

**ISRAELITISCHE KULTUSGEMEINDE WIEN**

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Publisher: Jewish Community Vienna (IKG)
1010 Vienna, Seitenstettengasse 4

Tel. +43/1/531 04-0
E-Mail: office@ikg-wien.at

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Editorial team: Reporting Centre for Antisemitism of the IKG Vienna
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Summary

Between 1 January and 30 June 2026, the Reporting Centre for Antisemitism of the Jewish Community of Vienna (IKG) recorded a total of 671 antisemitic incidents in Austria. During the same period last year, there were 726 incidents, while in the first half of 2024 the number stood at 808.

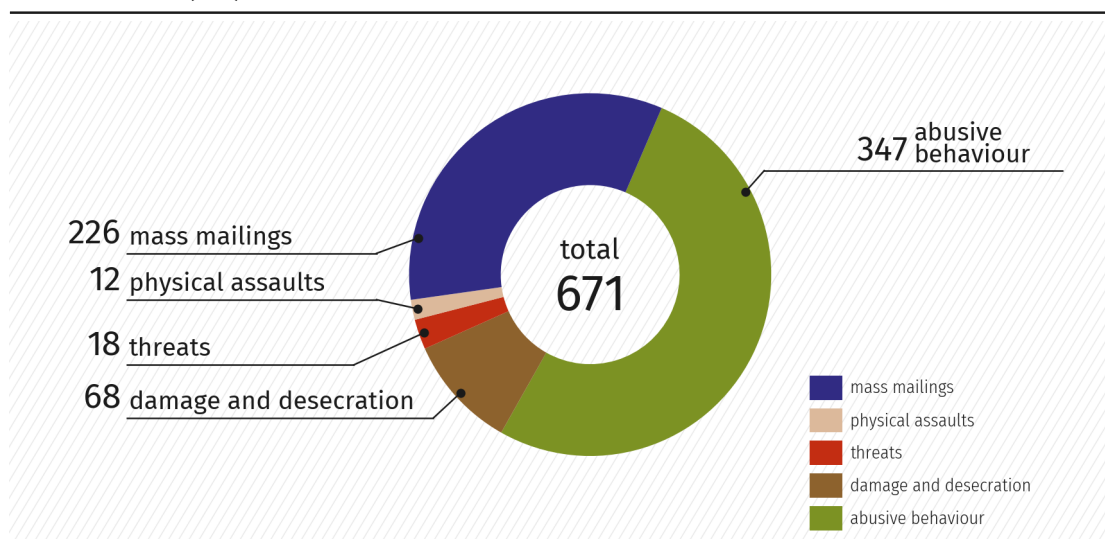
The first half of the year confirms what has been clearly evident since 7 October 2023: antisemitism in Austria continues to be massively influenced by geopolitical developments. Escalations in the Middle East translate directly into antisemitic incidents in this country, with Jewish people in Austria being held accountable for the actions of the State of Israel. Accordingly, Israel-related antisemitism remains the dominant manifestation and, in the vast majority of cases, occurs together with further antisemitic motifs such as othering, Shoah relativisation or conspiracy myths.

The reporting period was shaped above all by the war between Israel and the United States on the one side and the Iranian regime on the other, which began on 28 February 2026. It acted as a catalyst: immediately after the war began, the number of incidents rose significantly, and with 152 incidents March became the month with the highest number of cases in the half-year. The number also remained high in May, which saw, among other things, the Eurovision Song Contest in Vienna and the campaign surrounding the Gaza flotilla.

The slight decline in the overall number is no reason to sound the all-clear: at 671 incidents, it remains more than twice as high as in the first half of 2023 (311), i.e. before 7 October 2023. The most serious incidents, physical assaults and threats, have more than doubled compared with the same period last year. Moreover, the willingness of those affected to report incidents remains low, so the actual number of antisemitic incidents is considerably higher.

This report does not present a comprehensive picture of antisemitism in Austria. The statistics include only those incidents that were reported and subsequently verified as clearly antisemitic by the experts of the Reporting Centre for Antisemitism in accordance with the IHRA definition of antisemitism. This half-year report is intended as an interim review; a detailed analysis will follow in the 2026 annual report.

Antisemitic incidents (total)



Of the 671 incidents, there were:

12 **physical assaults** (first half of 2025: 5; first half of 2024: 16)

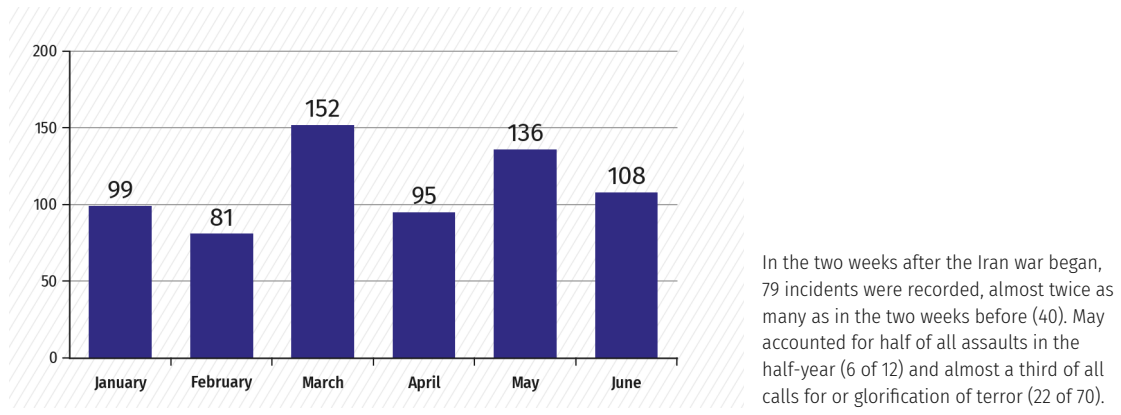
18 **threats** (8; 22)

68 **incidents of damage and desecration** (78; 92)

226 **mass mailings** (203; 401)

347 **incidents of abusive behaviour** (432; 277)

Trend in the number of reports



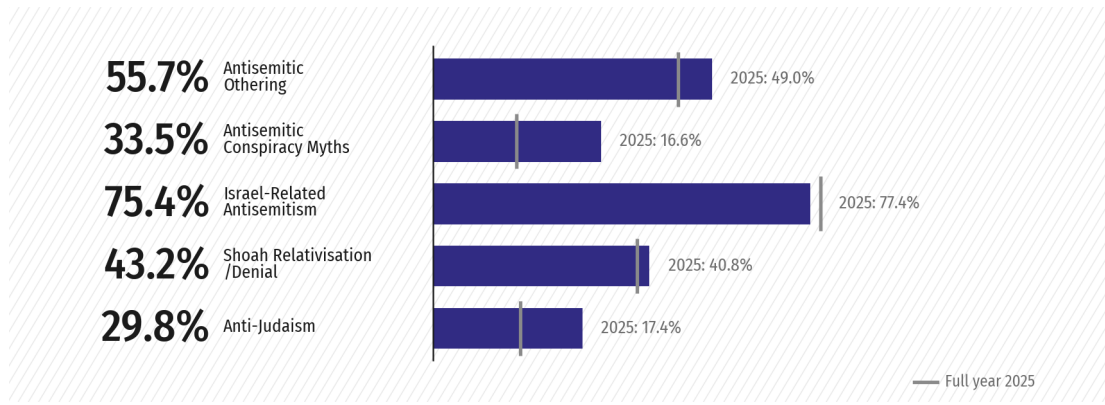
On average, 3.7 antisemitic incidents per day were recorded in the first half of the year (full year 2025: 4.2). A total of 33 incidents were connected to demonstrations, and 14 concerned the field of education.

In terms of medium, 175 incidents were witnessed in person, 376 took place on social media, 71 by email and 33 on other online channels. The remaining 16 incidents were spread across letters and other media.

Manifestations of Antisemitism

The Reporting Centre categorises incidents according to five manifestations. A single incident may exhibit multiple manifestations.

Manifestations



Israel-related antisemitism remains by far the most common manifestation: it was present in 75.4% of incidents in the first half of the year. It occurred on its own in only 70 of 506 cases (13.8%); in 436 cases (86.2%) it was accompanied by at least one further manifestation. Israel-related antisemitism is thus, as a rule, linked with further antisemitic motifs, ranging from othering and Shoah relativisation to conspiracy myths. Its share of all incidents declined slightly compared with the full year 2025 (77.4%). The share of antisemitic othering rose from 49% to 55.7%, that of Shoah relativisation/denial from 40.8% to 43.2%.

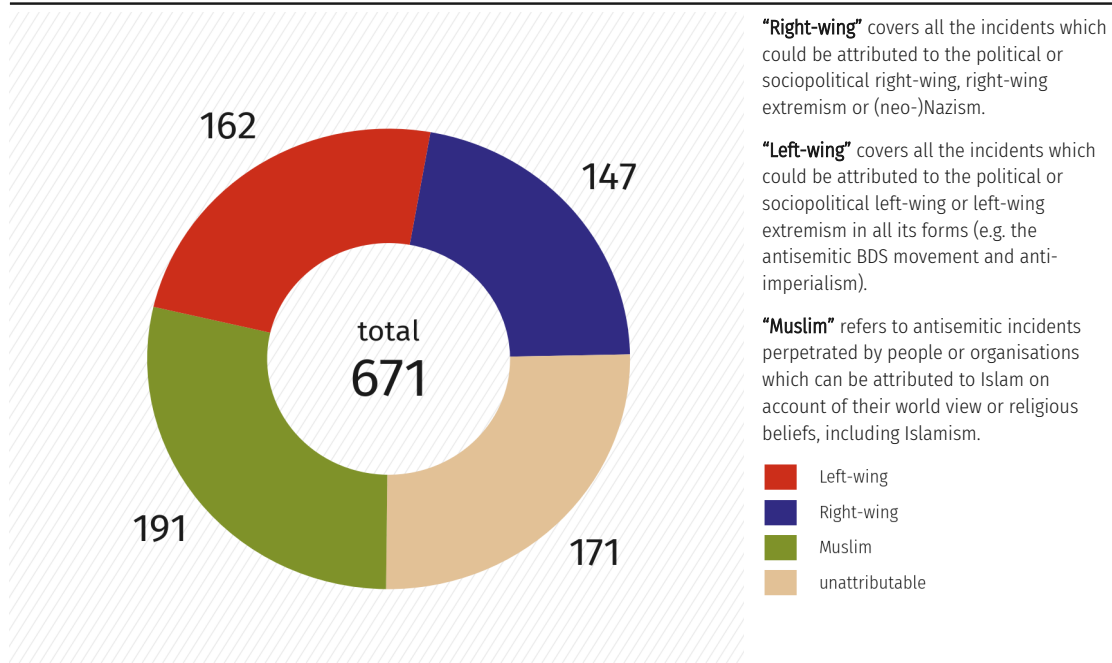
Israel-related antisemitism is the connecting element: 81.3% of the cases involving conspiracy myths also show Israel-related antisemitism; for anti-Judaism the figure is 80.5%. Both are slightly above the share of Israel-related antisemitism in all incidents (75.4%). For Shoah relativisation/denial (74.5%) the figure is on a par, for othering (67.9%) below.

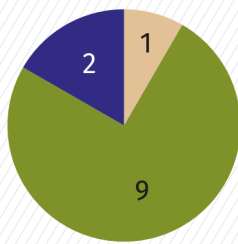
Call for or Glorification of Terror

As part of its recording of antisemitic incidents, the Reporting Centre additionally indicates whether they call for terror or violence or glorify terror or violence. Such cases may be criminally relevant (e.g. under § 282a of the Criminal Code). In the first half of 2026, this was identified 70 times, accounting for 10.4% of all registered incidents (first half of 2025: 77 cases or 10.6%). The largest shares were incidents with a Muslim (24) and a left-wing background (21), followed by ideologically unattributable cases (19). Six cases were right-wing motivated.

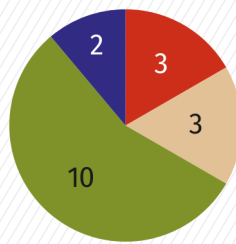
Ideological Background

Antisemitic incidents: ideological background

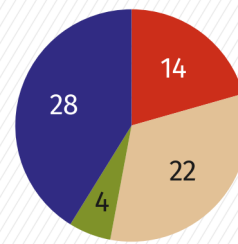


Assaults (12)

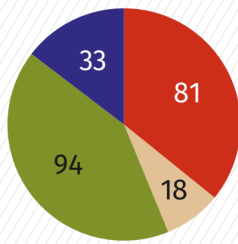
The number of reported and verified assaults has more than doubled compared with the same period last year (from 5 to 12), approaching the level of the first half of 2024 (16) again. Nine of the twelve assaults were Muslim-motivated, two had a right-wing background and one was unattributable.

Threats (18)

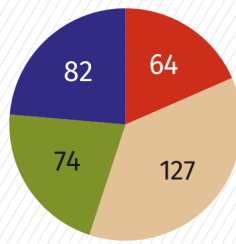
The number of threats has also more than doubled (18, compared with 8 in the same period of 2025). As regards ideological background, more than half (10) were Muslim-motivated. Three threats each had a left-wing or an unattributable background, and two a right-wing one.

Damage and desecration (68)

In the case of targeted property damage, a right-wing background is the most frequent (28 of 68 cases), followed by unattributable (22) and left-wing (14) cases. There were hardly any incidents of property damage clearly attributable to a Muslim background (4).

Mass mailings (226)

For mass mailings, the picture has shifted compared with the first half of 2025: at 41.6%, a Muslim background was the most strongly represented, while the left-wing share, which at that time still accounted for almost half of the incidents, fell to 35.8%. The right-wing share stands at 14.6%, and 8% were unattributable.

Abusive behaviour (347)

Abusive behaviour was most frequently ideologically unattributable (36.6%); 23.6% of incidents were categorised as right-wing and 21.3% as Muslim. Among the ideological categories, the left-wing share is the lowest here (18.4%).



