the last five months will certainly leave its mark on Israeli society, not least on Jews as individuals and on Jewish life in the diaspora. One can go further and say that it will certainly leave its mark on human society.

We must come together, seek, and cultivate allies who will rise to the challenge in these difficult times, and join the fight for the character of democratic human society, seek peace, and promote the creation of a common space where everyone has a safe place to exist.

Main findings

Below, we present the main findings that emerged in 2023 from the analysis of posts on social network X, comments on Facebook, YouTube videos, search results on Google and user comments on digital media.

- ▶ On the **Google** search engine, a decrease in antisemitic content was observed, making it the year with the lowest level of antisemitism since the analysis began (2015). Positive content remains in line with previous years and represents around 70% of the total. It should be noted that an increase in antisemitism after October 7 is not recorded. Regarding antisemitic sites, the definition of the word "Jew" by the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE) and sites that promote anti-Zionism as a veiled form of antisemitism stand out.
- ▶ On **YouTube** a reduction in antisemitism was verified and 2023 is the year with the lowest level of this type of speech since the beginning of the series analyzed (2018-2023). The antisemitic video cases center on conspiracies about the supposed wealth of Jews and their money-making "tricks." Likewise, videos were collected proclaiming agreements between Nazis and Zionists for the establishment of the State of Israel.
- ▶ In user comments on 15 **Facebook** pages from the main media in Latin America and Spain, an antisemitism of 9.70% was observed over the total content collected, and a significant growth was recorded after the terrorist attacks in Israel. Until October 6, antisemitism was observed in the order of 3.61%, the lowest in the series analyzed. But since October 7, antisemitism has almost tripled, reaching 10.35% of the total.
- ▶ Likewise, in nominal terms there was an exponential increase in comments on the *fan pages* from **Facebook** of the media in the region and Spain, with 2023 being the year with the greatest amount of content collected on that social network. Since last October 7, antisemitic content represents 88.64% of the annual total collected.
- ▶ It is worth highlighting the large amount of antisemitic content analyzed on the **X platform** (ex-Twitter) before and after October 7, 2023, which was the year with the highest volume of content analyzed since the beginning of the series.
- ▶ On that platform, annual antisemitism reaches 12.83%, with a strong difference before and after that date: it was 9.29% during the first nine months of the year and rose to 14.83% as of October.
- ▶ Regarding **digital media sites** in the region, 15.02% of antisemitic user comments were collected compared to the total. The number experienced an increase compared to previous years and was above the historical average of antisemitism (14.37%). Although the behavior by country is uneven, for the third consecutive year Uruguay was ranked as the country with the highest percentage of discriminatory content. On the other hand, there was no clear impact of the war in the Middle East on the level of antisemitism in the countries analyzed, although unequal behavior was found between them.

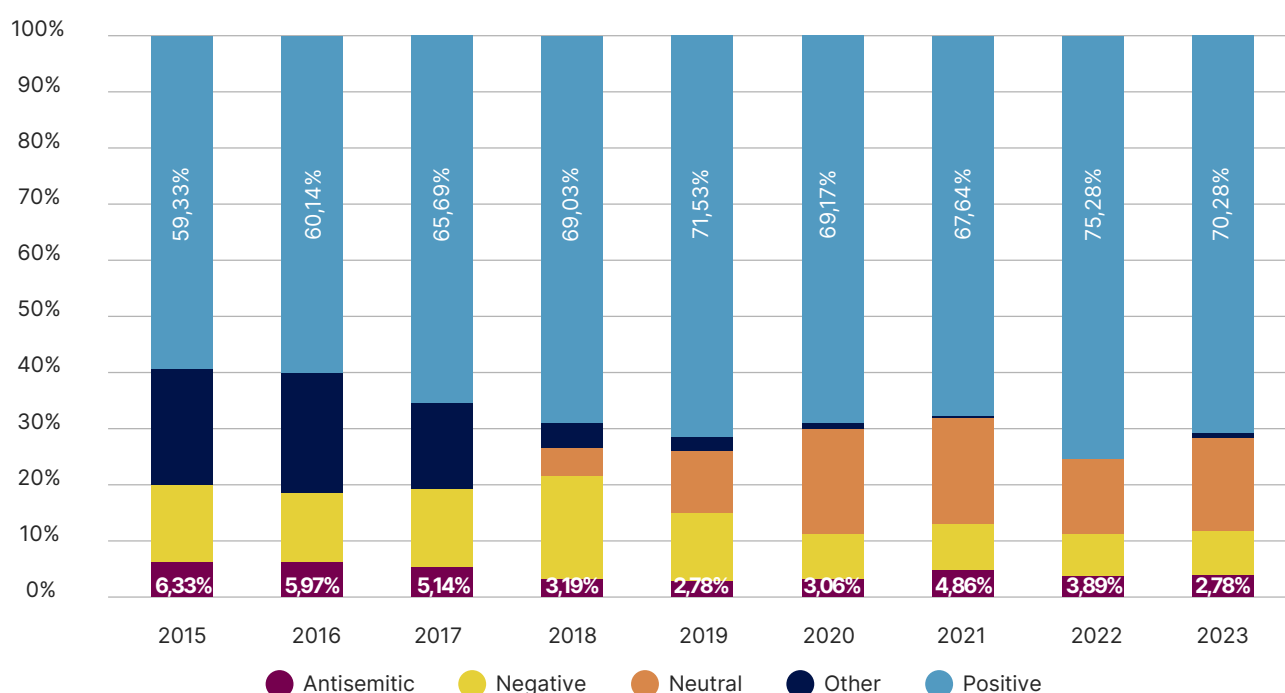
Google

For some decades, Google has been the favorite tool for users to search for any type of information on the Web. So much so, that the verb "google" was incorporated into our daily vocabulary. Although today social networks are the platforms where people spend the most time, the Google search engine is among the most visited Internet pages and concentrates 90% of the search engine market².

This section analyzes the main results of the searches related to Judaic topics. According to the data collected, in 2023 antisemitism remains at low levels. With a decrease of just over one point compared to the previous year, it is the lowest value in the series analyzed along with the one recorded in 2019 (2.78%).

CHART 1

Google results analysis (2015–2023)



Source: Web Observatory (2023).

Regarding the topics where search results with antisemitic content are observed, as in previous years, the majority falls on the terms "Zionism" and "Jewish." In 2023, 90% of these correspond to the topic "Zionism" and the remaining 10% to "Jewish."

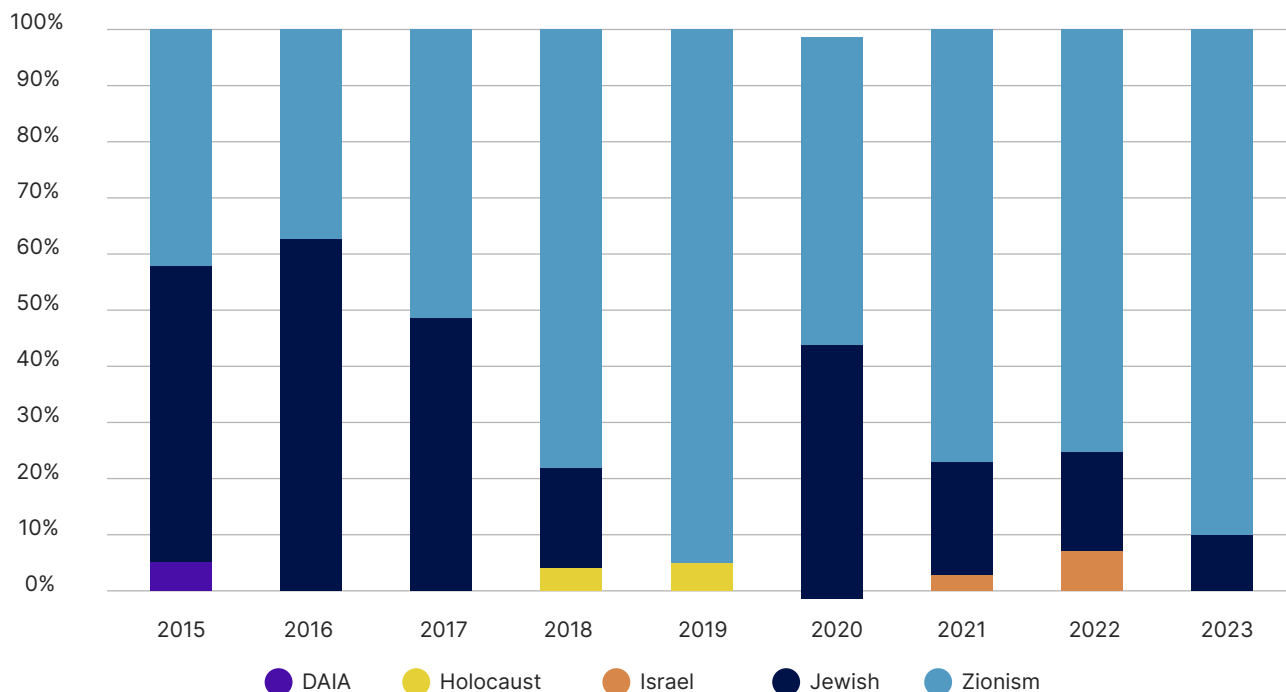
It should be noted that among the main results is the still current definition of the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE) which, in one of its meanings, characterizes the Jewish term as "Saying of a person: Greedy or usurer. Used as offensive or discriminatory."³

² <https://gs.statcounter.com/search-engine-market-share>

³ <https://dle.rae.es/jud%C3%ADo>

CHART 2

Google results with antisemitic content according to associated concept (2015–2023)

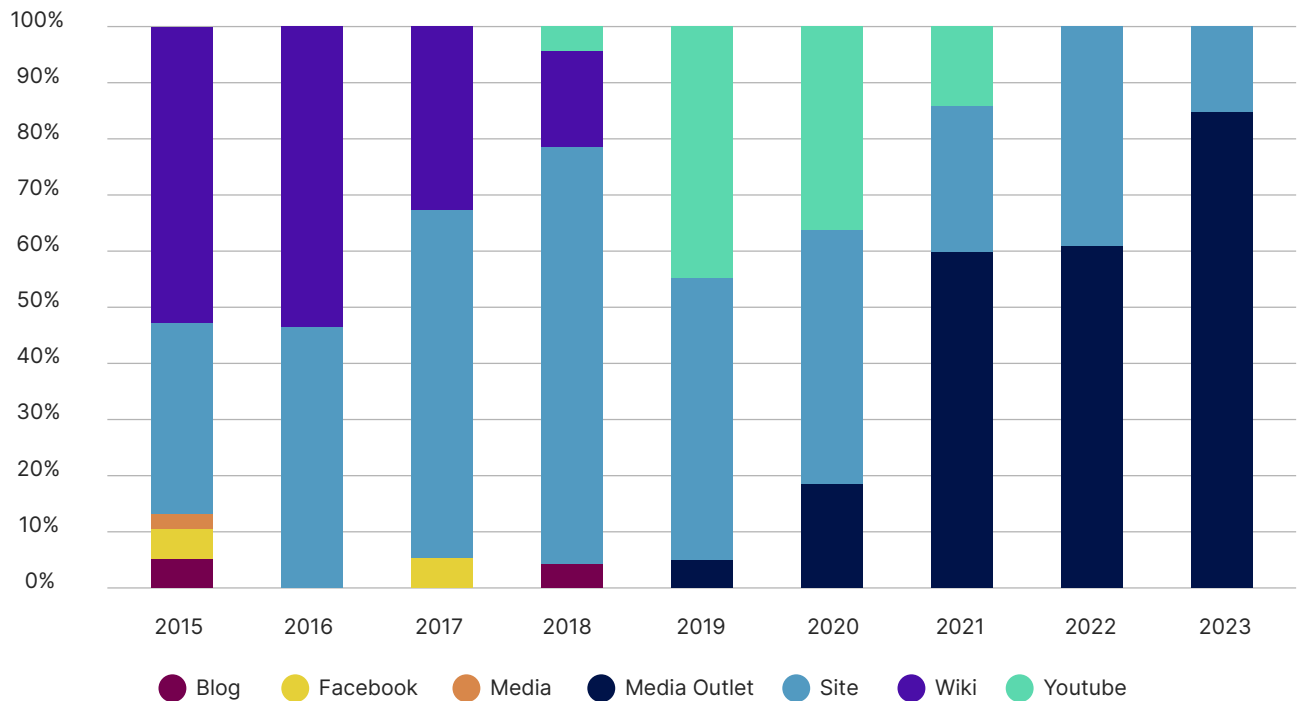


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

Since 2021, media portals represent – in most cases – the source where antisemitic content is hosted and, during 2023, they concentrated 82.36%. Another fact to highlight is that, in the main searches, no videos from the YouTube platform with antisemitic content were collected.

CHART 3

Google results with antisemitic content according to type of source (2015–2023)



Source: Web Observatory (2023).



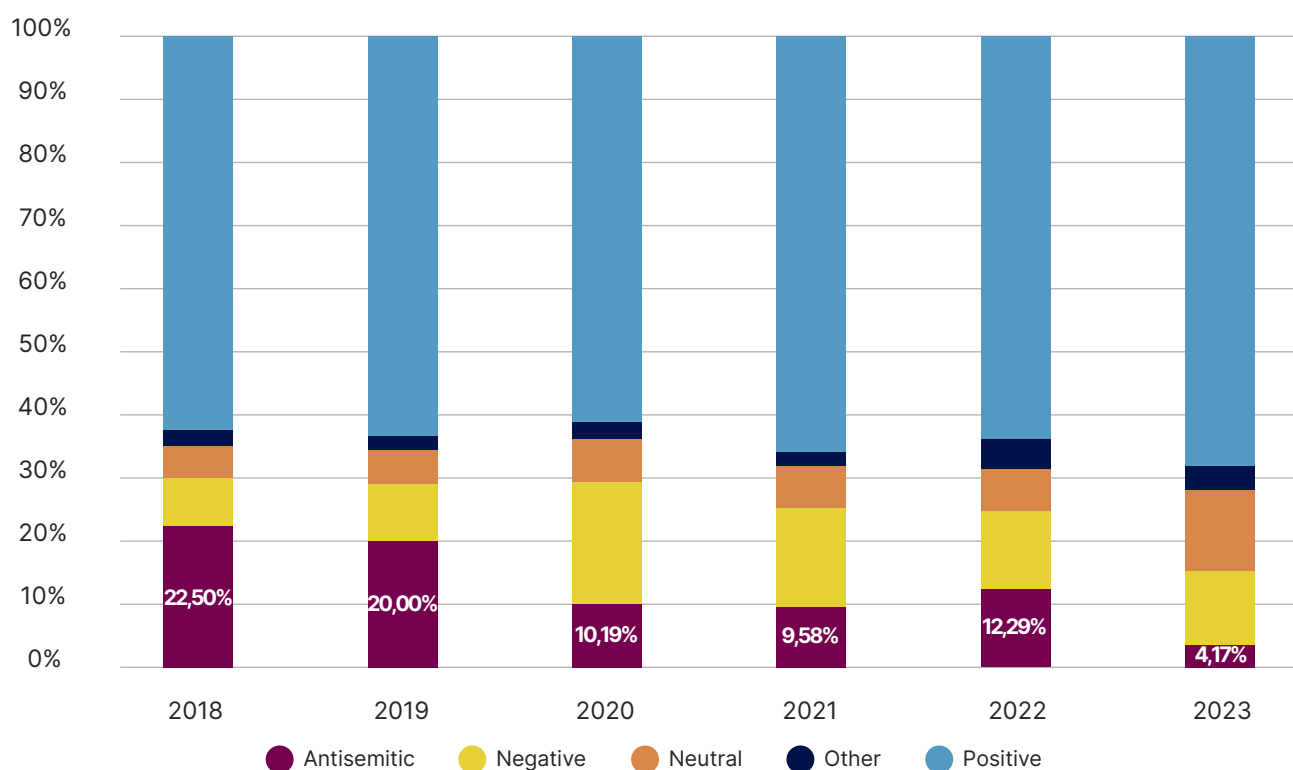
YouTube

This section analyzes the main results of the searches related to Judaic YouTube topics. Being the main repository and audiovisual transmission channel on the Internet, and one of the most consulted sites in the world, this social network (owned by Google) also serves as an educational and entertainment platform for millions of people.

In 2023, which is the year with the lowest level of antisemitic content collected since the beginning of the series analyzed, a sharp drop in this content is observed compared to 2022.

CHART 4

YouTube results analysis (2018–2023)

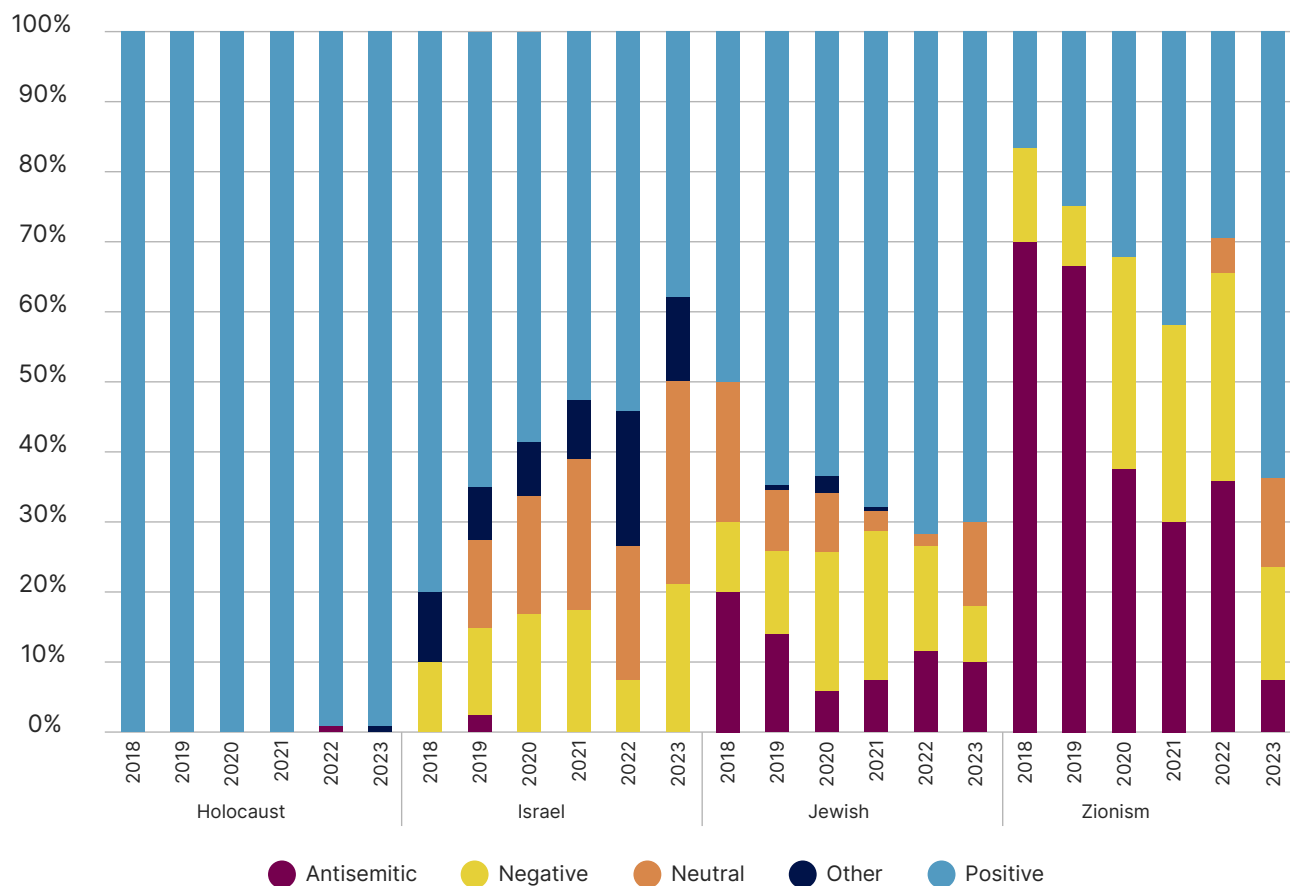


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

Within the category of antisemitic content, and even given the aforementioned decrease in the general level of this type of speech on YouTube, the topics “Zionism” and “Jewish” remain the only ones with hate content. Within the first group, videos related to the media that raise domination conspiracies and parallels between Zionism and Nazism are collected. In the second group, content with prejudices about the fortune of Jews and their ability to earn money stands out, with expressions such as *“The biggest secret of the Jews for wealth and money that they don’t want you to know”*. As in the search engine, among the main results there were no contents that deny or trivialize the Holocaust.

CHART 5

YouTube results analysis by theme (2018-2022)



Source: Web Observatory (2023).

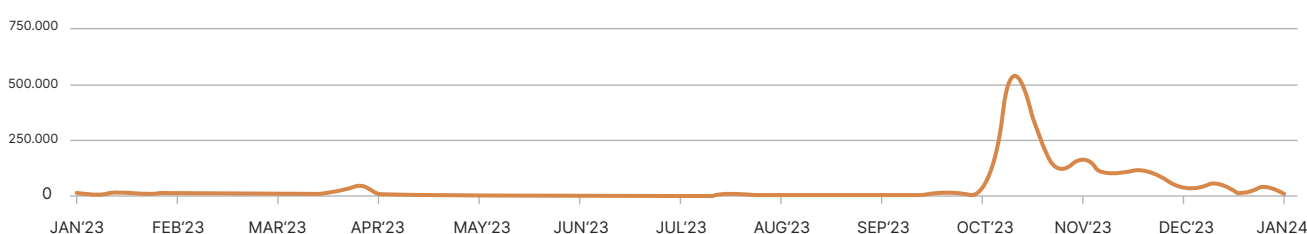
Facebook

Facebook was the first massive social network worldwide and, with almost 3 billion users⁴, it continues to be the platform with the greatest reach.

In 2023, 64,133 comments were collected on posts related to Jewish themes on 15 Facebook pages of the main media outlets in Latin America and Spain. The figure represents almost triple the content of the previous year, mainly as a consequence of the outbreak of war between Israel and the terrorist group Hamas. Unlike 2022, when the content was strongly impacted by the current events of each country, during 2023, 89% of the posts were concentrated from October 7.

CHART 6

Monthly evolution of the number of posts analyzed on **Facebook**



Source: Web Observatory (2023).

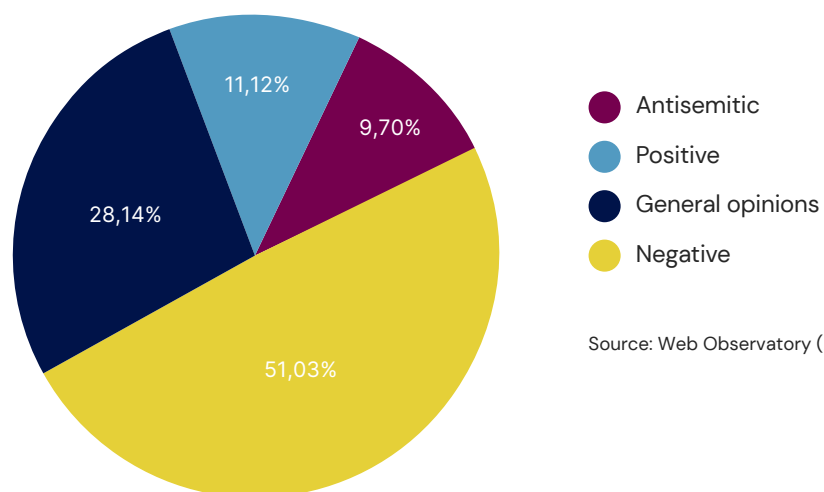
The category that explains most of the content on Facebook is negative, which accounts for 51.03% of the total and where accusations against the State of Israel for bombings in Gaza stand out, as well as figures and opinions regarding civilian victims in the war. On the other hand, positive comments make up 11.12% of the total, in many cases supporting the State of Israel, its right to defend itself and denouncing the Hamas group.

Meanwhile, antisemitism represents 9.70% and registers the highest value since the beginning of the analysis. Regarding the speeches used by antisemitic users, accusations of ethnic cleansing and genocide by the Jewish people stand out, such as the following: *"(...) murderers of innocent children the people of satan"* and *"...refers to the persecution of people and the intentional plan, as well as creating the means for their extermination, which Hitler did. Netanyahu's government does the same"*. In this regard, a significant amount of content is compiled that equates the atrocities of the Holocaust with the current situation in Palestine.

⁴ <https://es.statista.com/estadisticas/600712/ranking-mundial-de-redes-sociales-por-numero-de-usuarios/>

CHART 7

Analysis of **Facebook** comments

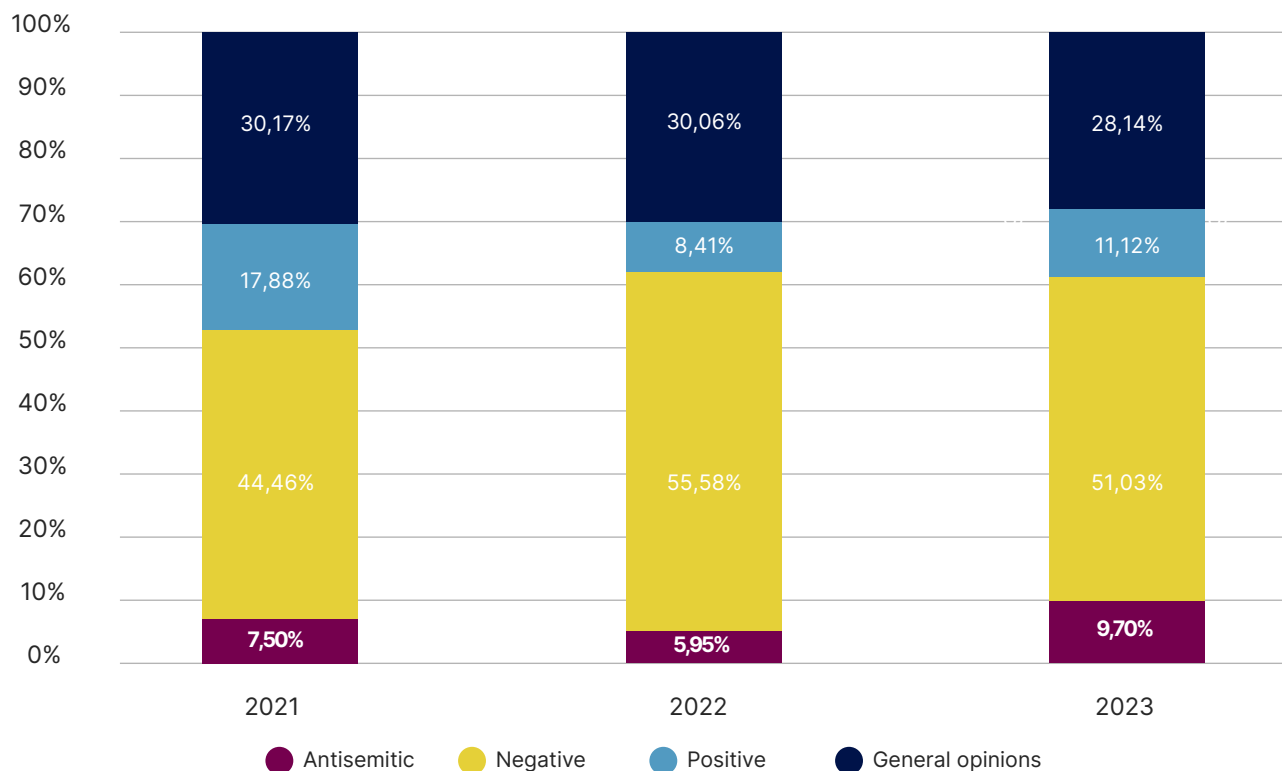


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

As shown in the graph below, 2023 is the year with the highest level of antisemitism since the beginning of the series analyzed. In the Facebook pages surveyed, an increase of 3.75 percentage points was observed compared to the previous year.

CHART 8

Year-on-year analysis of comments on **Facebook** (2021-2023)



Source: Web Observatory (2023).

When observing the main terms used by users on Facebook, changes and continuities with respect to 2022 stand out. Regarding the changes, the expression "new world order", associated with a theory that advocates a single world government that controls the population – like a modern version of the "protocols of the elders of Zion" – is no longer found among the most used expressions as it was in 2022. Likewise, in 2023 the concept "Hamas" is compiled, which in 2022 had not been relevant. On the other hand, a continuity is observed in the discourses related to Israel and the conflict in the Middle East, with concepts such as "genocide" and "Zionists."

The reiteration of these concepts shows that, although after the events that occurred on October 7, the amount of content related to the Middle East increases exponentially, a constant discursive line can be seen in relation to Israel, Zionism and the denunciation of genocide against the Palestinian people.

CHART 9

Facebook words cloud



Fuente: Observatorio Web (2022).

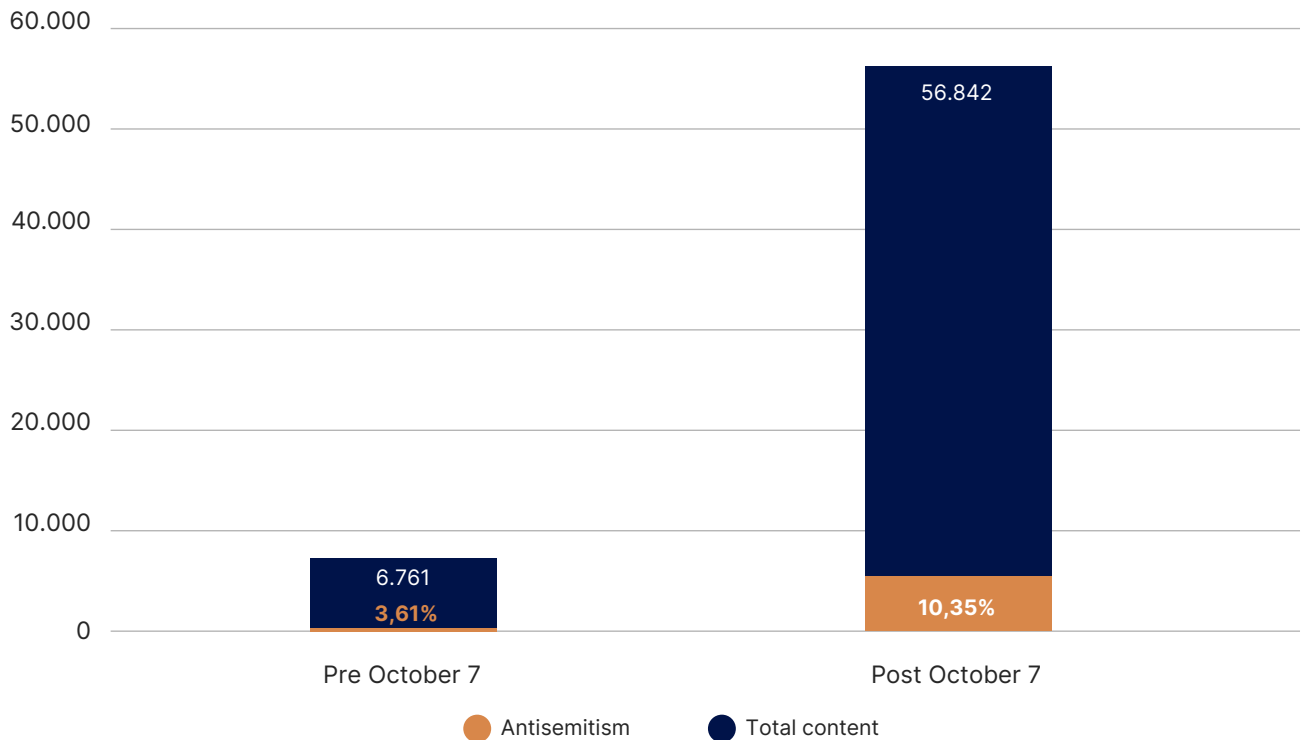


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

In order to understand the impact of the war between Israel and Hamas in terms of antisemitism, it is interesting to make the comparison using two different periods: from the beginning of 2023 to October 6, and from October 7 to the end of the year. During the first period, average antisemitism is 3.61%, in line with the downward trend of the previous years analyzed. On the contrary, from the second stage onwards, the figure triples and increases to 10.35%.

CHART 10

Analysis of comments on **Facebook** pre and post October 7



Source: Web Observatory (2023).



Twitter

Twitter – currently X – is the social network with the greatest political and public opinion resonance and stands out for the high speed of circulation of its contents and the generation of rapid viralization. Constituted as a public agora with little regulation, especially since it was acquired by businessman Elon Musk in 2022, opinions can be found there, among which there are, on many occasions, hate speech.

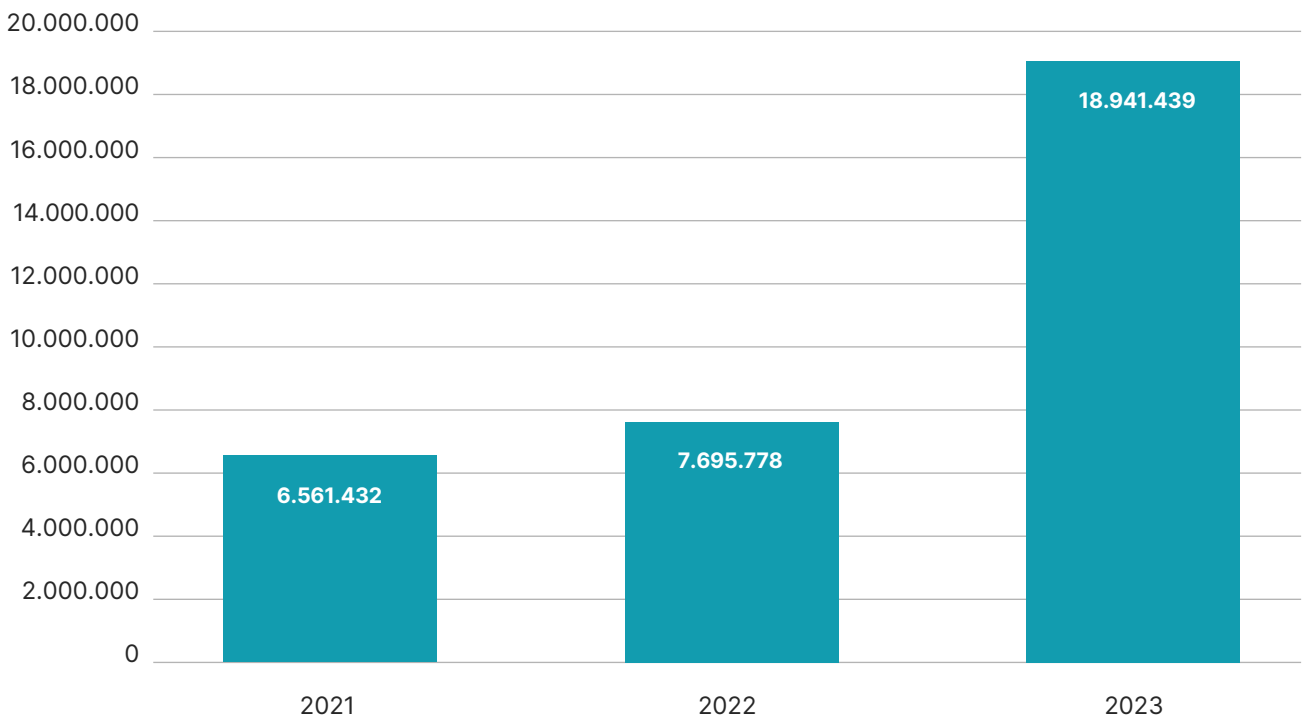
During 2023, the year with the highest total content collected on that platform since the beginning of the series, 18,941,439 posts were collected. As it was a high-impact event, X users spoke out about what happened in Israel and Gaza. So much so, that 61.12% of what was collected was generated as of October 7 and remained that way until the end of the year. Considering the large amount of content gathered and the particularities of the year, this chapter will consist of three parts: the first will comment on the general aspects corresponding to 2023; the second will analyze the content of the months leading up to October, and the third will focus on October 7 onwards.

1 - General features

In 2023, there will be a significant increase in the total content collected compared to previous years. As seen in graph 11, it almost triples the volume of 2022.

CHART 11

Amount of content year-on-year

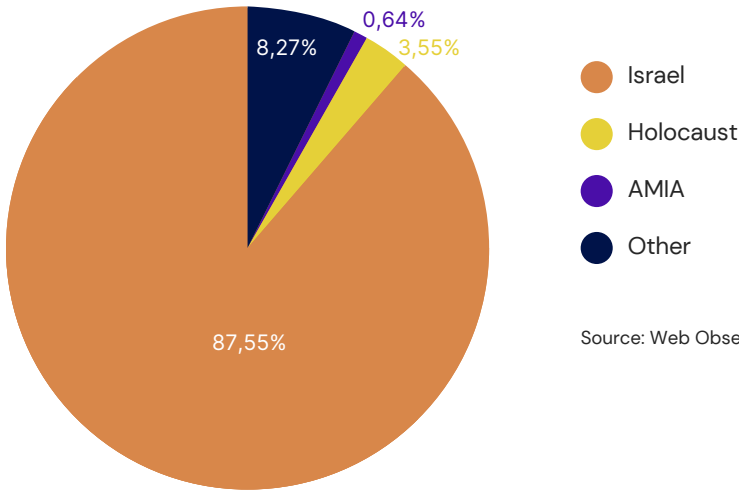


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

A first axis of analysis refers to the theme of the posts. Within the total collected, 87.55% of tweets, they refer to “Israel”, followed by the category “others”, with 8.27%; “Holocaust”, with 3.55%, and “AMIA”, with 0.64%. This is in line with what was recorded in 2022; that year, 80.15% of tweets referred to “Israel”, followed by “Holocaust”, with 7.69%, and “AMIA”, which concentrated 3.14%.

CHART 12

Content according to theme 2023

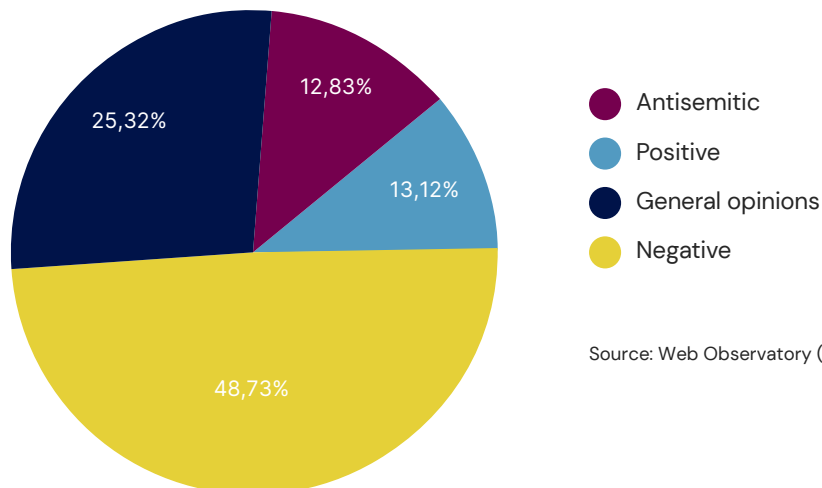


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

Regarding the evaluation of the content, as the graph below shows, the “negative” category explains the largest amount, with 48.73%, which is mainly composed of legitimate criticism of the State of Israel and negative assessments of its actions, as well as of negative evaluations of Jewish communities. Secondly, the “general opinions” category, with 25.32%, is made up mostly of information, news and neutral assessments about current events. The “positive” category, which accounts for 13.12% of the total, is made up of favorable evaluations of Jewish customs and traditions, memory of the victims of the Holocaust and support for the State of Israel.

CHART 13

Contents according to category

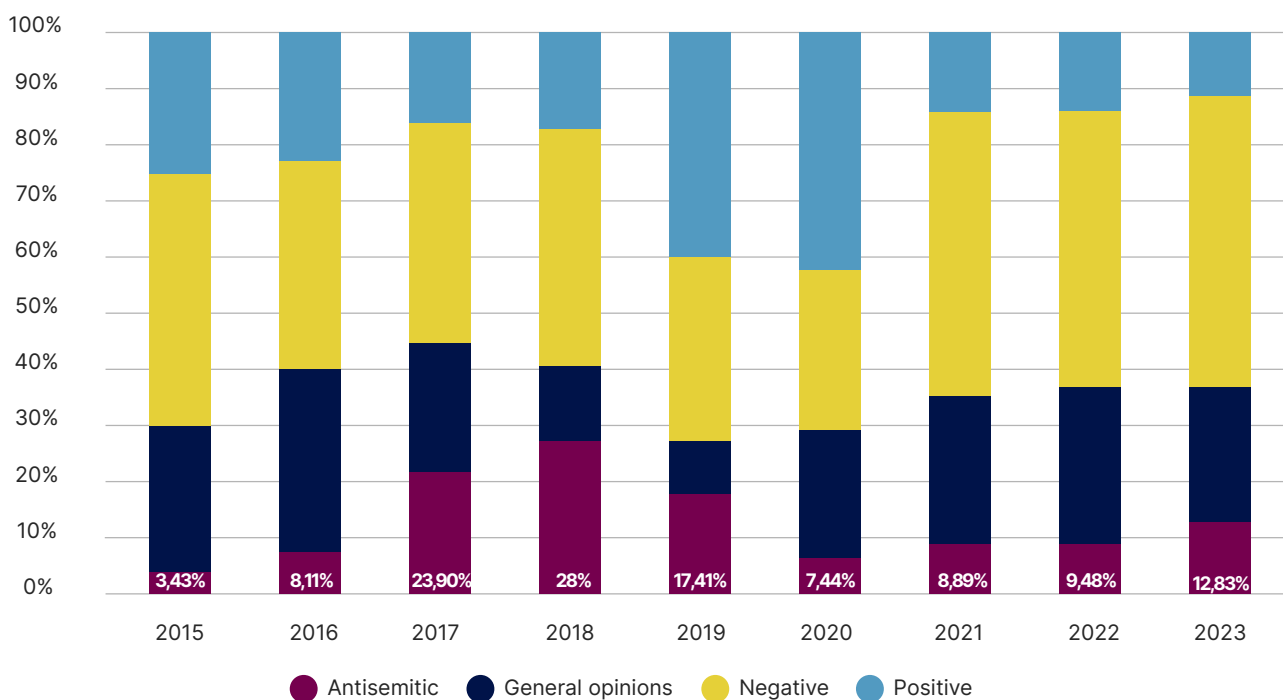


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

Compared to previous periods, 2023 has marked an increase in the level of antisemitism, which grew by 3.3 percentage points compared to 2022. Likewise, in 2023, the platform registers the highest level of hatred towards Jews since 2019, and it is the third consecutive year in which antisemitism has risen from its lowest level recorded in 2020.

CHART 14

Year-on-year evolution of content by category



Source: Web Observatory (2023).

In nominal terms, of the 2,430,706 antisemite tweets found in 2023, 94.35% are related to the theme "Israel". Although the speeches of those who seek to promote hatred on social network X are varied, common discursive lines can be identified, such as the following:



Daniel Mayakovski ✓
@DaniMayakovski

John Pilger died today, one of the few remaining worthy journalists, someone who resolutely denounced the genocide in Palestine. In this documentary he portrayed the oppression of the Palestinian people in the Zionist apartheid.

His documentaries, always highly censured for awakening consciences, have been educating entire generations for decades in the anti-imperialist fight.



Jon Arrantzale
@JArrantzale

Armed Resistance against the Occupier is a Right recognized by the UN R. (XXVIII).
The Resistance is Syrian Lebanese Palestinian.
The Genocidal Apartheid Occupier is ISRAEL supported by the West
during 75 years
RESISTANCE WILL PREVAIL
ZIONISM IS NOT JUDAISM



Manuel Ramírez
@ManuelR25307580

ZIONISTS SAY THAT THEY ARE "CIVILIZED", BUT THEIR ACTIONS DEMONSTRATE THAT THEY ARE A CRIMINAL HORDE, BRUTALIZED AND DEHUMANIZED. DISMANTLING THE ZIONIST REGIME OF APARTHEID IS URGENT. CONDEMNATION OF ZIONIST TERRORISTS, THEIR FINANCIERS AND COVERERS IS URGENTLY NEEDED.



Efecto Cocuy de Penca ▲
@ElRatonJodedor

Nobody says that Jewish people are criminals, they are (Israel) those who say that they are the authentic Jewish "people of God", and at the same time they rub the world's face in a live genocide every day (ethnic cleansing) with boys and girls torn to pieces.



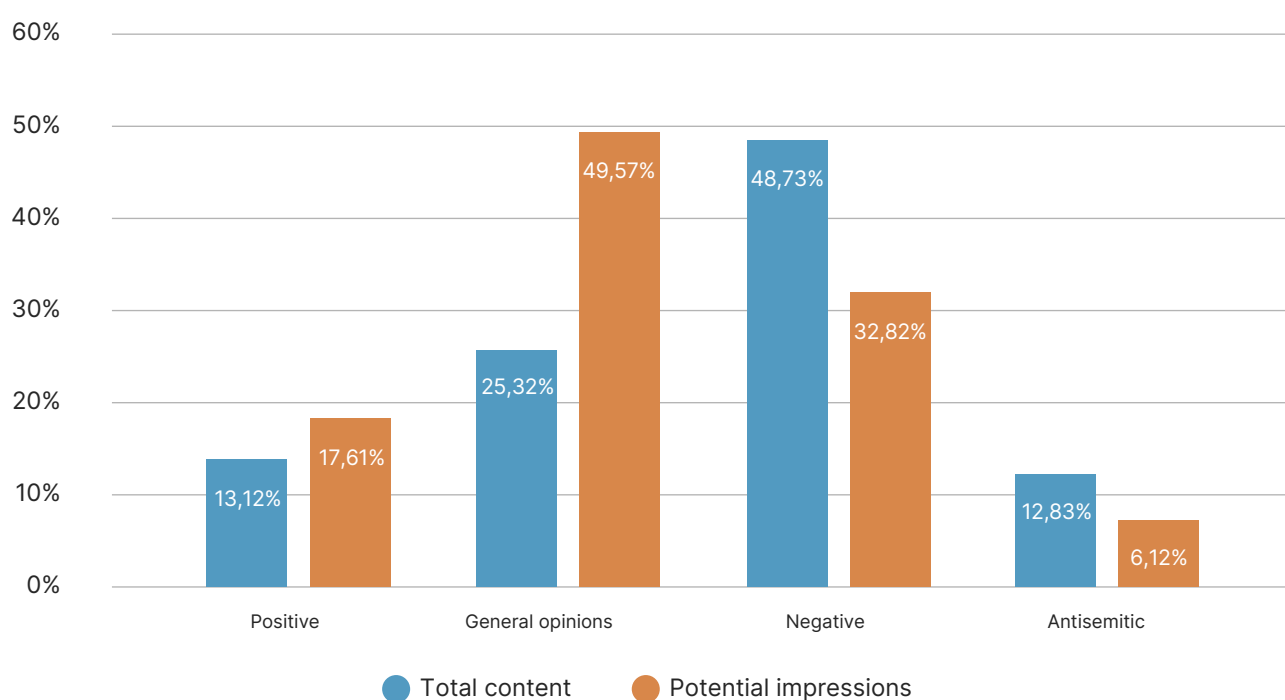
Daniel Alonso - La SemiYa
@danielonpri

HILAZO!
Olam Ha-Bá: THE NEW JEWISH WORLD ORDER
We CANNOT defeat EVIL if we do not know it in DEPTH.
ALL we LIVE NOWADAYS is the CULMINATION of the MILLENARIAN PLAN of JUDAISM for the ENSLAVEMENT of the WORLD.
HELP me to unveil THEIR PLANS while we CAN.

Another relevant metric to analyze content on this platform is “potential impressions”, also called “scope”. This concept refers to the number of users who are impacted by content in their *feed* of Twitter, based on the followers of the account that posts, the number of times the content has been shared on the platform and the number of “likes” it obtained. By comparatively analyzing the percentage of content by category and its potential impressions, we see that the “positive” and “general opinions” categories have a higher level of scope than the percentage of total content, which means that these messages acquired a great viralization on the social network.

CHART 15

Percentage of content and potential impressions



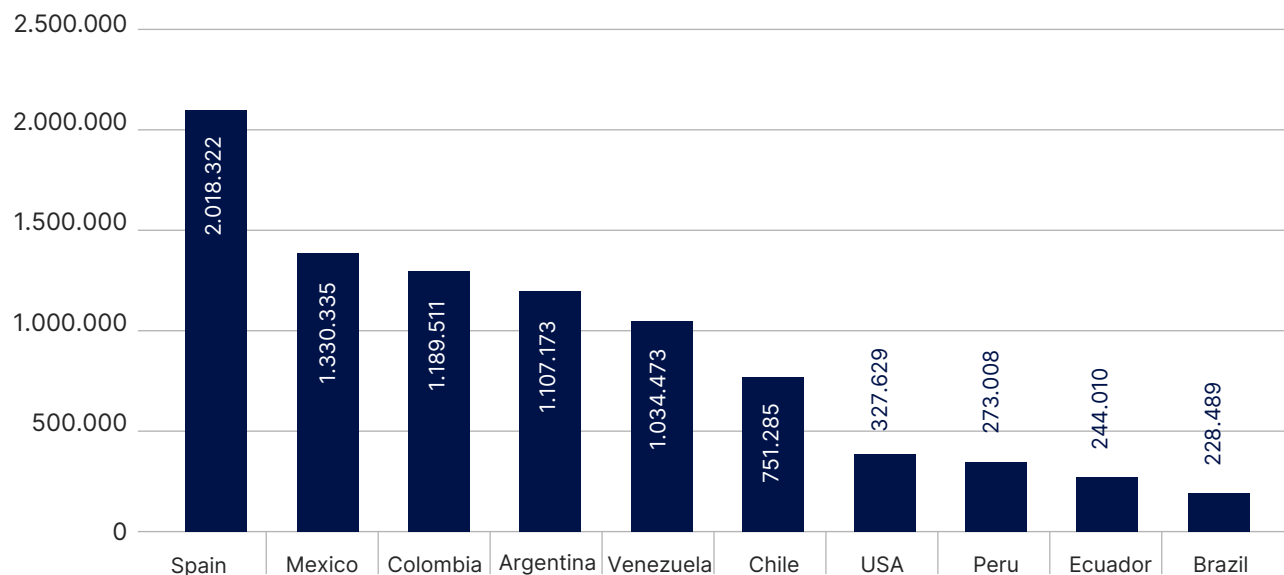
Source: Web Observatory (2023).

The most relevant data that emerges from this measurement is that “negative” and “antisemitic” messages have a lower impact on the social network compared to the amount of content. In the case of antisemitic content, the difference between total content and potential impressions is 6.71 percentage points. It should be noted that in 2022 the difference was 4.17 points; that means that during 2023, antisemitic posts had less viralization than in 2022. As a conclusion to this analysis, antisemitic messages may be numerous, but each one has a low viralization rate. On the other hand, “positive” content and “general opinions” show greater viewing. It is worth noting that this phenomenon is similar to what happened in 2022.

Regarding the geographical area from where the content is produced, Spain, Mexico and Colombia stand out as the countries with the greatest amount of content identified according to geolocation.

CHART 16

Amount of content per country

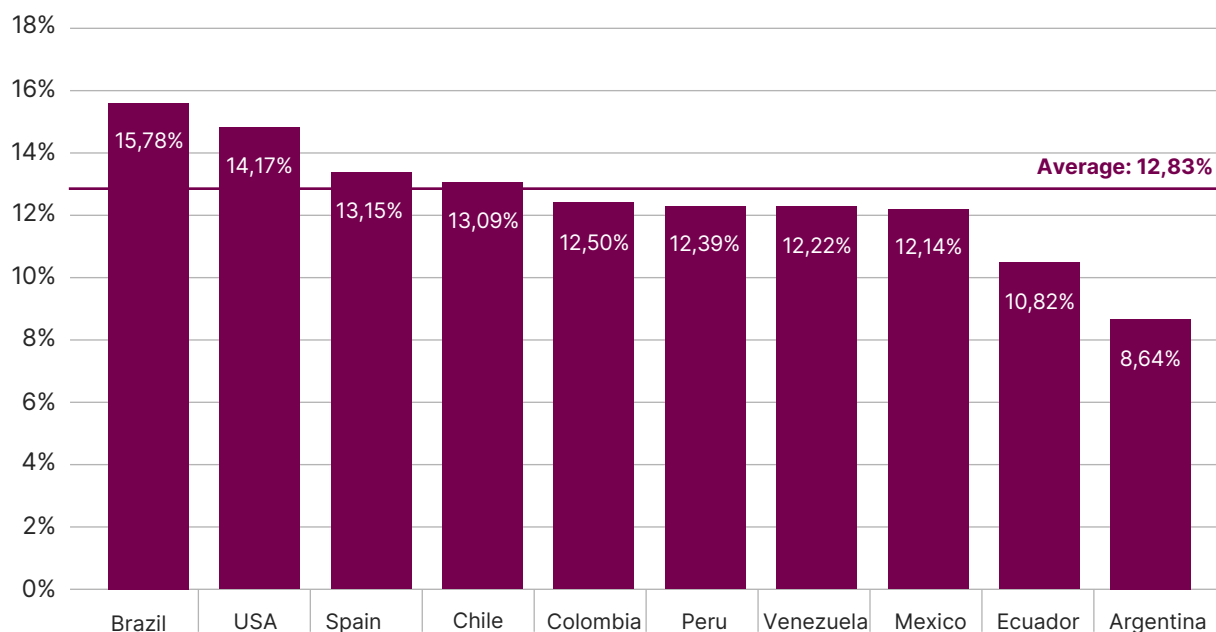


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

By focusing on antisemitism according to each country, it is evident that those that generate a greater amount of content do not necessarily entail a higher level of antisemitism. As shown in the graph below, antisemitic messages in Spanish from users in Brazil and the United States, followed by content from Spain and Chile, are above the average for the year.

CHART 17

Percentage of antisemitism by country



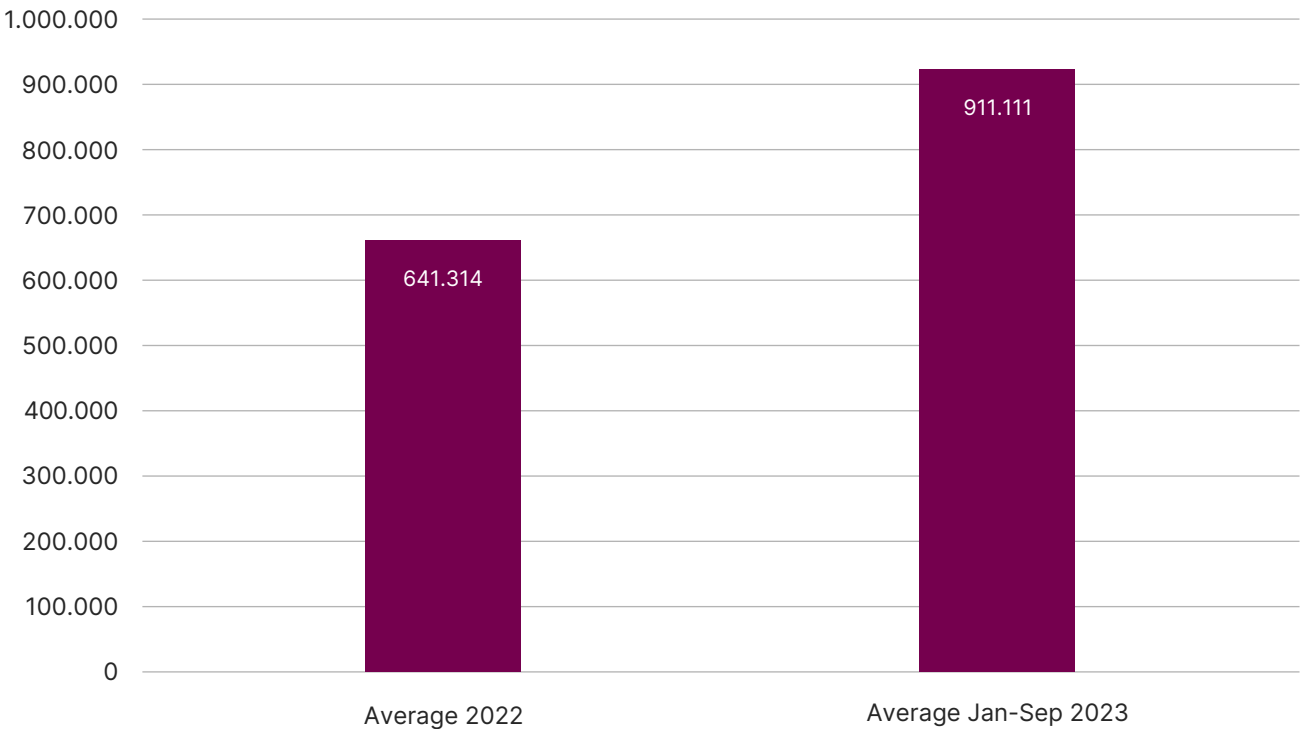
Source: Web Observatory (2023).

2 - Months prior to October 7

The first nine months of 2023 have a logic of continuity with 2022, but with the increase in tensions in the Middle East, an increase in the average content collected on the networks was generated. With 6.8 million pieces of content collected between January 1 and October 6 of last year, the average monthly comments have been significantly higher than that of all of 2022.

CHART 18

Period: January - October 6, 2023

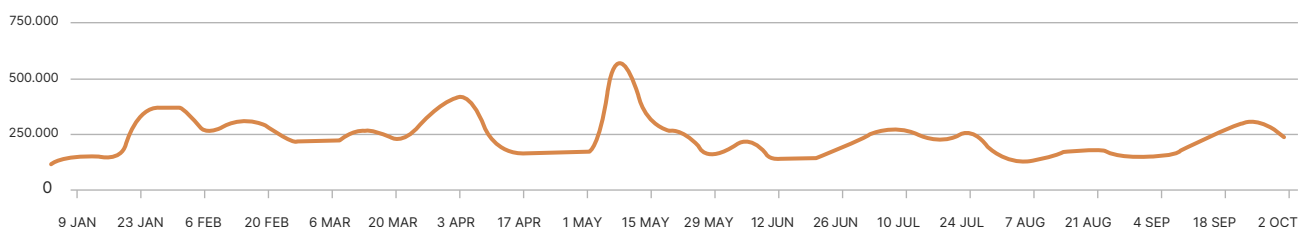


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

The graph presented below shows the collection of content throughout the analyzed period. As can be seen, the moments of greatest circulation of messages on the platform correspond to tensions in the Middle East, such as the launch of rockets from the Gaza Strip in February; the operation to catch terrorists in April, along with cross-bombing, and other clashes between Israeli forces and members of terrorist groups during May.

CHART 19

Content evolution. Period: January – October 6, 2023



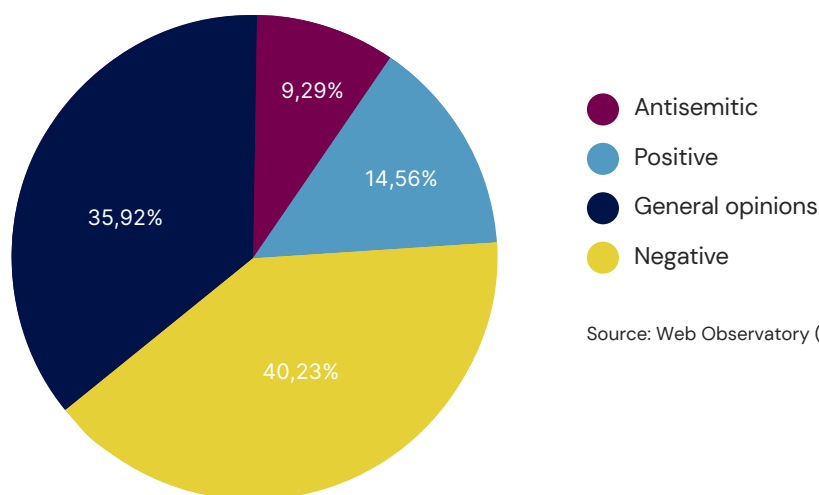
Source: Web Observatory (2023).

Regarding the assessment of the content collected between January and October 6, 2023, the “negative” category is the one that explains the largest amount, with 40.23%. This is followed by “general opinions”, which accounts for 35.92%, and the “positive” category, which represents 14.56% of the total. In line with the 2022 level (9.48%) and below the 2023 annual average (12.83%), antisemitism reached 9.29%.

When focusing on the speeches expressed by hate-speech users on social network X, the main unifying element is anti-Zionism as a form of antisemitism. Expressions such as “ethnic cleansing”, “genocide” and “Apartheid” are the most common arguments.

CHART 20

Total content by category. Period: January – October 6, 2023

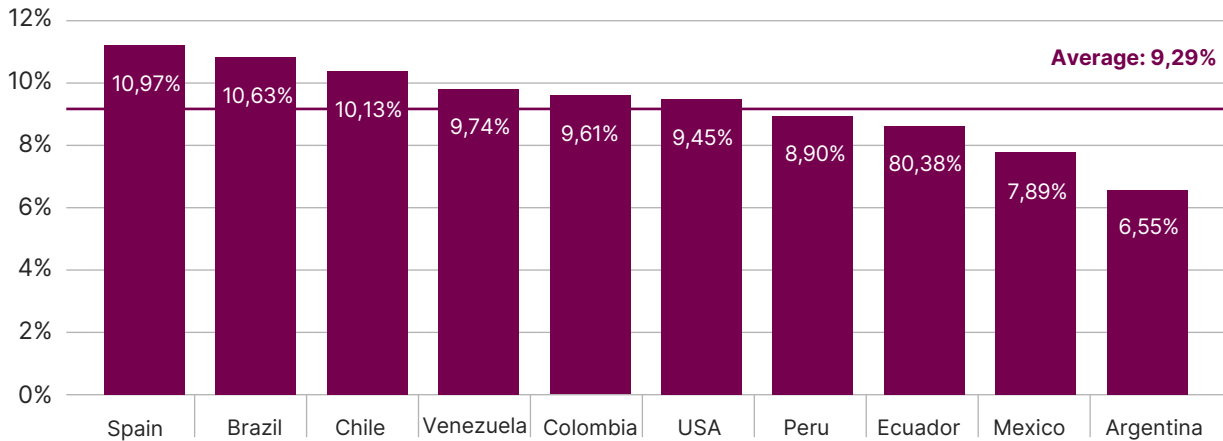


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

When analyzing the specificity of the phenomenon by country, the cases of Spain, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela and the United States once again stand out above the general average. It should be noted that Argentina is the country that has the greatest distance from the general average of antisemitism.

CHART 21

Percentage of antisemitism by country. Period: January – October 6, 2023



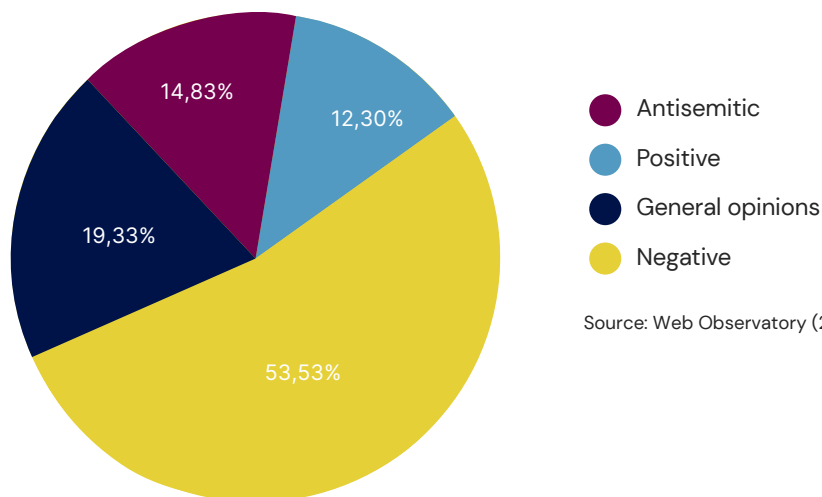
Source: Web Observatory (2023).

3 - After October 7

From the early hours of October 7, social networks served as a source of information and echo chamber of the repercussions of the attacks in southern Israel at the hands of Hamas. From that moment until the end of the year, 12,105,577 posts were collected on social network X. In general terms, there was an increase in antisemitism, which represented 14.83% of the content and experienced a growth of 5.54 percentage points, higher than the average of the previous nine months. In this regard, there is a decrease in “positive” content and an increase in “negative” messages on that platform during this period.

CHART 22

Total content by category. Period: October 7 – December 31, 2023



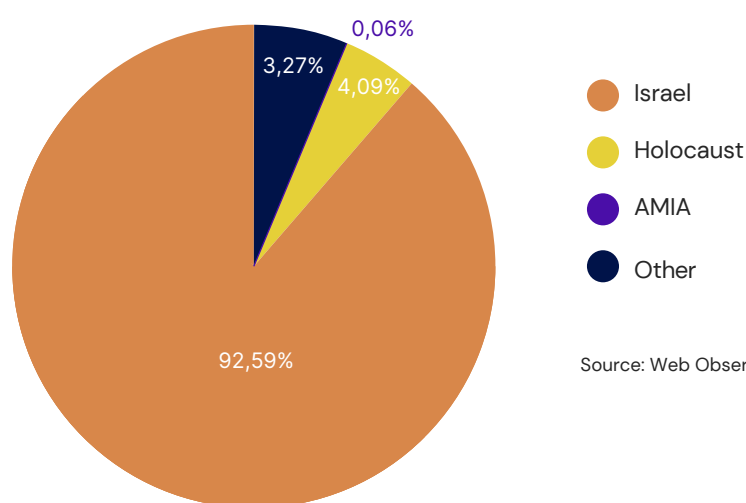
Source: Web Observatory (2023).

Now, during the 85 days that elapsed between October 7 and December 31, the messages varied; In particular, increases and decreases in levels of antisemitism were recorded in relation to the situation. Firstly, in the first days after October 7, millions of messages were generated repudiating the Hamas attacks and in solidarity with its victims, verifying a level of antisemitism of 7.64%, which was lower than the average for the previous months.

As shown in the graph below, in the last three months of 2023 almost all of the content (92.59%) is mainly linked to the “Israel” theme.

CHART 23

Content according to theme. Period: October 7 - December 31, 2023



Source: Web Observatory (2023).

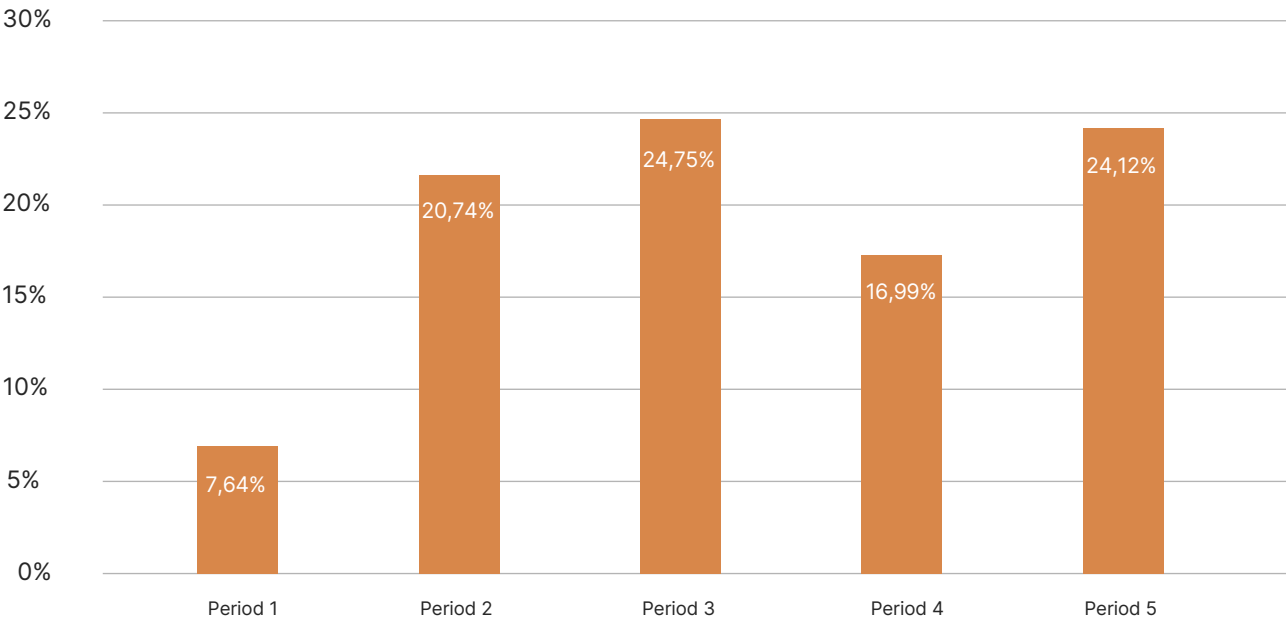
In order to fully understand the phenomenon of antisemitism after October 7, a journey of five periods was defined corresponding to the different moments of the war between Israel and Hamas. The first period, from October 7 to 10, coincides with the Hamas attack and the first hours of the war, in which information about what happened and demonstrations of solidarity with the victims stand out. The second, which runs from October 14 to 18, corresponds to Israel's response, the beginning of the bombing campaign and the incident at Al Hilla hospital – mentioned in the introduction to this report. The third interval, from November 17 to 19, coincides with the escalation of the conflict and the land invasion of the Gaza Strip. The fourth period, from November 25 to 29, refers to the ceasefire and the release of some of the hostages. Finally, the fifth period, which runs from December 13 to 15, focuses on the resumption of hostilities.

When the Hamas attacks on Israeli territory began, most of the published content expressed its solidarity with Israel and its condemnation of the attacks. However, 7.64% of the content was antisemitic, justifying the attack as a form of resistance to the “holocaust that Israel is carrying out in Palestine.” The link between the Holocaust and Israel's actions is a discursive line that is sustained during the five periods, as expressed in the following comment: “...over the decades Israel became the executioner, doing to the Palestinians what the Nazis did to the Jews.” As the war escalated and Israel invaded the Gaza Strip, as can be seen in graph 24 below, the level of antisemitism began to increase and had as its breaking point the episode of the alleged bombing of the Gaza hospital in Al- Ahli, wrongly assigned to Israel. From that moment – corresponding to the second period – more voices began to be registered against Israel's actions and fewer in its favor. The third period shows the highest level of antisemitism collected during the war, in which public opinion was focused mainly on Israel's actions within the Gaza Strip.

In the fourth period, which corresponds to the release of some of the hostages and the ceasefire, a relative decrease in antisemitism is observed, which was quickly overshadowed when hostilities restarted and then went from 16.99% to 24.12% of the posts analyzed. In November and December, almost one in four content analyzed were antisemitic messages.

CHART 24

Antisemitism by period: October 7 - December 31, 2023

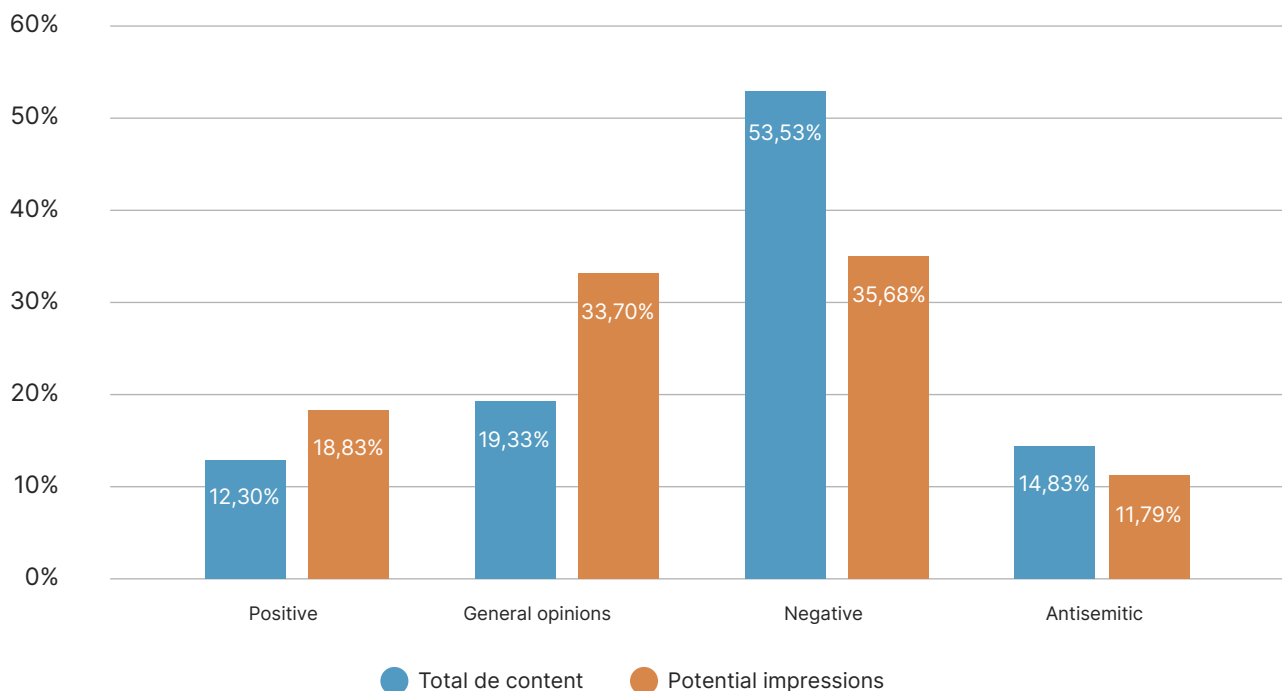


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

When analyzing the potential impressions of the content produced from the war in the Middle East, a phenomenon is observed that is in line with the general graph of the year (*see graph 15*). Again, “positive” content and “general opinions” carry a high impact with respect to the percentage of total content, and “negative” and “antisemitic” messages. However, during this period the difference between the percentage of discriminatory content and potential impressions is smaller than that recorded throughout the year.

CHART 25

Percentage of content according to category and percentage of potential impressions.
Period: October 7 – December 31, 2023



Source: Web Observatory (2023).

When delving deeper into the characteristics of antisemitic discourses on Twitter, virulent anti-Zionism – as a poorly intentionally veiled form of antisemitism – is the main argument used by users. As a result of the situation in the Middle East, 88.08% of antisemitic messages involve anti-Zionist manifestations such as “Zionist genocide”, “Zionist terrorists”, “ethnic cleansing” and “Apartheid”. On the other hand, 13.28% of antisemitic messages include direct statements against Jews for the mere fact of belonging to that group⁵

Likewise, the dyad between trivialization of the Holocaust and the actions of the Israeli State is particularly highlighted, contained in the messages that relate or equate Israel's actions in the Gaza Strip with the Nazi regime during the Second World War. Of the 1,795,659 antisemitic messages analyzed since October 7, 8.34% of these (149,716) draw parallels between the Holocaust and Israel's actions in the Gaza Strip.

Far from being a marginal argument in the public conversation, these types of speeches have had an enormous impact, inside and outside the X platform, when they were used by various personalities in the region. The president of Colombia, Gustavo Petro, for example, made a series of antisemitic posts in which he proclaimed that the situation in Gaza was comparable to the Auschwitz concentration camp and the Warsaw ghetto. These expressions have been repudiated by the vast majority of the international political arena and by the local Jewish community, which has been dangerously threatened since October 7.

⁵ It is worth clarifying that the percentage exceeds 100% since the messages may contain more than one antisemitic libel.



Gustavo Petro ✓
@petrogustavo

I was already in Auschwitz concentration camp and now I see it traced in Gaza.



Gustavo Petro ✓
@petrogustavo

You can put all the Zionists to speak in the press, but now I will make another historical comparison.

Gaza looks as destroyed or more than the Warsaw Ghetto after in response to the Jewish socialist insurrection in that concentration camp it was destroyed by Nazi barbarism.

In conclusion, it is clearly observed how discourses that may seem marginal on social networks are amplified when expressed by highly influential people. The fact is that, regardless of the nominal quantification of this type of manifestation, the relevance of its issuer is also important.



Digital Media Forums

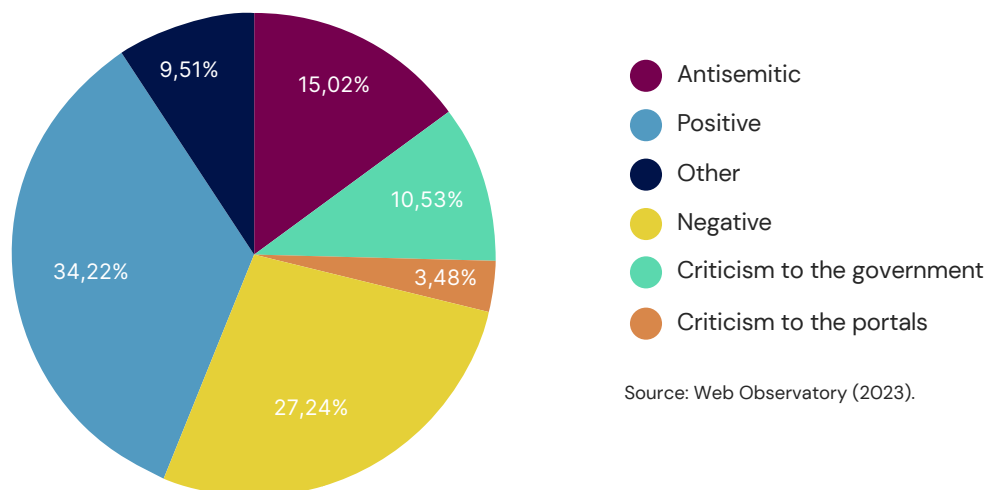
In the early days of the Internet, the forums of digital media portals stood out as the first exchange spaces among users. Currently, some media still maintain these places of reflection, exchange and discussion. During 2023, 3,627 comments on relevant topics in digital media from seven countries were analyzed: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama and Uruguay, as shown in the table below.

Country	Number of analyzed comments
Argentina	1.065
Chile	880
Uruguay	607
Brazil	565
Colombia	236
Panama	202
Costa Rica	72
Total	3.627

As shown in the following chart, more than one third of the comments (34.22%) correspond to positive messages towards the Jewish communities, the defense of Israel, the memory of the Holocaust and the request for justice for the AMIA cause. Within the negative comments (27.24%), messages with opinions critical of the State of Israel's actions stand out. As in previous years, the rejection of users towards the governments in power represents a considerable percentage of the total analyzed (10.53%).

CHART 26

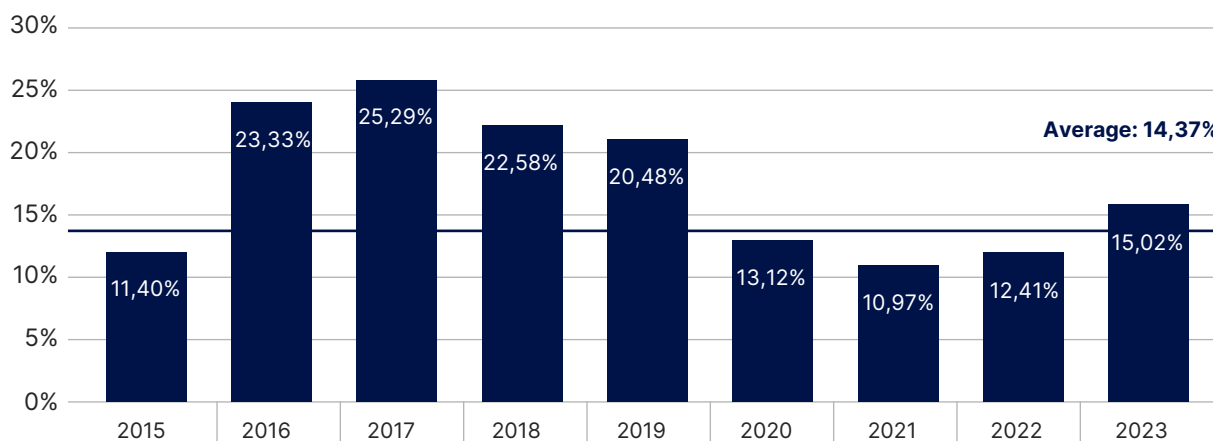
Analysis of comments on **digital portals**



Antisemitic content, which in 2023 represents 15.02% of the total, is experiencing an increase for the second consecutive year – it grows 2.62 points compared to 2022 and is the highest percentage in the last four years. Likewise, it is the first time since 2019 that an above-average level of antisemitism has been recorded.

CHART 27

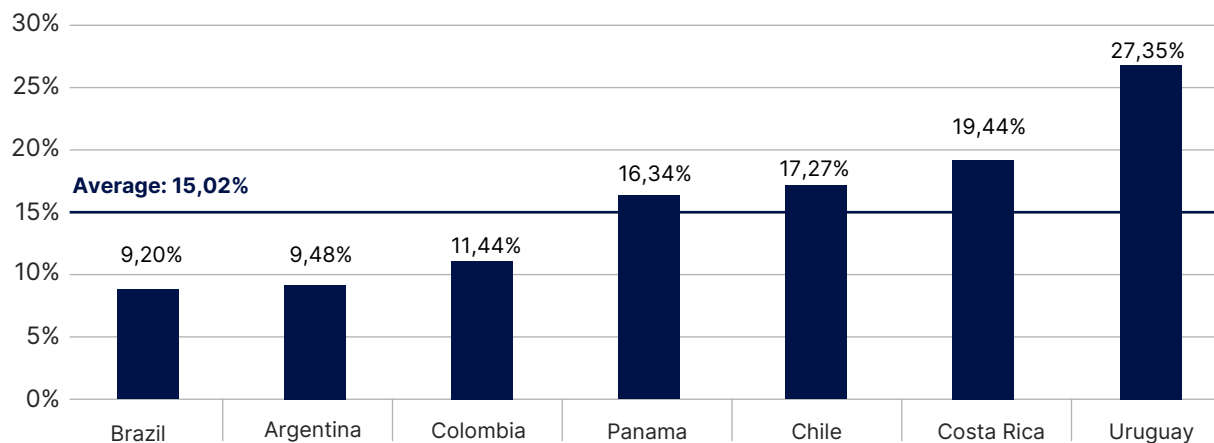
Year-on-year analysis of antisemitic comments on **digital portals**



When focusing on the distribution of the phenomenon by country, during 2023 Brazil and Argentina are the countries with the lowest level of antisemitism. Meanwhile, in Uruguay more than a quarter (27.35%) of the comments analyzed are antisemitic in nature.

CHART 28

Analysis of antisemitic comments on **digital portals** by country

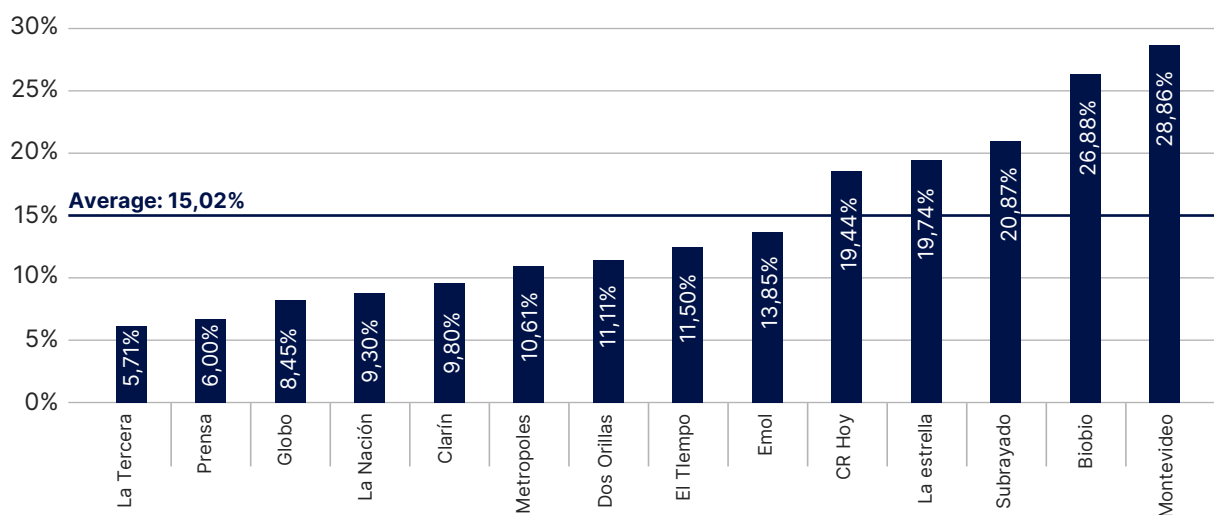


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

As can be seen in graph 29, there is a strong disparity between the levels of antisemitism of the different media analyzed. The media CR Hoy, La Estrella, Subrayado, BioBio and Montevideo Portal are above the 2023 annual average. The case of Montevideo Portal is striking since for the third consecutive year it is in first place among the analyzed media.

CHART 29

Analysis of antisemitic comments on **digital portals** by media

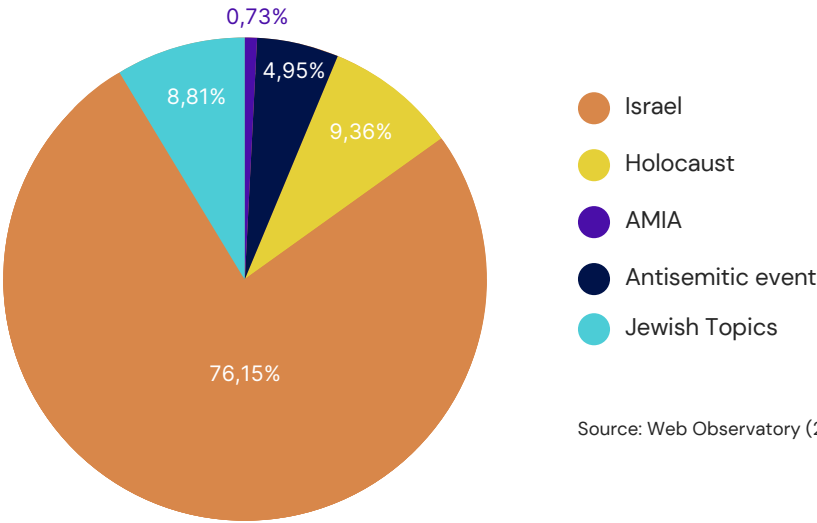


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

Regarding the topics where antisemitic content is verified, 76.15% of hate comments are found in articles related to Israel and the conflict in the Middle East. Second place is occupied by the theme “Holocaust”, with 9.36% of antisemitic comments. It should be noted that in 2022 the topics “Israel” and “Holocaust” concentrated 46.99% and 28.19% of antisemitic comments, respectively. This data shows that, during 2023 and as a result of the war in the region, journalistic articles about Israel have had a great weight in the total analyzed.

CHART 30

Analysis of antisemitic comments on **digital portals** by subject matter



Source: Web Observatory (2023).

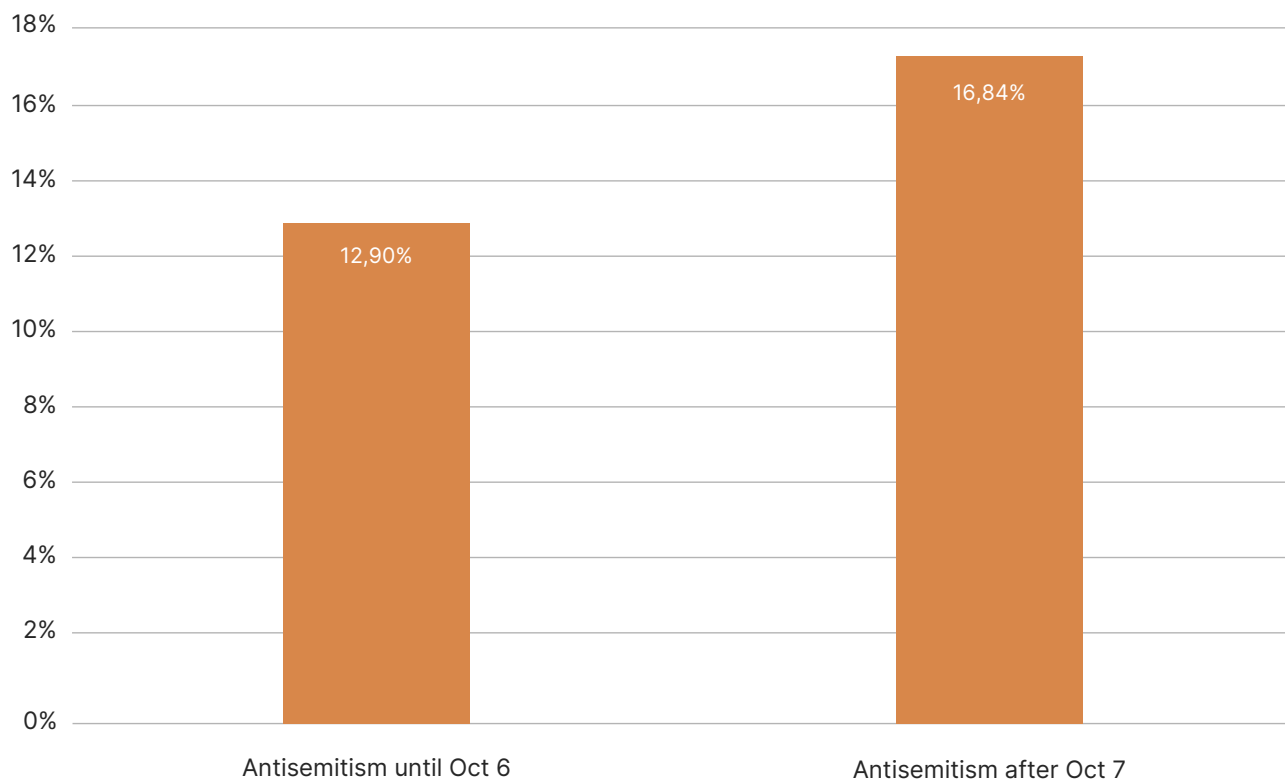
When analyzing the main arguments put forward by those who pour out their hatred on digital portals – in relation to the aforementioned themes –, within the antisemitic comments in journalistic articles that address the topic “Israel”, discourses regarding classic antisemitism are observed, manifesting that Jews as a concept “went from victims to perpetrators,” as well as accusations of deicide. On this topic, arguments of new antisemitism or anti-Zionism that proclaim the disappearance of Israel also stand out.

Regarding antisemitic expressions in comments on articles related to the Holocaust, there are denialist speeches and parallels between the situation in Palestine and the genocide of the Jews, such as the following example: *“In Palestine they do the same thing that the Nazis did to them”*.

Undoubtedly, it is necessary to establish a distinction in the analysis taking into account the current situation. While before October 7 there was an average antisemitism of 12.90%, after the Hamas attack on Israel the level increased to 16.84% of the total collected.

CHART 31

Analysis of antisemitic comments pre and post October 7

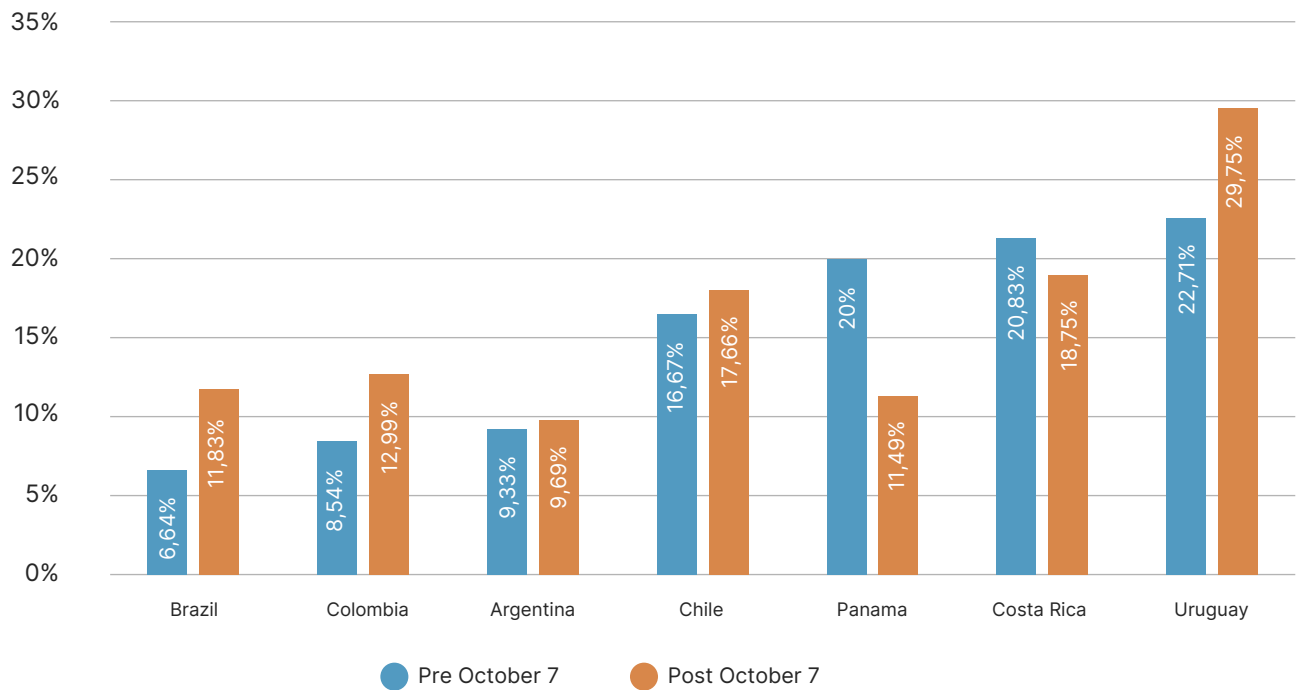


Source: Web Observatory (2023).

In line with the previous comparison, the phenomenon of antisemitism is different in the different countries of the region. As the following graph shows, in Costa Rica and Panama there are fewer hate comments towards Jews after October 7. On the other hand, in Chile and Argentina there are no major changes. Meanwhile, Colombia, Brazil and Uruguay are experiencing considerable increases in antisemitism. It is worth highlighting again the case of Uruguay, where almost a third of the comments collected since October 7 are antisemitic in nature.

CHART 32

Analysis of antisemitic comments pre and post October 7 by country



Source: Web Observatory (2023).



Relevant events in 2023

In terms of antisemitism, 2023 has been marked by the situation in the Middle East, unlike 2022, when regional events occupied a significant place in the most important events related to the issue. The main events with the greatest impact on social networks are described below.

Escalation of violence in Israel (February)

During February there was an escalation of war with various events in Israel, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, such as the Israeli Army raids in Nablus, Palestine; the attacks in Jerusalem, and rocket fire from the Gaza Strip. A level of antisemitism of 16.89% was collected on platform X (ex-Twitter).

Escalation of violence in Israel (April)

On April 5, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) enter the Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem after Ramadan prayers. Images of the repression by Israeli forces quickly went viral. In response to this event, Palestinian organizations launched rockets from the Gaza Strip and South Lebanon. Likewise, a series of attacks occurred in Tel Aviv and the West Bank. A level of antisemitism of 7.85% was collected on the social network X.

Statements by Martín Krause in Argentina (September)

Professor Martín Krause, a reference in education issues of the political space "La Libertad Avanza", in Argentina, during a conference stated: *"Imagine if the Gestapo had been Argentine, wouldn't it have been better?"*. The comment triggered repudiations from across the political spectrum.

Terrorist attack in southern Israel (October)

Given the relevance of the terrorist attacks by the Hamas group and the subsequent war in the Gaza Strip, this event was analyzed in the previous sections of the report.



Final comments

2023 was marked by the most significant attack against Jews since the Holocaust. As had not happened in a long time, Jews around the world felt deeply threatened for their safety. The Hamas terrorist attacks in Israel on October 7 changed the lives of all Jews, regardless of where they are, their connection to Israel or their level of religiosity. How does the violence observed on social networks affect our mental health?

Currently, social networks and the Internet are the main way of social interaction, access to information, connection with our loved ones, and where we can read the sayings and opinions of other people. Since October 7, the Internet has been full of true and false information, messages of solidarity and criticism; but it has also echoed threats towards Jews and their communities, calls for violence and antisemitic messages.

On all the platforms analyzed, a significant part of the antisemitic material is linked to Israel and the war in the Middle East. In some cases, it is found as a way to get around the content moderation of the platforms, trying to separate anti-Zionism from antisemitism. In other cases, to some extent it can be attributed to ignorance, not knowing the difference between Judaism or “being Jewish,” or between an Israeli and those who live in Israel. But other times, they do not try to hide anything and express their antisemitism openly, knowing that they are hardly moderate.

In this perspective, certain questions arise: What effects do social networks have in the context of a war that threatens Jewish communities? What is the responsibility of platforms in the promotion and circulation of violent content? Which role should States play as regulators of platforms? Is it only the responsibility of Jewish communities to ensure that they are not discriminated against? The notion of a diverse and inclusive Latin America of all groups falters when we see Jewish communities that must suspend activities or feel unsafe to participate in public events. Some time ago, people talked about life *offline* and *online*. But, since a short time ago, it is no longer possible to refer to them separately. Thus, the effects of social networks lead to a feeling of insecurity and

concern in the Jewish communities of Latin America.

Having a general consensus about the responsibility of social networks regarding the content that circulates on them and how this affects our society, in the countries of the region there is still much to do in terms of legislation. The investigation by the European Union (EU) against X (ex-Twitter) in the⁶ context of the war between Israel and Hamas, is a clear example of how States and supranational entities must hold platforms accountable. The EU understands that there is a direct responsibility in promoting disinformation and violence through its content promotion and viralization algorithms. On the contrary, in the countries of our region, the lack of accountability of companies is total. Today the image, common in the United States, seems utopian, where they appear before Parliament and must give explanations on various issues.

In this regard, users and, above all, national states must have mechanisms for companies to provide information on how the content circulating on social networks is organized, transmitted and reproduced. Currently, Latin American countries do not have sufficient legal tools to regulate or, at least, know the algorithms that can generate the viralization – or not – of a message.

One way to confront antisemitism is through legal tools. Although it is true that, in most countries in the region, the legislation dates back many years, it is still possible to use it in cases where these facts are observed. However, the small amount of research on this matter is surprising. Discriminatory content is abundant, but there are almost no legal cases for antisemitism or hate speech on social networks.

Disinformation is a pandemic, it affects society, it damages democracy. And the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) raises new questions. During the war, its use has been seen, even to generate false images, the authenticity of which is difficult to discern with the naked eye. What is the role of the State in this regime of “infocracy”, where AI tools increasingly play a predominant role? A first

⁶ <https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-67097020>

response was provided by UNESCO, the European Union, the OECD and some governments, which have been demanding the application of “ethical principles.” In our region, the Montevideo Declaration on AI and its impact in Latin America, signed on March 10, 2023 within the framework of Khipu–Latin American Meeting on Artificial Intelligence, was a first step. The document states that “the implementation of AI must comply with the guiding principles of Human Rights, respect and represent cultural, geographical, economic, ideological, religious differences, among others, and not reinforce stereotypes or deepen inequality.” Likewise, it calls for highlighting the value of cultural diversity when training the models and processes that use this technology.

For some decades now, in Latin America we have seen diversity as a value. In the various surveys carried out in the Jewish community, there is a consensus on the possibility of developing a full Jewish life, without fear in terms of security. However, antisemitism is not on the podium of the problems that are manifested. While the paradigm in Europe and the United States is to “fight” antisemitism, from here we often wonder how to address and prevent it. The repercussions of the October 7 attacks in Israel are a wake-up call. It is necessary to think of new strategies to address this present, which comprehensively cover this issue.

⁷ <https://fundacionsadosky.org.ar/declaracion-de-montevideo-fun/>





The role of the State in the fight against antisemitism

By *María Fabiana Loguzzo*

Ambassador, Special Representative for the Fight against Antisemitism and Head of Delegation to the IHRA

The reactions that have been occurring in the world since the Hamas terrorist attacks against Israel on October 7, show a very significant increase in antisemitism at a global level and force us to reflect on the role and responsibilities of States to fight against antisemitism and against all types of discrimination, racism and expressions of hate and violence that are manifested in person and through virtual platforms.

The responsibility of the State to combat antisemitism is based on national regulations, starting with the constitutional precept that guarantees equal treatment to all citizens without distinction of any kind and which is complemented by the commitments emanating from international human rights treaties and international conventions against all forms of discrimination, racism and xenophobia.

The State must get involved in the fight against antisemitism because it has the potential to endanger peaceful coexistence and the values on which democratic States are based.

The antisemitism that we saw reborn in these months has existed since time immemorial and is taking different forms. Basically, it is a latent prejudice in many societies that is triggered by a triggering factor. In this case, the terrorist attacks generated the opposite reaction to what was expected. Although many governments condemned the attacks and expressed solidarity with Israel, antisemitism took to the streets and universities, generating chaos and insecurity even in geographies very distant from the area of the attacks. Jewish people around the world felt threatened just by being Jewish, and this brought back memories of the worst times of suffering, discrimination, persecution and death that Jews suffered under the Nazi regime during World War II.

After the terrorist attacks of October 7, many States

took measures to strengthen the security of sites linked to the Jewish community, including synagogues, schools and recreation centers, but it has not been enough. The resurgence of antisemitism has once again shown that it is not enough to reinforce the security of Jewish communities but that States must implement a series of additional preventive measures to be able to counteract this type of situation.

We will try to list some spaces where we believe the State could reinforce its actions:

For many years now, the Holocaust Remembrance Alliance has been recommending promoting education, research and memory of the Holocaust by linking knowledge of past events with the prevention of future events.

A first level is that of prevention, through deepening education and generating greater awareness about the problem. It is necessary to incorporate the fight against antisemitism in educational programs, have educational materials and provide training to teachers so that they can teach these topics and know how to act in the face of possible cases of antisemitism in schools. Argentina has been making many efforts in educational matters and it is to be hoped that the same path will continue.

Secondly, we highlight the normative and institutional aspect. It is important to have updated and effective legislation that puts an end to impunity for antisemitic behavior and expressions of hate. Likewise, it is important to have a record of incidents.

Although we understand that when faced with situations of antisemitism, affected people prefer to report the facts in spaces managed by the community, the State should consider collaborating with these monitoring efforts to provide them with an

institutional framework. This is the case of the Antisemitism and Online Antisemitism Observatories that receive and analyze complaints, and identify and analyze trends, linking them to global trends. These observatories could receive greater collaboration from the State, which could also publish periodic reports on the situation of antisemitism in Argentina.

At the same time, it is necessary to update or strengthen legislation to cover the different cases of antisemitism that appear. In that sense, it is important that Argentina has adopted the working definition of the Holocaust Remembrance Alliance on Antisemitism, which in some way complements the National Law against Discriminatory Acts. In this case, too, awareness and training on the scope and possibilities of application of the definition falls mainly in the hands of Jewish organizations. In this area, too, greater support from the State would be welcome.

There are many mechanisms that have been generated at the level of society and that contribute to preventing antisemitism from increasing, such as interreligious dialogue, for example, which is giving excellent results in the country. The State could leverage this type of mechanisms and dialogues aimed at strengthening peaceful coexistence between the different communities that live in Argentina. Everything we advance in times of calm will bear fruit in times of commotion or crisis.

A third level is related to the security and protection of Jewish communities. The State must provide protection to Jewish communities and assist victims of discriminatory acts.

A fourth axis is linked to the preservation of Jewish cultural heritage and the Memory of the Holocaust. Two hundred survivors still live in Argentina who have dedicated their lives to bearing witness to the horror from which they were able to escape so that it will never be repeated. The role of the State is also important here, in protecting people and sites of memory. In Argentina we have important monuments, museums and archives linked to the Memory of the Holocaust. In general, they are managed and supported by the Argentine Jewish community itself, which would welcome greater state collaboration to support them.

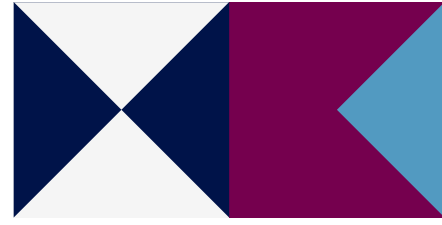
At the level of foreign policy, Argentina is a country committed to the fight against antisemitism. It has

been a full member of the Holocaust Remembrance Alliance for more than twenty years and more recently has appointed a Special Representative for the fight against Antisemitism, which allows it to participate in the main forums where this issue is debated and solutions are thought of to combat this problem. In a second stage, it would be advisable to institutionally strengthen and consolidate this office in order to advance in the construction of tools at the national and global level to counteract the advance of antisemitism. In the same sense, the development of a National Plan to address antisemitism should be considered a priority, in which all the organizations involved participate and that includes a follow-up and monitoring mechanism, taking as a model the action of similar countries that are already advancing in the implementation of similar plans.

Faced with the advances of antisemitism online, States have created spaces for dialogue and cooperation that allow them to interact with other States, international organizations and technology companies to identify antisemitic content in virtual spaces and establish programs to moderate their content and establish protocols of rapid response to eliminate this content and be able to sanction those responsible for disseminating it.

These are just some examples of how States can deepen their role in the fight against all forms of discrimination and racism, including antisemitism.

As the history of the last century shows us, the fight against antisemitism is everyone's problem, a problem that can put the entire society at risk and not just a specific group; that is why it is so important that the State takes action on the matter and does not leave it solely to the efforts of the community involved.



Antisemitism and misogyny

By Carolina Sanín

Writer and university professor

Since last October, when the antisemitism that we thought was almost extinguished—or at least ashamed—reemerged in the world, vociferous and complacent, it became imperative for us to think again about the way in which the Jewish people are perceived by those who congregate around them to prejudice and finger pointing. I share the obvious idea that, behind political opinions, historical considerations and judgments of Israel and the current excesses of its government, there lies in some areas a certain perception of the Jews that, sometimes without becoming an idea or story, passes through between a feeling (of restlessness) and a decision (of antagonism).

I have thought about what has been said a thousand times: that antisemitism responds to the desire to designate someone responsible for the general frustration and addresses the emotional debt generated in the popular imagination by a successful and united community. I have also thought that the new edition of antisemitism has to do with the disapproval of the survival of the victim: while for common benevolence the Jew who perished in the Holocaust is kind, the one who survived and founded a country is not necessarily so. Thus, it may happen that the great-grandson of the survivor of the great bonfire is envied as a victim – since the greatest reward in our time is to be tyrannized –, while at the same time he is condemned as an incomplete – or fraudulent – victim, since he did not fulfill his sacrificial destiny and must, therefore, be thrown into the fire again.

I remembered the old mistrust generated by the exceptional nature of a people in whose world-view life after death is not capital; a people who conceive the existence of countless possible worlds in this same world and its texts. I imagined the irritating perplexity caused in others by the link that a people like this – without a beyond – has with its land – which contains, therefore, the infinite. I also remembered, with trembling, that

the possibility of the extermination of a small, but very visible human group, encourages among men the fantasy of human dominion over the law of life: over death.

I wondered if, in this era of extreme uniformization, a nation for which the cultivation of disagreement and discussion is traditional is once again threatening. Then I kept thinking about the discordant thing, and I read the passage from the book of Esther in which it is said that Haman says to King Ahasuerus, to convince him to eliminate the Jews: «There is a people scattered among all the peoples of all the provinces of your kingdom, with their laws different from those of all nations, and who do not comply with the royal laws. It is not convenient for the king to leave them alone». And then I realized that what the enemy says about Jews there could also be said about women.

Misogyny was evident and direct in the Hamas attacks on Israel on October 7 of last year. The terrorists selected women as the main targets of their fury; they murdered them, raped them, harassed them, mutilated them and kidnapped them. Also, the modality of the Hamas incursion alluded to sexual violence: the armed invaders forcibly penetrated the homes—the privacy—of the Israelis, and the attack was perpetrated by a group that expressly affirms the subordinate role of women, against a nation that has favored equal rights and female participation in all areas, in the middle of a region where women live subject to discriminatory laws.

The torture of Jews, followed by the disconcerting lukewarmness of certain political sectors in the face of what was evidently a campaign of sexual predation, impels us to seek, in broader terms, analogies and articulations between antisemitism and misogyny: Has the West assimilated, in its imagination, Jews with women? Has he fantastically feared the Jews as he has feared women and for similar reasons? Does the patriar-

chy feel threatened by the people whose books invented—and at the same time betray—the great patriarchal narrative?

The emphatic characterization, already traditional in the West – in the Middle Ages and in modernity – of the Jews as murderers of children (and of the son of God, no less), which has created images that are precursors of antisemitism, echoes the paranoid fear, consciously or unconsciously, to women and their power to kill their children (especially those they carry in the womb). In relation to the above, we could compare the envy of the womb—in which new life is created, mysterious and invisible, and the possibility of surviving in the future generation—which constitutes the oppression of women, with the envy that causes the people who in the Exodus transport – inside the tabernacle, as in their womb – their invisible God, not visually representable and unborn – unlike the Christian God.

On the other hand, liberated and organized women in the fight for their rights produce as much insecurity in the repressive powers as Jews established in a free country. In both cases, the mirror in which the male admires himself is broken. The national power of the Jews, who have not been masters – insofar as they have not enslaved another people – nor conquerors – insofar as their religion has been unrelated to the desire for conversion – is not the imperial phallic force (as the force of the Romans, let's say, or the Third Reich), but a force that can be associated with the feminine: that of a small, hidden body, which stands up surprisingly – more clitoris than phallus –, in the manner of the cunning biblical heroines – Judith, Esther—who spy on the enemy, hardened, while they keep their god in secret.

Now, if it fit within the scope of this text, I would have to continue with the problematization of the double edge of the defending sword, with the question of the viability of the material defense of a spiritually infinite territory, with the question of the construction of settlements by part of a people foreign to the conquest, etc. But I am talking about another issue, which is independent of the above and is longer: the fear of a culture that forms the core of what Western men are—and what women are—. I'm talking about the hatred we feel for ourselves—and women for ourselves.



Methodological section

In preparing this report, information was obtained considering the language and its relevance. Regarding the former, all the material is in Spanish, except for the analysis of comments made in digital media of Brazil. With respect to relevance, we used keywords related to Judaism and Israel. They were obtained from the tool Google Trends, with the requirement that they have a high search volume and are not adjectivized. (e.g., Israel, Jewish, Holocaust, Zionism).

Google and YouTube: The analyzed content refers to the main search results for the "key" words.

Twitter: Contents in Twitter were collected through the *social listening* platform that compiles content in real time. To shape the categories analyzed in this report, it relies on sentimentalization algorithms and Artificial Intelligence, along with semantic analysis. This tool is complemented by the interpretation work of our analysts. The geolocation is carried out according to the declaration of the users; approximately 50% of the content has this reference.

Facebook: Through the *social listening* platform, posts containing keywords on the Facebook pages of the main digital media in each country were analyzed. The analyzed pages are: Clarín, La Nación, Infobae, Emol, La Tercera, BioBio, El Tiempo, Las 2 orillas, Pulzo, El Mundo, El País, La Vanguardia, El Observador, El País UY, Portal Montevideo.

Comments in digital media: The following countries were deliberately selected: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama and Uruguay.

The monitored newspapers are the following: Biobio Chile, Clarín, CRHOY, Diario Extra, El Observador, El País, El tiempo, Emol, Folha Sao Pablo, G1, La estrella de Panamá, La Nación, La tercera, Las 2 orillas, Metropoles, Montevideo Portal, Prensa, Subrayado. They were selected based on their relevance according to the ranking of the most visited news sites by Alexa. A sample of the com-

ments of the publications where the same keywords were found was analyzed. It should be noted that the newspapers La Tercera, El País and El Observador have restricted comments, currently being only for subscribers of said media.

Construction of categories and definitions:

▶ The definition of antisemitism was based on the definition developed by the IHRA (*International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance*): "Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities".

▶ The category "positive" refers to content that highlights the image of Israel, the Jewish communities, religious traditions, the repudiation of antisemitic acts, the demands for justice for attacks and the memory of the Holocaust.

▶ "Negative" is understood to mean content that legitimately criticizes Israel and criticism of Jewish community entities.



The Web Observatory, a joint initiative of the Latin American Jewish Congress (CJL), the Delegation of Argentine Israelite Associations (DAIA) and the Argentine Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA) that since 2010 has been working against discrimination on the Internet, for a responsible use of technologies. The Observatory educates about the responsible use of technologies and develops effective strategies to combat online discrimination; works from a multidisciplinary approach, together with governments, companies linked to the Internet and other NGOs monitoring the Web and prepares the Annual Report on antisemitism on the Internet and on online discrimination against different groups.

www.observatorioweb.org

