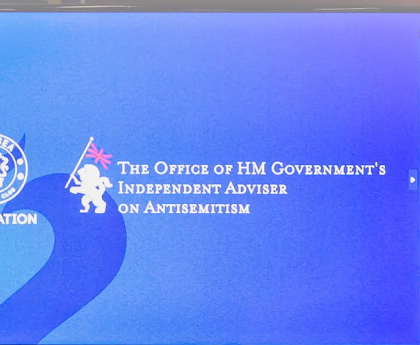


# The Office of HM Government's Independent Adviser on Antisemitism

Review and Recommendations  
to the new Government

July 2024



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# PURPOSE OF 2024 REVIEW

The role of HM Government's Independent Adviser on Antisemitism was established to provide independent advice to the Prime Minister and Government on issues relating to antisemitism in the UK and the most effective methods to combat it. As the first holder of the Office, I was appointed to the role of the Independent Adviser in 2019 for five years. Since then, I have maintained a constructive dialogue with the devolved nations as well as the UK Government.

This 2024 review collates recommendations from my major reports on antisemitism in the last two years, the first of which was a detailed action plan on tackling anti-Jewish hatred across the UK while the second addressed the alarming growth in antisemitism on our university campuses. The review also gives an overview of other important project areas that I have covered in my work plan.

While significant progress has been made, important recommendations still require adoption and implementation by the relevant department or devolved administration. I am therefore urging Ministers in the new UK Government, the devolved governments and senior officials to use this review as a blueprint or checklist for further action and the review is formatted in sections according to who holds the lead responsibility.

The need for action has been made even more urgent by the conflict in Israel and Gaza since 7th October 2023. The Community Security Trust (CST) recorded 4,103 antisemitic incidents in the UK in 2023, the highest total ever reported to CST in a single calendar year. Of the 4,103 instances of anti-Jewish hate reported, 2,699 (66%) occurred on or after 7th October. This figure alone exceeds any previous annual antisemitic incident total recorded by CST, which has been recording incidents since 1984.

# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT

I am recommending that Downing Street and the Cabinet Office, together with the devolved nations, should act as driving forces for action. Much of this approach is underpinned by the need for adequate evaluation and evidence of impact.

The UK Government should reconvene the Cross-Government Working Group on Antisemitism, with all relevant government departments attending: the Home Office, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, the Foreign Office, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, the Department for Education, the Department for Justice, the Cabinet Office, and others on an ad-hoc basis. The key Jewish representative bodies that previously sat on this group, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the Jewish Leadership Council and the Community Security Trust are key partners and should be the permanent representatives of the community throughout this Parliament. The secretariat to the All-Party Parliamentary Group Against Antisemitism should also sit on this group.

The Government should meet with the All-Party Parliamentary Group Against Antisemitism on an annual basis to consolidate the role of Parliament in challenging and educating about antisemitism.

Should the Prime Minister choose to continue with the role of a governmental Independent Adviser on antisemitism, the adviser should be provided with an office base within a government department.

Mainstream political parties must unite to stop the spread of antisemitism and race hate, including the education of young people and countering the increased spread from neo-Nazi groups. All political parties should adopt the relevant recommendations of the October 2020 Equality and Human Rights Commission report on the investigation of antisemitism in the Labour Party.

There should be a base-level training on antisemitism for all MPs, councillors, and party staff, comparable to the approach that has been taken in English football. Parties should contract one expert provider, either the Community Security Trust or the Antisemitism Policy Trust, to help deliver this training with them.

Political parties have a responsibility to ensure resource and effort is dedicated to repairing community cohesion, particularly in the aftermath of October 7th.

# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS: SAFEGUARDING JEWISH COMMUNITIES

LEAD RESPONSIBILITY: HOME OFFICE, MINISTRY OF HOUSING, COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DEVOLVED NATIONS

I am making a number of recommendations to improve interfaith and community resilience and community cohesion as follows:

- i. The Home Office should bring forward an inflation linked multi-year funding agreement for the Protective Security Grant to support the CST with a proven track-record for helping Jewish communities to feel safe.
- ii. More support and funding should be available for joint Jewish and Muslim initiatives and multi-agency approaches. Interfaith and other outreach work should in turn promote joint leadership programmes for young Jews and Muslims.
- iii. No annual survey for monitoring community tensions exists nationally although police forces conduct surveys in some areas. The UK Government in cooperation with the devolved nations should rectify this.
- iv. Closer partnerships with local authorities and public bodies could play a larger role in tackling antisemitism, building on the progress made since 2015.
- v. All public bodies should use the IHRA working definition of antisemitism and best practice should be shared on how it can be used to full advantage.
- vi. The Government should appoint a parallel adviser on Islamophobia and both advisers should be tasked to work in partnership.

## **Government must develop a strategy to tackle the growing 'soft underbelly of extremism'**

Counter-extremism work in the United Kingdom is very effective in understanding the nature and roots into violent extremism but is failing to recognise the soft underbelly of extremism, which attempts to undermine the nature of the state and our democratic structures but has no tie-in with violence and terrorism.

The recent General Election has illuminated an organised attempt at intimidation, ostracising and removing individuals seen as barriers to the growth of extremism ideology. This is a much deeper and widespread problem than is generally recognised.

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and the Home Office must develop a specialism that currently does not exist, in analysing and understanding these forms of extremism and helping Ministers and Parliament to develop strategies for countering them. There is a clear and important separation between those who attempt to undermine our democratic system through violence, and those who are using other methods. This is posing a specific threat to the Jewish community and to Jewish identity, as well as to other communities. This has many facets, some of which may cross the criminal threshold, but many of which are designed calculatedly not to do so. This is a serious weakness in current strategy and complements expansion of government work to strengthen community cohesion.

# POLICING AND JUSTICE

LEAD RESPONSIBILITY: HOME OFFICE, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND DEVOLVED NATIONS

**A review is needed on what barriers are preventing more reporting of antisemitic and other hate crime incidents, how these barriers can be overcome and whether enough police investigations into reported incidents are taking place.**

In the light of written submissions on policing, I recommend:

- i. A review of whether relevant and regular police training is up to date with new trends of antisemitism.
- ii. Ensuring that the new Online Safety Act sufficiently supports the police in identifying online hate crime offenders, building on existing legal frameworks.
- iii. A requirement on all police forces throughout the UK to disaggregate recorded race hate crime and non-crime hate incidents to help identify the true number of antisemitic incidents and other hate incidents.
- iv. An increase in the creation of local partnerships with third party reporting organisations to help encourage increased reporting of both non-crime hate incidents and hate crimes.
- v. A more visible presence by the police and transport police at selected public transport hubs at the beginning and end of the school day to protect Jewish school children in areas where there are sizeable Jewish communities.

My Anti-Jewish Hatred report in early 2023 highlighted the disturbing numbers of incidents involving

abuse and attacks on Jewish school children which subsequently and immediately increased after October 7th, resulting in the police in London and Greater Manchester stepping up their presence<sup>1</sup>.

**Data submitted by all police forces for national collation and analysis should be disaggregated to help address the underreporting of antisemitic hate crime and a review should be undertaken on data on antisemitism being classified as both racial and religious.**

On the issue of securing more accurate data, I recommend:

- i. Public bodies to include a prompt for 'Jewish' when collecting ethnic status data to help ensure that antisemitic incidents and concerns are not missed.
- ii. The removal of potential confusion in the fact that while the Equality Act refers to 'race', most public bodies refer to 'ethnicity' and agree on an alignment of the two terms.
- iii. A review which establishes if the reporting and collating by the police of antisemitic hate incidents as both race and religious hate crimes is resulting in national underreporting of antisemitism and whether change in practice is needed.
- iv. Jewish organisations to review the training of young Jewish people as advocates in combatting antisemitism and the reporting of it.

<sup>1</sup> Source: [England's Jewish schools heighten security as antisemitic incidents quadruple | Faith schools | The Guardian](#)

The Government should also prioritise the implementation of the recommendations from the Commission for Countering Extremism legal review<sup>2</sup> conducted by Dame Sara Khan and Sir Mark Rowley:

1. To commission a legal and operational framework to robustly counter the hateful extremism threat.
2. To expand current offences relating to stirring up hatred and strengthen current resources and capability of law enforcement agencies.
3. To elevate hateful extremism to be a priority threat alongside terrorism and online child exploitation; and to implement the most robust proposals in the Online Harms White Paper.

These proposals, published in February 2021, are even more relevant in light of October 7th and subsequent recent events.

**Governments for the UK and the devolved nations should establish why so few prosecutions of antisemitic hate crime take place and should work with the prosecuting authorities and the Community Security Trust to address the issue.**

Submissions to my Office suggest that overall progress has been limited on bringing forward prosecutions and a new review, involving the UK and devolved governments, is needed to identify:

- i. Action which requires prosecuting authorities (like the police) to further disaggregate hate crime case data to show how many Jews (and members of other communities) have been victimised according to their ethnicity or religion or both.
- ii. How many successful prosecutions of antisemitic hate crime take place in the UK each year.
- iii. Why a significant gap seemingly remains between the reporting of antisemitic hate incidents and resulting prosecutions (and how much of that is a police or CPS issue), what the barriers are to securing convictions and what can be done to reduce the gap.
- iv. Whether legislation resulting from the Law Commission's report of 2021 is likely to result in more victims of antisemitism receiving justice.

There should be serious consideration given to the development of harassment notices under the provisions of the Harassment Act 1997, including the specific use of cyber-harassment notices, warning of the possibility of criminal investigation for any second repeat incidents.

<sup>2</sup> [Operating with impunity: legal review - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/91442/Operating_with_impunity_legal_review.pdf)

# GROWTH OF ANTISEMITISM AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

LEAD RESPONSIBILITY: MINISTRY OF HOUSING, COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT; FOREIGN, COMMONWEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE; DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION; DEVOLVED NATIONS AND UK POLITICAL PARTIES

There is a dearth of information on the impact of antisemitism on young Jewish people, specifically Jewish teenagers, in terms of how they see their future in this country, the decisions they make and their perceptions of living in the United Kingdom. There are many presumptions made by older people, including in Westminster, but little raw data, considering the huge impact of social media on the way young people live their lives in the UK.

There is a parallel lack of data about the impact of the current conflict in the Middle East on Muslim teenagers, and work on community cohesion on these two sets of young people is at a dangerously low level. The Government must address this as a high priority.

**New research is needed on the extent of the correlation between the Middle East conflict, attitudes towards Israel and Palestine, the explosion in conspiracy theories, and harmful social media and antisemitic hate in the UK, especially among young people.**

I recommend the commissioning of new research by the Institute for Jewish Policy Research covering the following:

- i. The recent and alarming growth in antisemitism among young people since October 7th and the reasons behind it.
- ii. The extent and nature of antisemitism within different communities.
- iii. The impact of antisemitism on Jewish teenagers.

**The mainstream political parties must unite to stop the spread of antisemitism and race hate especially to young people, including countering the increase from neo-Nazi groups.**

On political discourse, I have the following recommendations:

- i. A united front on the part of the mainstream political parties is now required to reinvigorate the fight against the resurgence of antisemitism. The fight must be particularly directed towards the spread of race hate by neo-Nazi groups among younger people who include our future political leaders.
- ii. All political parties should adopt the recommendations which can be applied to them as contained in the October 2020 report of the Equality and Human Rights Commission on the investigation of antisemitism in the Labour Party.
- iii. Jewish organisations should work together to review the training on antisemitism which is available to representatives of political parties.
- iv. UK politicians should be more ready to assert that British Jews should not be asked to justify the actions of the Israel government.
- v. The mainstream political parties should work together to reduce the acute threat posed by the spread of harmful conspiracy theories such as those surrounding the control of the world's banking system, Covid-19 and vaccinations, the 'Great Replacement Theory' and the Holocaust.

vi. The UK Government should be rigorous in enforcing the new measures in the Elections Act 2022 to combat racial hatred during elections.

vii. Governments should maintain a close vigil in respect of attacks on religious freedoms that may be driven by antisemitic intent and be ready to act against them. This includes the UK Government being prepared to make representations when Jewish UK nationals abroad are adversely affected.

viii. The Jewish community should consider whether the term 'antisemitism' should be used alongside a term which is more easily understood by the population at large, such as 'anti-Jewish hatred'.

The UK General Election of 2024 has provided a sharp reminder of the need for this set of recommendations to be fully implemented with front-page media reports of candidates expressing antisemitic slurs and conspiracy theories.<sup>3</sup>

**The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office should be more active in working closely with other nations to enhance the cooperation needed in combatting antisemitism across the globe.**

There has been progress on global cooperation as a result of the two APPG reports of 2006 and 2015 and more could be done to share our best practices internationally.

The Abraham Accords of 2020 are fostering growing cooperation between Israel and some Arab nations which has resulted in a mutual commitment in combatting antisemitism. An example of action was the Global Imams Council and public institutions in Bahrain and Morocco adopting the IHRA working definition of antisemitism.

The UK lead in tackling discrimination through sport should become a specific UK input in making the Abraham Accords more effective.

Enhanced cooperation is now needed. The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office should take a more active and confident role in carrying key messages to young people about sharing and exchanging best practice across the globe.

<sup>3</sup> [Green Party launches an investigation after being handed dossier suggesting MP candidates 'shared antisemitic slurs and conspiracy theories' | Daily Mail Online](#)

# SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

LEAD RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND DEVOLVED NATIONS

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

**A renewed and concerted effort is required across all UK universities and colleges to make Jewish students feel safe on campus.**

I recommend the following:

- i. The Government should respond to the Taskforce on Antisemitism in Higher Education recommendations within the next six months.
- ii. Where there are issues or complaints, the IHRA working definition of antisemitism should be used as a reference point to understand what contemporary antisemitism is. It should be used as a public resource, publicised on a university's website so that Jewish students and staff are able to refer to it. This will also demonstrate that antisemitism is both understood and is being taken seriously which will help build trust between universities and their Jewish communities. The definition should also be used as an educational tool for the wider campus community to understand contemporary and traditional antisemitism.
- iii. Universities should develop systems to address antisemitism both where it occurs, and where there are opportunities to offer education. This includes:
  - a. All students and staff found to have engaged in antisemitic behaviour undertaking a programme of education about antisemitism, for example by requiring them to undergo 'Antisemitism Awareness Training'.
  - b. Publishing educational materials, guidance or thought pieces, around antisemitism, using all avenues available to them, including social media, press and students' union campaigns.
  - c. Undertaking a thorough review of their complaints systems.
- iv. Universities should have guidelines and social media policies for students and staff, clearly determining when they come under the university's jurisdiction. There should be no ambiguity around this, and students and staff should be aware of the disciplinary consequences of posting something harmful from an account associated with the university.
- v. 'Antisemitism Awareness Training', such as that provided by the Union of Jewish Students, Antisemitism Policy Trust and CST, should be provided for university staff, students' union managers and trade unions. All such training should be regularly evaluated and quality assured, to ensure its appropriateness and impact, by these and or other providers. Education about antisemitism should be embedded within wider Equality, Diversity and Inclusion training structures and all anti-racism training, at all levels of the university.
- vi. Universities should actively reach out to Jewish and other minority groups to ensure that they are fully cognisant of reporting processes and feel empowered to use them. The Union of Jewish Students and their Jewish Societies are the representative voice for Jewish students in universities. All UK universities should work with the Union of Jewish Students to make campuses more inclusive, for example; more antisemitism awareness training in student unions and for university staff, especially at senior levels; encouraging more kosher accommodation; and flexibility around timetabling.
- vii. Universities UK should bring in processes to ensure long-term memory of action to tackle

discrimination, and specifically in this instance antisemitism, on campus, and work to encourage institutional memory across individual campuses.

viii. The National Union of Students should be supported in ensuring that students' unions and its own structures are fully inclusive of Jewish students and Jewish societies. I will be publishing a report on the National Union of Students and students' unions in the coming months.

ix. In line with the Higher Education (Freedom of Speech) Act 2023, calls for Boycott Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) cannot be used to specifically disadvantage Jewish students, academics or staff in their academic research or their ability to access goods and services. We recommend that universities ensure that it is never used to restrict the freedom of Jewish staff and students to purchase goods and services of their choice including Kosher products. We recommend that the UCU ensures the freedom of all academics to research and partner without restriction or ostracization.

x. Universities should develop specific engagement plans around international conflicts (including the Israel-Palestine conflict) impacting campus relations. This should include a comprehensive risk assessment and a preparedness and engagement strategy, including dialogue with relevant student groups.

## SCHOOLS

### **Secondary schools across the UK should teach about contemporary antisemitism in addition to pupils learning about the Holocaust.**

The biggest single impact that the Government can have on tackling contemporary antisemitism would be to provide basic training in all initial training for newly qualified teachers, and subject-specific training modules for existing specialist teachers in English Literature, History, and Religious Education, and

for Science teachers on conspiracy theories. The incorporation of an initial two-hour input for all new teachers through the National Institute of Teaching on the basics of antisemitism would have a profound and lasting impact.

The recommendations for schools from my Anti-Jewish Hatred report of 2023 are:

- i. Most importantly, secondary schools of all types across the UK should teach about contemporary antisemitism in addition to students learning about the Holocaust.
- ii. Teacher training and continuous professional development for this purpose needs to be reviewed and updated, and discussion should be had over how it can be added to the Early Career Framework and PGCE courses for teachers.
- iii. In partnership with key stakeholder organisations, the UK Government, the Scottish Government, the Welsh Government and the Northern Ireland Executive should work together on producing an improved suite of online resources, which are freely available to schools, to supplement existing textbooks. These should be revised regularly to make sure they are always up to date.
- iv. Leading providers of Holocaust Education programmes in the UK include the National Holocaust Centre and Museum, the Holocaust Educational Trust, the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust, and March of the Living UK. A thorough independent evaluation of the nationwide effectiveness of teaching and learning on the Holocaust should be conducted, with particular emphasis on its links to improving students' understanding of antisemitism, and how memory and memorial sites can be used to challenge other hatreds and prejudices.

v. School leadership teams need guidance on how to deal with incidents of antisemitic hate on school premises and to report incidents away from the school premises which have involved the targeting of students but also where students are the perpetrators.

vi. School twinning initiatives for community cohesion should be maintained and developed.

vii. Support should be given to create professional networks across schools to share best practice.

In 2021, I initiated the 'Education Partnership Initiative to Address Antisemitism in Schools'. Project partners include the UCL Centre for Holocaust Education, the National Holocaust Centre and Outwood Academy. The aim of the project was to support teachers to deepen specific knowledge, understanding and skills to teach about antisemitism, and to address confidently any incidents where these occur. It also aims to support teachers in helping inform their students about contemporary antisemitism, mindful of where it can manifest, how it can appear and what

the consequences of it are. This project remains in development and has made good progress. I have recommended that the UK Government guarantee the funding for the UCL Centre for Holocaust Education's work on this.

Teacher training and creating a training system on antisemitism must be a priority to provide teachers with the knowledge and foundation for each subject area. This would also ensure that antisemitism education is included within all subject areas rather than having to create additional time on the national curriculum. The creation of curriculum learning links as part of the 'Education Partnership Initiative to Address Antisemitism in Schools' is an example of how education on antisemitism can be effectively embedded across the curriculum.

The Government should give consideration to the lessons that can be learned and implemented from UNESCO and our German and other international partners in this area.

# NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

LEAD RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE AND DEVOLVED NATIONS

During the Covid-19 pandemic, I commissioned research into the role of antisemitism in 'anti-vaxxer' conspiracy theories, a movement that grew significantly in 2020. Looking at private and public groups on Facebook, this report evaluated the saturation of antisemitism in the anti-vaxxer and anti-lockdown movements.<sup>4</sup>

Currently the NHS is not well equipped to understand and deal with issues of antisemitism.

There should be a base-level training on antisemitism for all NHS trusts, comparable to the approach taken in English football. One expert provider, either the Community Security Trust or the Antisemitism Policy Trust, should be commissioned to run a programme of training across all NHS trusts over the period of this Parliament.

As part of this, consideration should be given to the specific cultural issues that can impact on NHS interaction with the Jewish community.

<sup>4</sup> <https://antisemitism.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Antisemitism-antivaxxer-report.pdf>.

# EMPLOYERS AND TRADE UNIONS

LEAD RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT FOR BUSINESS AND TRADE

There is currently no quality-assured provision of antisemitism training for employers. This should be a high priority in the next two years in light of increased demand for assistance from employers.

A system of quality assuring training on antisemitism should therefore be developed to provide larger employers with a readily available expert provision, to help embed a basic understanding of antisemitism into their human resources and people development framework. The Department for Business and Trade could play an important role in bringing this about.

A TUC survey in 2017 found that Jewish workers experienced wide-ranging antisemitism in their workplaces and often felt unable to talk to their union due to the extent of the problem. Another recent

survey found that 39% of British Jews have tried to hide the fact that they are Jewish in public and union representatives have been advised that Jewish people can be a hidden minority and workers may be unaware a colleague is Jewish. The TUC advises union representatives that antisemitic behaviour is always unacceptable and should be challenged whether there are Jewish people present or not.

Employers and trade unions should continue to work together to adopt a zero-tolerance approach to antisemitism in the workplace and should be supported in developing a significant increase in the delivery of training to underpin this.

# SPORT

## LEAD RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE, MEDIA AND SPORT

In 2020, in collaboration with myself and former Chair of the Jewish Leadership Council Jonathan Goldstein, the English Premier League, along with 19 of its clubs, adopted the IHRA working definition of antisemitism. The definition has since been adopted by the Football Association and the English Football League and by other clubs. Since this successful adoption of the definition by football clubs in the UK and across Europe in 2020 and 2021, I have been working with partners to facilitate the delivery of baseline training, educational programmes and events on combating antisemitism.

I published a report in 2020 with some good practice examples of clubs using the IHRA definition.<sup>5</sup> Further good practice examples from around Europe can be found in my report 'A Scar on the Game: Antisemitism in Football'.<sup>6</sup>

In February 2021, the anti-racism charity Kick It Out appointed me as its Ambassador on Antisemitism to assist with its work and to chair an Antisemitism Working Group with experts across the field to support its work in tackling discrimination in football. As part of the Kick It Out Working Group Action Plan, I began developing and commissioning the delivery of workshops to football clubs and county FAs on antisemitism. The goal of these sessions is to support Equality, Diversity and Inclusion staff and other club colleagues to deepen specific knowledge and understanding of contemporary antisemitism and to confidently address incidents when they occur in football. I have also supported the creation of Jewish Supporters' Groups at professional football clubs.

Premier League	EFL Championship	EFL League 1	EFL League 2	County FAs	County FAs
Arsenal	Blackburn Rovers	Blackpool	AFC Wimbledon	Amateur Football Alliance	Liverpool
Bournemouth	Coventry City	Bolton Wanderers	Bradford City	Army FA*	London
Brentford	Huddersfield Town	Burton Albion	Doncaster Rovers	Bedfordshire	Manchester
Brighton and Hove Albion	Leeds	Cambridge United	Gillingham	Berks & Bucks	Middlesex
Burnley	Leicester City	Carlisle United	Grimsby Town	Birmingham	Norfolk*
Chelsea	Middlesbrough	Charlton Athletic	Harrogate Town	Cambridgeshire	North Riding*
Crystal Palace	Millwall	Cheltenham Town	Mansfield Town	Cheshire	Northamptonshire
Everton	Norwich City	Derby County	Milton Keynes Dons	Cumberland*	Nottinghamshire*
Fulham	Plymouth Argyle	Leyton Orient	Morecambe	Derbyshire	Oxfordshire
Liverpool	Preston North End	Lincoln City	Salford City	Devon	RAF
Luton Town	Queens Park Rangers	Northampton Town	Stockport County	East Riding	Sheffield & Hallamshire
Manchester City	Rotherham United	Oxford United	Walsall	Essex	Somerset
Manchester United	Sheffield Wednesday	Peterborough United		Gloucestershire	Staffordshire
Newcastle United	Stoke City	Port Vale		Hampshire	Suffolk
Nottingham Forest	Sunderland	Shrewsbury Town		Hertfordshire	Surrey
Sheffield United	Watford	Wigan Athletic		Isle of Man*	Sussex
Tottenham Hotspur	West Bromwich Albion	Wycombe Wanderers		Kent	West Riding
West Ham United				Lancashire	Wiltshire
Wolverhampton Wanderers				Leicestershire & Rutland	Worcestershire
				Lincolnshire	

\* Online workshop with The FA - not full training



5 <https://antisemitism.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/JM-Football-Clubs-May-2020-1.pdf>

6 <https://antisemitism.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Antisemitism-In-Football-For-Online-1.pdf>

Building on this work, in September 2023, I partnered with Maccabi GB to create the 'Tackling Antisemitism in Sport' project, which aims to further my work with Kick It Out of educating the world of football on contemporary antisemitism. Since 2022, staff from 19 Premier League clubs, 46 EFL clubs and 39 County FAs have received training on contemporary antisemitism. The Project has to date delivered 45 workshops to approximately 1600 participants. The Project has been recognised as a trusted educational resource by the ED&I team at the National FA and is now a delivery partner of the Leagues Football Education.

I have commissioned the first survey on antisemitism in grassroots football, to be conducted by the Institute for Jewish Policy Research and Maccabi GB, to assess the nature and scale of the issue. The results of this research are due to be reported at the end of 2024.

There should be a working seminar hosted by the Office of Independent Adviser, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, and Maccabi GB to consider the implications of this research.

The UK is the leader in tackling antisemitism through sport and the work with the Football Association, Premier League and English Football League should be further consolidated and spread through other sports governing bodies into other sports and taken into international sporting organisations, including UEFA, FIFA and the International Olympic Committee.

The ongoing evaluation of the effectiveness of the antisemitism training in English football should be used to inform its expansion into grassroots football and across other sports.

# ONLINE SAFETY AND MAINSTREAM MEDIA

LEAD RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT FOR SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY AND DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE, MEDIA AND SPORT

As part of the implementation of the Online Safety Act 2023, the UK Government must work with online platforms to eradicate antisemitism online and hold those accountable who knowingly fail to block their systems from promoting it

With regard to the internet, social media and mainstream media, I recommend:

- i. Governments must address again the issue of platforms using payment systems to allow web users to access harmful materials in the light of the growth of cryptocurrencies.
- ii. The Editors' Code of Practice for the mainstream media in dealing with complaints needs review and a new guide for consumers is required which sets out roles, responsibilities and grievance procedures in plain terms for all.
- iii. The media should endeavour to improve its understanding of the Orthodox Jewish (Charedi) community to stop the promotion of existing or new tropes.
- iv. The newsrooms of the BBC and other national news outlets are not sufficiently familiar with the realities of the lives of the Jewish community, particularly since the events of October 7th, and they should undergo the same half-day training that politicians have received from the Antisemitism Policy Trust and the Community Security Trust.

# CONCLUSION

During my five-year tenure, I have had over 1,000 meetings and speaking engagements. I have engaged with the Jewish community through regular discussions and visits including at Jewish communal events, schools, and universities to discuss the work being done to tackle antisemitism in Britain. Regular meetings were held with the main Jewish representative bodies and others. These sessions have informed my advice to Ministers, officials and Parliamentarians. The reports I commissioned included calls for evidence in order to explore the views of the Jewish community.<sup>7,8</sup>

The events since 7th October 2023 have underlined the need for governments across the world to step up their efforts to tackle anti-Jewish hatred. In the UK, two-thirds of antisemitic incidents recorded by the Community Security Trust last year occurred after the Hamas attack. The new Government must, therefore, apply urgency to the consideration of the recommendations which I have made in this Review and in previous reports.

The UK Government will be making important choices on actions to take in its first 100 days. Meaningful action to tackle antisemitism should be one of these.

<sup>7</sup> [Antisemitism-Report-2023-1.pdf](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Understanding-Jewish-Experience-in-Higher-Education.pdf \(antisemitism.org.uk\)](#)