



GLOBAL FORUM FOR COMBATING ANTISEMITISM
Jerusalem, 2013



THE ACTION PLAN FOR COMBATING ANTISEMITISM 2013 AND BEYOND

The 4th International Conference
of the Global Forum for Combating Antisemitism

Jerusalem 28-30/5/2013



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Dear readers,

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry for Jerusalem and Diaspora Affairs organized the 4th GFCFA conference in Jerusalem, on 28-30th May 2013, whose aim was to serve as an arena for individuals, organizations and government representatives from more than 50 states and six different religions, to come up with a strategy to combat antisemitism.

That task has been successfully achieved and is presented herewith in the concluding document of the 4th Conference of the Global Forum for Combating Antisemitism as:

“The Action Plan for Combating Antisemitism 2013 and Beyond”

This is not a document prepared by the Israeli government or by any other single organ, and as such does not necessarily represent any official position. It does, however, represent the outcome of three days of intensive work by many of the conference participants. It is written by the Co-Chairs of the 10 working groups – the very heart of the conference - who volunteered to conduct a joint thinking process by the participants. The common denominator of these participants was one: They are all concerned about the persistence of antisemitism in the 21st century.

We hope that everyone who reads this document, even if they do not agree with one or another of the actions recommended, will agree with the urgent need to fight antisemitism. If this document achieves that, then all the efforts of more than 550 people who convened and helped formulate it will have been worthwhile. As Deputy Foreign Minister Zeev Elkin said in his opening speech:

“...Antisemitism is not only an Israeli problem or just a Jewish problem. It is foremost the problem of every society in which it is allowed to manifest itself. History has taught us that for evil to prevail over good, it is enough that decent people stay silent and complacent while the immoral and hateful few gain power. That is why it is so important that governments, parliaments, international organizations and civil society around the world adopt a zero-tolerance approach towards antisemitism.”

To further quote the closing speech of the Foreign Ministry’s Director General, Amb. Refael Barak:

“The uniqueness of the Global Forum for Combating Antisemitism lies in the diversity of its participants, and their willingness to come together to help end this ancient malady that has poisoned the minds of too many generations against the Jewish people. This year we will be marking 70 years since the destruction of many Jewish communities in the darkest of times, the Holocaust – Shoah. While still trying to grasp the enormity of the tragedy this Genocide brought on our nation, we are shocked that the root of the evil designed and perpetrated by the Nazis and their collaborators – the antisemitic perception that Jews don’t deserve to be treated equally like any other people, creed or race – still exists today and even continues to spread and evolve.”

I therefore wish again to thank all the participants of the Global Forum for helping to formulate this Action Plan, and I call on all moral people who read this document to join us to help better achieve a zero tolerance attitude towards antisemitism.

Gideon Behar

Amb. Gideon Behar,

Director of the MFA Department for Combating Antisemitism

Chair of the Global Forum for Combating Antisemitism 2013

Presentation given at the closing plenary of the Conference , 30 May 2013,

by David Matas

We have heard ten different action plans, of each of the working groups. For an overall action plan, I want to make two main points. One is the need for the Global Forum. The second is the need for action.

This is the seventh Global Forum and the fourth sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has had both symbolic and practical significance. Symbolically it has meant that the Government of Israel has come to accept the need to combat antisemitism. It was not always so.

Theodor Herzl, the founder of Zionism, diagnosed antisemitism as a disease from which the Jews suffered because of their statelessness. He considered that antisemitism would be resolved "on a political basis" through the creation of Jewish state. He predicted that, once a state was created for the Jewish people, the Jews would become like any other people. They would have their quarrels with other nations. But those quarrels would be no different from the quarrels nations then had with each other. He argued in his pioneering 1896 pamphlet "The Jewish State" that the advent of the Jewish state "would put an end to antisemitism." One, though far from the only, reason the Jewish state was created after the Holocaust was the acceptance of this very logic. The hope was that, through the creation of a Jewish state, the Jewish people would become a nation like all others. But, just the opposite has happened. Instead of nationals of the Jewish state being treated like nationals of other states, the Jewish state has come to be treated like the Jewish people. Israel has become the Jew amongst nations - outcast, defamed and demonized. The realization of the Zionist dream has generated anti-Zionism. Anti-Zionism has modernized and amplified traditional antisemitism.

I want to repeat here the words of Prime Minister Netanyahu we heard at the beginning of the conference:

"There were two myths about antisemitism. The first was that after the Holocaust antisemitism would disappear. And the second was that with the creation of the Jewish state, antisemitism would disappear. That didn't happen. Neither one of them."

This statement is significant, not just for its content, but because it was made by the Prime Minister of Israel.

Centralizing the efforts of the Government of Israel within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is symbolic, because of the centrality and priority of the Ministry within the Government. It is also practical because of the global reach of the Ministry. The Ministry has officials around the world who can lead in the struggle against antisemitism in each country and at each institution where these officials find themselves.

The Government of Israel is, of course, chosen by the voters of Israel and reflects the priorities of these voters. The Jewish community of Israel, of all the planet's Jewish communities, is least likely to experience antisemitism. Yet, Israel suffers the consequences of anti-Zionism first and worst, through suicide bombers, indiscriminate rocket attacks and armed incursions. War propaganda, hate indoctrination, and incitement to terrorism inevitably precede acts of war, hatred and terror. It is unnecessary to persuade Israelis of the need for self defense. The first line of Israeli self defense has to be the global combat against antisemitism. Stop antisemitism everywhere and there will be no more military or terrorist attacks against Israel. Develop the best military self defense, intelligence and anti-terrorist capacities imaginable. Yet, as long as antisemitism continues, the attacks against the State of Israel will continue.

In the ten different action plans we heard, there were several overlapping themes, for instance about the need to combat hate on the internet, the importance of addressing anti-Zionism in universities, the significance of inter-religious dialogue, the worth of conveying accurate information or the value of

using legal remedies. One theme about which all the working groups agreed was the importance of the Global Forum itself, the need for it to continue, to have adequate funding.

Traditionally, the combat against antisemitism has been led by the non-governmental Jewish community outside of Israel. The 2013 Global Forum is not just a statement by the Government of Israel about the need for the Government to combat global antisemitism. It is also an acknowledgement by the global Jewish Diaspora of the need for the Government of Israel to lead in this struggle.

Antisemitism and its younger brother anti-Zionism exist in virtually every country, whether there are Jewish communities in those countries or not. The Government of Israel has institutional and territorial reach beyond the places where there are large active Jewish communities.

Many of the remedies for the wrong of antisemitism are governmental. The Government of Israel, as a Government, has an access to other governments that the non-governmental world does not have.

Many of institutions where anti-Zionism thrives are inter-governmental. Though Israel is marginalized in these institutions as part and parcel of this anti-Zionism, Israel still has, as a government, a more privileged access to these institutions than the Jewish Diaspora community organizations do.

Israel internally has as vibrant a democracy with as loud a cacophony of voices and competing forces as the Jewish community abroad. Yet, the Government of Israel internationally speaks with one voice, one unified authority. It can rally the Diaspora forces under one umbrella, because it is not in competition with them. Institutional rivalry of the Jewish organizations has the strength of providing a variety of approaches and voices. It has the disadvantage of preventing any one organization from being accepted as the convenor of the rest. The Government of Israel, as we can see from the attendance at this and other Global Forums, is a convenor acceptable at all. Israel is attacked because of anti-Zionism. In turn, the Jewish community world wide is attacked because of distortions of the reality of Israel into anti-Zionist mythology. Jews are demonized world wide because of their actual or presumed support for a demonized Jewish state. In the demythologizing of the Jewish state, the Government of Israel has a central role to play. The Government of Israel cannot possibly replace the feet on the ground, the lived experience of the Jewish Diaspora. Yet, working together on our common predicament is bound to be more effective than just leaving the struggle to the Diaspora alone.

So, that is the first general theme, the need for the Global Forum. The second general theme is the need for action. I have been to all the Global Forums, all seven. I used to say that these Forums had two basic themes - one was "*oy vey*". The second was "*oy vey's mir*". Previous Global Forums were useful as meeting points, as opportunities to exchange information. Yet, they were essentially talk shops.

This Forum though has been different. Michael Whine, who, like me, has attended all of these Forums through the years, said, while presenting the action plan of the Western Europe Working Group: "this Forum is effectively empowering Jewish community representatives more than any other I have been to". Philip Carmel, presenting the action plan for the Working Group on the Continuance of Jewish law, called this "a *tachlis* based conference". Here, at this Global Forum, working groups and action plans were central. Panels of experts were peripheral. Of the two days of the conference, the first was essentially filled with meetings of the Working Groups. The second was essentially filled with reports to the plenary of plans of actions from the Working Groups. This Global Forum was not just a place to learn; it was primarily a place to plan to do. The action plans we have heard were not only recommendations addressed to other institutions. They were recommendations addressed to us, to our working groups, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Each of the working groups leaves this meeting with something to do, a lot to do. This effort will not just be engaged within the working groups and within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but also amongst the working groups. Working group coordination was a common theme.

The Haggadah says that in each generation, the enemies of the Jewish people will rise up to smite us. This statement is more than just a gloomy religious prophecy written millennia ago. It has turned out to be an all too real fact. Also real is that, despite these unending genocidal efforts, the Jewish community has survived. The realization that the creation of the State of Israel has not ended antisemitism, but rather has led to a new form of antisemitism, does not throw into question the existence of the State of Israel. Rather it reminds us that there is no one magic bullet for combating antisemitism. The creation of Israel has given us a powerful global tool to combat antisemitism. With this Global Forum we are beginning to use this new tool in a new way. As Professor Bauer said earlier today, we have a new nu.

Antisemitism is a shape shifting monster. Its existence persists but its form constantly changes. This Global Forum marks the beginning of an adapted effort to combat antisemitism, an adaptation to the form that antisemitism now takes. We came in solidarity. We leave with commitment.

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David Matas is a Winnipeg lawyer, senior honorary counsel for B'nai Brith Canada and co-chair of the Working Group on Antisemitism on the Internet and the Media.

1. Action plan of the Working Group on Antisemitism in the Muslim and Arab world

Co-Chairs Itamar Marcus and Boaz Ganor

Introduction

Before initiating an “action plan” to fight Antisemitism, the term “Antisemitism” must be defined, and the difference between legitimate criticism and hate speech must be clear. In very general terms, challenging Israeli policies is legitimate; demonizing Jews, their essence, their personality, attaching hateful personality traits or hateful nature to Jews, demonizing the nation/state of Israel or denying the legitimacy of the Jewish people and the legitimacy of the existence of a Jewish state, is unacceptable Antisemitism or hate speech.

At times, there is a thin line between legitimate criticism and hate speech. For example, the Palestinian Authority can question and even challenge the force Israel uses to fight Palestinian terror. But when the PA says Israel’s response is just like the Nazis (Al-Hayat Al-Jadida, May 23, 2013), it is hate speech. The PA TV programs for children which have messages like that “Zion is Satan with a tail” (official Palestinian Authority TV, May 8, 2012) (official PA TV, April 7, 2012) are Antisemitic hate speech that must be condemned.

This is important to state even though it is not new, because a key impediment to fighting Muslim and Arab Antisemitism is related to defining which aspects of the current Arab and Muslim anti-Israel rhetoric are legitimate opinions or illegitimate Antisemitism and hate speech. More specifically, the fight against Antisemitism is being hindered because of the failure to recognize and categorize Arab and Muslim Antisemitism as illegitimate hate speech even by some Jewish leaders.

The Problem of Muslim Antisemitism

There are two problems regarding Muslim Antisemitism that together endanger Israel, Jews and the West:

1. The existence of dangerous and threatening Antisemitic ideologies
2. Denial of the existence of these Antisemitic ideologies by Jews and the Western world

1. The existence of dangerous and threatening Antisemitic ideologies

Radical Muslim Antisemitism and hate speech is espoused even by those presumed to be moderate Muslims. For example, official Palestinian Authority TV has recently presented Jews as a source of evil in the world: “(Jews are the) most evil among creations, barbaric monkeys, wretched pigs... condemned to humiliation and hardship” (official PA TV, July 3, 2013) and as the “enemies of Allah” (official PA TV, March 22, 2013). PA media outlets also deny Israel the right to exist and at times have denied Jews their right to exist (official PA TV, Jan. 9, 2012). Occasionally, even on children’s programs, the PA extends aspects of this hatred to Christians and the West in general.

2. Denial of the existence of these Antisemitic ideologies by Jews and the Western world

Many in the West, including Jews, unfortunately deny the radical Muslim narrative and replace it with one that is both more understandable to their Western world view and also not as threatening. Many refuse to acknowledge the existence of hate speech or accept what radicals say at face value. Moderate Muslims, who themselves were involved in radical Islam in the past, have described their experiences of going to Jewish leaders to explain the dangerous beliefs of Muslims in their own communities, only to be dismissed as mistaken.

The existence of the hate ideology is the fault of radical Muslims; denying the problem is the fault of the Jews and of many in the West.

Recognition of the problem is first priority

There is a great desire to distract ourselves from the existence of radical and even Palestinian Authority hate-ideologies, and it is often accomplished by saying that hatred is not the result of ideology, but of grievances. For example, the PA asserts that Zionism is a colonial European plot to get rid of its Jews because of the damage Jews caused in European countries. The repeated expulsion of Jews from different countries in Europe is cited by the PA as an indicator not of Antisemitism, but of the Jews' inherent evil:

“Europe could not bear their character traits, monopolies, corruption, and their control and climbing up positions in government. In 1290, King Edward I issued a decree banishing the Jews [from England]. Following him were France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Spain and Italy. The European nations felt that they had suffered a tragedy by providing refuge for the Jews. Later the Jews obtained the Balfour Declaration, and Europe saw it as an ideal solution to get rid of them.” (PA TV, Jan. 1, 2013)

This was broadcast on official PA TV as part of a documentary on the Fatah movement and echoes official PA ideology, which is to explain the success of the Zionist movement and to deny Israel's right to exist.

Yet, the PA tells the world their hatred, terror, violence and glorification of terror is a result of their anger over Israel's policies. Unfortunately, many foreign governments, some Jews and even some Israeli leaders adopt this “grievance” view, totally ignoring that Antisemitism is a foundation of the PA's denial of Israel's right to exist.

While some people cling to the false hope that the conflict may be easily solved once the so-called “grievances” are resolved, ignoring the existence of hatred enables it to grow and prevents its elimination.

A former radical and Antisemitic Muslim from the UK, who today advocates for Israel, explained at the conference that one of the biggest problems he faces in the UK is the refusal of Jewish community leaders to recognize the nature and extent of radical Muslim Antisemitism, preferring to accept it as anti-Zionism. Those Jewish leaders are part of the problem.

For these reasons, the first step to combatting Muslim Antisemitism is for the Western world to acknowledge its existence, and to stop justifying, excusing, or explaining it away as legitimate grievances. Significantly, these first steps combatting Muslim Antisemitism must come from the West.

Muslim Antisemitism in different populations

There are three different Muslim populations that have to be addressed:

- 1- The core: the passionate radical Muslims who believe and preach the hatred.
- 2- Those influenced and drawn in by radical hate propaganda, including supporters and part time activists.
- 3- The masses, most of whom are not activists but remain silent and do not confront the radicals.

The first problem to be fought is the silence of the masses who are not condemning hate speech for a variety of reasons:

1. Some are afraid to question what is presented as the Truth of Islam. The hatred and demonization of Jews is often presented as Islamic belief and selective sources are cited to back up the claims.
2. Fear of isolation
3. Fear of retribution

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4. Passive agreement with messages
 5. Grievances over Palestinian - Israeli issues often merge with the hate ideologies.

Recommendations for organizing to confront Muslim Antisemitism

Within the Muslim community, efforts must be focused on groups that can be changed, starting with the large non-activist population, and beginning at the community level.

- A. Work within Muslim communities, in Europe and even in Israel, should be done mostly by Muslims.
- B. Muslims promoting hatred should be “named and shamed” and this should be done by Muslims themselves.
- C. Westerners and Jews must identify those Muslims fighting hatred and help them from a distance.
- D. Muslims who are fighting Antisemitism should be encouraged to form vocal and visual groups – also within the Israeli Arab community. The goal is to make it clear to Muslim individuals and communities that there is another choice. Today there is no organized choice, and the supporter of Israel is isolated and usually silent.
- E. Help isolated Muslims and Israeli Arabs who fight against their community’s Antisemitism get organized into movements that work within their own communities for coexistence and acceptance of Jews and Israel.
- F. The same way that major frameworks are being built to promote Antisemitism, we must support groups and movements combatting Antisemitism at the community level, university level, and among Muslim religious leaders who are willing to unite against the hatred.
- G. Fighting Antisemitism must become mainstream to the point that those who join groups fighting for coexistence feel proud of their involvement, just as today many feel proud to be involved with radical Islamic groups that spread Islamist supremacy messages.
- H. Empower those who have already initiating these activities.

Recommendation for messages and activities at political and community level:

It is of the utmost importance to show that there are alternative interpretations of Islam. The voices of certain Muslim religious leaders must be strengthened, particularly those who say the Koran not only accepts Israel’s right to exist but anticipates the Jews’ return to their land.

Ignorance and hate can be fought at community and political levels through exposure to correct information. Anti-Israel and Antisemitic opinions are often based on libels and demonization of Jews and Israelis, and proper information can make a significant impact. To this end, it is necessary to show that the grievances cited by radical Muslims against Jews and Israel are false. In addition, it is important to continue highlighting Israel’s work helping Arabs and Muslim Palestinians

There already are activities and some programs being initiated by Muslims in Europe. They must be copied and expanded, based on the successful activities, both at the community and political levels.

Fighting the core group

The core group promoting Antisemitism and hatred – those who preach and disseminate Antisemitism - must be isolated, exposed, shamed and even outlawed, when necessary. The West must stop justifying their hate speech, accepting their excuses. In some cases the West is even inadvertently funding the dissemination of the hatred. A more aggressive approach must be used against the radical core group as they will not be stopped just by information.

International political steps

The hate messages cited above that have appeared on official PA TV indicate that the PA is part of the “core group” – disseminating hatred, Antisemitism, and Islam-based hatred through its governmentally

controlled structures and activities. Western funding to the Palestinian Authority and to countries who were part of the “Arab spring” must be conditioned on their acceptance of basic human rights, including freedom of religion and women’s rights, and rejection of Antisemitism, elimination of hate speech and putting an end to the glorification of murderers of Jews and Israelis.

Arab-Muslim countries and the PA are dependent on foreign aid, creating a unique and great opportunity to influence them. Conditioning funding on a qualitative change in messages from hate to real acceptance could be the beginning of a major change, but until now this has not been tried. The West continues to fund the PA and others who use their budgets for hatred, without conditioning the funding on elimination of the hate speech and Antisemitism.

Join other groups targeted by Radical Islam

Hatred of other religions by radical Muslims is not just a Jewish problem. Coordination must be improved between those targeted by radical Islamic hate, including, Jews, Israel, Christians, B’hai, Ahmedians and many others. Cooperation and coordination could significantly improve success and protect those targeted..

2. Action Plan of the Working Group on Antisemitism in Latin America

Co-Chairs: Mr. Sammy Eppel and Mr. Sergio Widder

In view of the Mission Statement of the working group on Antisemitism in Latin America, the different presentations and discussions held within that framework and the diverse ideas and proposals arisen from our work, we propose a series of guidelines for a better and more effective confrontation against antisemitism in our region:

- Clearly and publicly identify and characterize the main trends of the antisemitic discourse at present times, emphasizing that the currently so-called “anti-Zionism” is frequently the renewed face of old, traditional antisemitism which utilizes Middle East politics as a pretext for inciting to hatred. In this sense, we must stress that Iran’s growing presence and influence in Latin America plays a key role in incitement to antisemitism. In this regard, the message to the wider audience should be that Iran’s policy of promoting and exporting its revolution is a threat to the whole society, and those minorities and vulnerable groups that are targets of hatred in Iran are also in danger in our region as long as Tehran’s influence grows.
- Expose that this “new” antisemitism often originates from old canards and incorporates new plots to adapt it to the framework of the Middle East conflict. A glaring example is the slander of “Israel as an apartheid state”, and the misuse of a parallel between the struggles of indigenous peoples in the Americas and the Palestinians.
- Confront the widespread reasoning that “anti-Zionism” is different from antisemitism by explaining their common axes (roots, arguments, attribution to the State of Israel of similar / same canards that used to be attributed to Jews as individuals).
- Fight “anti-Zionism”, as long as it is a form of antisemitism; emphasize on the more positive aspects of Israel, her democracy, society, culture, science and contributions to society’s welfare.
- Expose and explain to the wider society the roots, characteristics and scope of the BDS movement (“Boycott – Divestment – Sanctions”). As a central axis in the process for delegitimization of Israel and Zionism, BDS must be addressed and confronted firmly and widely. Although the BDS movement is not as active or visible in Latin America as it is in other regions, LatAm is the cradle of the “global hub” for BDS movements (the World Social Forum), and there have been attempts to replicate it at the level of national Jewish communities (Venezuela).

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- Pay special attention to the academic world. In this field, there should be diverse actions, both proactive and responsive. On the one hand, promoting Israel – related studies, exchange programs, visits by Israeli scholars to Latin American universities and from our region to academic and scientific institutions in Israel, joint research programs and virtual seminars, among others. On the other hand, confronting academic boycott and exposing it as an offence to academic freedom – shift the axis of the discussion: the issue should not be Israel, but freedom and progress. The same applies to cultural initiatives, sports, etc.
 - Also in the field of academics and universities, it is vital to educate and train Jewish students so that they can better confront attacks by hostile groups inside those institutions. Inside Latin American universities, radical groups are very powerful, active and, often, aggressive. Jewish and non-Jewish students who are pro-Israel need to be empowered by local communities and an institutional framework.
 - Foster engagement in interreligious dialogue. In some Latin American countries, the Evangelicals are the fastest growing religious group and we should work with them, since they are mostly sympathetic to Israel. In terms of the Catholic Church, beyond the ongoing efforts that helped to build good relationships, there still remain pre-Vatican II prejudices in some levels. There is an outstanding opportunity with Pope Francis, the first Pope of the Americas (and, particularly, from Latin America). He has a deep knowledge of the region and has been involved in interreligious dialogue with the Argentine Jewish community. Furthermore, H.E. Pope Francis already received President Shimon Peres at the Vatican, and it was announced that he accepted the invitation to visit Israel (the date is still to be determined).
 - Promote dialogue with moderate Muslim groups. They are also a target of hatred and intolerance.
 - Establish alliances and build coalitions with other minorities (beyond religious ones), whether ethnic, sexual or others, in a spirit of collaboration against discrimination in order to strengthen pluralism in the region.
 - Reach out to human rights organizations that are usually critics of Israel and, regardless of our criticism for their biased approach, supply them with accurate information about human rights abuses in places that are hostile to Israel.
 - Engage the wider society (governments, civil society, public opinion, media) in responding whenever there is an antisemitic incident. While such kind of attacks may occur in any Western democracy, the way they are confronted reveals the degree of tolerance to hate speech.
 - Utilize anti-discrimination legislation (when it applies) and promote the passing of such legislation in those countries where it does not exist. Utilize existing regional documents like the Declaration against Antisemitism adopted by the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO). Nevertheless, we should be very cautious on this field, and not facilitate the opportunity of being attacked as “censors”. This is particularly sensitive in young democracies, where governments, judges and courts want to make very clear that they will defend free speech to the end.
 - In terms of best practices, reach out via public diplomacy programs. Latin America has a unique model of Jewish sports community centres, which reach a wide Jewish population that do not attend synagogues or Jewish schools. Such programs should be aimed at “educating the educators” – those who can later multiply the message outside the Jewish community.
 - Recruit volunteers to monitor on-line hatred. We are not only talking about youth; there are other groups that have free time and are willing to contribute and can be trained to do an efficient work.
 - Create multilingual virtual platforms to host information that could be available for any person who might be interested. There are resources in English, less in other languages.
 - Invite and advocate for Latin American countries to join the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (formerly known as International Task Force for Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research). Currently, Argentina is the only member from our region. Even when some

- countries have included Holocaust related contents in educational programs, membership at the IHRA would better mainstream it..
- Advocate for countries to designate Hezbollah, Hamas, the Islamic Jihad, as terrorist organizations, and request that regional and hemispheric organizations establish a list of designated terrorist groups.
- Reach out to journalists and editors of all kind of media, both at top and lower levels and provide them with accurate information. Offer them the kind of information that they will not find in major agencies or networks. Our goal should be to have, at least, “both sides’ views” reflected instead of simply Israel’s enemies’ voices. Produce own materials and translate and adapt those materials that proved to be efficient.

We recommend that the GLOBAL FORUM should become a “clearinghouse” for best practices and a bridge between individuals, organizations and communities. In this sense, it would be desirable that the GF be a reference, beyond the actual meetings. Therefore, a periodic review of these guidelines would be advisable in order to learn about their impact.

3. Action Plan of the Working Group on Antisemitism in the Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe Region

Co-chairs: Ms. Lesley Weiss and Dr. Tomas Kraus

I. Trends

State-sponsored anti-Semitism is virtually non-existent in the former Soviet Union (FSU) and other post-Communist countries, some of which are today members of the European Union. However, “traditional” anti-Semitism, rooted in history and popular anti-Semitic stereotypes, remains an issue of concern in many of these countries.

In this region, manifestations of popular anti-Semitism, such as desecrations of Jewish cemeteries and memorials, anti-Semitic graffiti and attacks on Jewish institutions continue.

Skinheads and neo-Nazi groups that target ethnic minorities and advocate racial and religious hatred are active. While violent attacks motivated by xenophobia and racism are primarily in Russia and are directed mainly at natives of Central Asia and the Caucasus, anti-Semitism remains a central part of extremist ideology in the region.

In certain countries in this region, on-going restitution efforts and issues of national identity spur anti-Semitic sentiments, hate speech, historical revisionism, and equating the history of the Holocaust, linking it with the history of the Communist totalitarian regime.

In some countries of the region, radical right wing and extremist political parties remain popular, and support for some - such as Jobbik in Hungary, Svoboda in Ukraine and Ataka in Bulgaria, is growing.

In many countries, hate crime legislation is inadequate and its enforcement is not consistent. The weak rule of law and pervasive corruption in these countries hinders implementation of such legislation. There is inconsistency in local governments’ condemnation of incidents of anti-Semitism and to incitements of racial, ethnic or religious hatred.

Anti-Semitic stereotypes are pervasive among the general public, and are rarely targeted through mainstream educational efforts. Difficult historical issues and nation-building challenges, which confront the governments of some of the countries in the region, often lead to historical revisionism and impede such educational initiatives.

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In some of these countries, we often see a virulent anti-Semitic response to articles on Israel, appearing in mainstream media.

Coalition building with other ethnic and religious groups and international and regional political organizations is happening in some, but not all countries in the region.

Recommendations

Governmental institutions in the region need to undertake reactive and proactive steps to combat anti-Semitism by:

- Developing adequate hate crime legislation
- Improving enforcement mechanisms
- Educating different population groups about xenophobia and anti-Semitism
- Developing a better mechanism to confront extremists' political messages
- Isolating extremist political parties
- Building coalitions among ethnic and religious groups
- Utilizing regional and international organizations
- Adopting systematic monitoring of hate crimes, anti-Semitic incidents and latent anti-Semitic attitudes
- Unifying the methodology of collecting data
- Alerting internet service providers about expressions of hate and anti-Semitism and encouraging them to enforce terms of service

1. Legislation

- Adopt a binding document with a clear definition of anti-Semitism.
- Existing hate crime legislation needs to be improved, building on the current best practices from successful models such as in the United States and Western Europe.
- The establishment of ombudsman institutions for combating Anti-Semitism has been effective and should be expanded.

2. Law Enforcement and implementation of the legislation

- Hate crime training for law enforcement professionals
- Improving the mechanisms of hate crime legislation enforcement
- Monitoring of anti-Semitism and hate crimes
- Unifying the methodology of collecting data
- Encouraging fulfillment of OSCE reporting commitment.
- Strengthening cooperation and exchange of information among institutions collecting the data.

3. Education

Holocaust education is important, but shouldn't be the only tool to combat anti-Semitism.

Knowledge of Jewish history and contributions made by Jews to these countries, as well as to the global civilization, needs to be promoted. At the same time, suffering of other victims of totalitarian regimes should be acknowledged.

Governmental institutions and NGOs need to work together to ensure greater education about xenophobia and anti-Semitism, including increasing public awareness of the 'new' anti-Semitism.

Governmental, academic and other institutions should create and implement training programs at national scale for public servants to raise awareness about the necessity to combat anti-Semitism and other forms of hate.

Governmental, academic and other institutions including NGOs, should conduct a scholarly, factual, and comprehensive examination of the history of WWII and the Holocaust.

- Developing and implementing school curricula
- Outreach to the general population about the dangers of anti-Semitism and xenophobia
- Outreach to the opinion-setters: the clergy, academia, and political and cultural leaders

4. Coalition building

- Coalition building with other ethnic and religious groups is critical to developing relationships to combat bigotry and prejudice
- Greater utilization of regional and international organizations, especially the United Nations, the OSCE, and the European Parliament.

Many of these recommendations require adequate public-private partnerships. National government carries a large but not the sole burden of these responsibilities. Regional and local governments, as well as private institutions and individuals, including community activists must assume their share of responsibility to address issues of anti-Semitism, xenophobia and extremism in their respective countries

4. Action Plan of the Working Group on Antisemitism in the EU and Western Europe

Co Chairs: Michael Whine and Marc Knobel

Preamble

The EU and Western Europe Working Group was the largest of the Working Groups and contained 50 participants. Nearly half of them represented governments and intergovernmental agencies; the others represented Jewish communities or were individual activists from within the communities.

All the larger European communities, and those most troubled by antisemitism, were represented.

We agreed that antisemitism is changing the direction from which it comes. It is no longer coming only from the far right, and the defeat of Nazism in 1945 did not spell the end of antisemitism. It now comes from the left, from Islamists who have a deep hatred of Jews at the core of their ideology, and as an overspill of the Arab Israel conflict.

We should no longer refer to the ‘new antisemitism, as we did in the wake of the notorious UN conference in Durban. What we confront now is a different contemporary antisemitism.

There are differences between the antisemitism that arises in western Europe, and that which we face in central and eastern Europe.

The focus of our working Group has been on the commitments entered into by our governments and the inter governmental agencies, and Jewish responses to them. We aim to empower our communities and strengthen our responses to these, and hold our governments to account.

Action plan

Community representative organisations and or their advisors should seek to develop their antisemitism monitoring and analytical capacities. Advice and training are available on request from community organisations in other countries, from the European Union - funded Facing Facts project, and from the OSCE ODIHR.

Community representative organisations and their advisors should engage more effectively with relevant government and criminal justice structures in their countries, playing an active role in government and civil society consultative processes, and hold their governments to account.

Community representative organisations in partnership with other relevant organisations should play an active role in the work of the FRA, OSCE ODIHR, which encourage the involvement of civil society in their work.

Community representative organisations must engage closer with parliamentarians, informing them about antisemitism, encouraging them to raise the changing nature of antisemitism in their national assemblies, campaigning for parliamentary inquiries into antisemitism where relevant, and increasing parliamentarians' involvement in the work of the ICCA.

Communities should engage with the human rights community and work to persuade them of the changing nature of antisemitism.

5. Summary of work of the Working Group on Antisemitism in the Guise of Delegitimization and Anti-Zionism

Co-Chairs: Dr. Mitchell Bard and Dr. Pascal Markowicz

The effort to delegitimize Israel has been ongoing since the rebirth of the state. In fact, the Arab boycott began even before Israel became independent. The campaign gained momentum and has become more dangerous since the Durban Conference which laid out a strategy promoting “a policy of complete and total isolation of Israel . . . the imposition of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions and embargoes, the full cessation of all links (diplomatic, economic, social, aid, military cooperation and training) between all states and Israel.” We now see the campaign manifesting itself in a variety of ways, including efforts to mobilize boycotts of Israeli universities, to discourage artists, musicians and others from the world of culture from visiting and performing in Israel, to prevent sporting events and Israeli participation in international competitions, to convince universities, trade unions, churches and others to divest from Israeli companies and/or domestic companies doing business with Israel, and to isolate Israel in international forums.

The Working Group came out with a call to address the various types of delegitimization campaigns, to identify existing resources combating them, to show the link between anti-Semitism and delegitimization of Israel, to determine where overlaps occur and efforts can be merged, and what new legal, political, economic and other strategies can be employed to pre-empt and defeat these campaigns.

6. Action Plan of the Working Group on Antisemitism in the Internet and in the Media

Co-chairs: Adv. David Matas & Dr Andre Oboler

The working group on the Internet and in the Media has been active since it was first formed at the Global Forum in 2009 until today. In 2011 with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we convened a standalone working group meeting in Jerusalem, outside the context of a Global Forum Conference. Our 2011 meeting and subsequent work led to a substantial report of 57 pages, “Online Antisemitism: A systematic review of the problem, the response and the need for change” released at this Global Forum.

Our work at this conference began with a discussion of the 2011 report and the resulting taxonomy for classifying modes of online communications. The taxonomy uses 6 factors: **T**iming, **E**mpowerment, **M**oderation, **P**ublicness, **I**ntity and **S**ocial Impact. It allows modes of communication on different platforms with a similar profile to be treated similarly in terms of community expectations, terms of service norms, and legal obligations. Working group members involved in the 2011 meeting presented their reflections on the meeting and how things have changed between then and now, and where the imperatives for action now rest. This was followed by a panel and discussion on antisemitism in the mainstream media. Later sessions discussed approaches to online and media antisemitism, first in a reactive sense of incident response, and then in the proactive sense of systematic change. Experiences were shared, difficulties discussed and recommended actions considered.

The following are some of the recommendations the working group considered:

1. **Establish a website to make this Working Group's output public:** Establishment of a website for the Global Forum's "Antisemitism on the Internet and in the Media" Working Group; the site will be an archive of the past, current and ongoing work of this working group. It is suggested this be setup by the end of July 2013.
2. **Publically release the working groups major report** "Online Antisemitism: A systematic review of the problem, the response and the need for change" through a website for the working group. The working group and its members should work together to promote the recommendations of the report and to regularly update them and add to them as needed
3. Compile models of best practice with the approval of the working group and make them publically available through the working groups website, and allow these best practise models to be republished by members of the working group and other allies.
4. **Publish a list of experts** both organisations and individuals, with their agreement, working in the area of online and media antisemitism with profiles on each. News from these experts and organisations related to their work on online antisemitism should be shared through the site
5. **Maintain a newsletter** for people interested in the topic of online antisemitism
6. **Maintain an experts mailing list**, adding people to it as needed
7. **Publish 10 key challenges** in the area of online and media antisemitism, based on the working groups discussions, and invite responses
8. **Publish key recommendations** from our discuss in the area of online and media antisemitism
9. **Education:** promote activity at primary and high schools alerting about hate on the Internet; its forms and attractions (music, video games, activities for kids); why racism is logically incoherent, empirically unattainable, anti-democratic and inhumane; why it is harmful; who is targeted; history of hate and the connection between hate and some of the most horrific human catastrophes men inflicted upon other men.— Proposed by Prof. Raphael Cohen-Almagor

Addition items which have been suggested and will be discussed following the meeting include:

10. **ISPs' responsibility:** ISPs and web-hosting companies should develop standards for responsible and acceptable practices for Net users. With continued development of technical solutions and innovation and with increased awareness of and adherence to basic Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) we will assure a certain security level on the Internet, like in any other industry. What is required is more structure.

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11. **Affecting search engines results:** Google was under pressure to manipulate its search engine so as to boost or reduce websites' page ranking. The controversy revolved around <http://www.jewwatch.com/>, which was ranked first if you searched the word "Jew" (in May 2013 it is ranked fourth).
 12. **Publishing regular overviews and reports:** publishing names of hate sites, highlights of their content, their locations, their ISPs, both successful and unsuccessful attempts to curtail them.
 13. **Law and adherence to international conventions:** On global issues such as hate there is a need for international cooperation to respond to global concerns. As the Internet is an international medium, countries realize the urgency for transnational coordination.
 14. **Education of the media:** Online public forums at the BBC are monitored after comments are posted. Monitors often display a basic lack of understanding of the definitions of antisemitism according to the EUMC working definition and hence comments of an antisemitic nature are often left standing. Suggest engagement with the BBC (possibly through the UK government DCMS and perhaps enabled by the CST) to provide training for BBC Editors, journalists and monitors aimed at promoting a wider understanding of the definitions of antisemitism.
 15. **Antisemitism 2.0:** Today's propaganda does mainly trough social networks on internet. We have to make sure that this problem is in a sort of control.
 16. **Tools:** We have to create and share tools to monitor the online hate.
 17. **Monitoring Database:** Create a global database of antisemitic material, to understand how many websites, facebook pages; videos, etc are/were online.
 18. **Counter Speech:** Discuss counter speech and produce some resources about counter speech as a separate report

7. Action Plan of the Working Group on Law, Legislation and Enforcement in Combating Antisemitism

Co-chairs: Prof. Dina Porat, Ms. Talia Naamat and Mr. Michael A. Salberg

The following are the legislation working group's main recommendations:

1. General recommendations

- a. The group does not call for uniform measures to be taken in all countries but recognizes the varying legal environments and does not impose recommendations that are not consistent with the legal and historical context of the particular country.
- b. The group recognizes that legislation alone is not enough and that legal measures must be accompanied by other measures, including work and education within civil society. This is especially true with respect to the newer democracies. Bottom-up measures should be complemented with top-down measures.
- c. Legal advocacy in the field of antisemitism should be undertaken within a larger framework, and as a joint effort with other anti-racist advocacy groups, such as protection of the Roma, Muslims and other minorities.

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- d. In connection with the ten year anniversary of the OSCE Conference in Berlin in 2014:
- to set up a group to evaluate the progress that has been done since then, and what has not been accomplished;
 - Call for parliamentarians that have signed the London Declaration and the Ottawa Protocol – to have these adopted by their governments, and that Jewish community leaders should take part in this process;
 - Promote the establishment of additional inter-parliamentary inquiries on antisemitism, such as those already operating in the UK and Italy, in all countries which have experienced significant levels of anti-Semitism within the last five years. The purpose of these parliamentary inquiries should be to determine how to formulate legal and other measures to combat anti-Semitism within each respective country. This may include both processes for implementing multi-lateral commitments and also processes for determining whether the specific conditions of each country require unique approaches.
- e. Wherever legislation is lacking or requires refining, the group recommends a comparative approach and the adoption of best practices from other countries.
- f. Amend national laws, where applicable, that any person may file a suit against discrimination and harassment and not only the victim.

2. Internet

- a. Internet intermediaries, such as Facebook and Google, should be approached in order to prepare a “charter of common values”. And that Engaging the intermediaries should be done within a legislative framework;

When prohibiting hate-speech on intermediaries’ platforms is not possible, then to call upon them to disclose the identity of the perpetrators of hate;

3. Antisemitism on campuses

- a. Combating antisemitism in campuses should be done through education and a strong anti-racist advocacy presence on campus, and that it should be undertaken within a larger framework of anti-racism and not pertaining exclusively to antisemitism, and to call for the creation of alliances;
- a. If prohibition is not possible, then at the very least to require the disclosure of the funding of groups that are active on campuses in inciting hatred against students. All governments should require universities to disclose whether they are funding student organizations which engage in racist or anti-Semitic behaviour.
- b. And, to promote together with college and university administrators the adoption of uniform regulations that clearly distinguish the boundaries between academic freedom and the harassment and intimidation of students based on religion, ethnicity and political affiliation.

4. Extremist political parties

- a. Laws prohibiting neo-Nazi symbols and incitement to hatred rhetoric should be stringently applied and enforced on political parties. Political parties should be held accountable for such activities;

Public funding should be suspended if party members publicly deny the Holocaust, take part in racist or anti-Semitic attacks or use Nazi salutes or symbols in parliament.

8. Action Plan of the Working Group on Interfaith Dialogue as an instrument to mitigate Antisemitism

CO Chairs: Ms Anne-Marie REVCOLEVSCHI (President of the Aladdin Project, France); Iman Dr Mufti Abduljalil SAJID (Chairman of the Muslim Council for Religious and Racial Harmony, UK).¹

I GENERAL PRINCIPLES

II RECOMMENDATIONS

- Bilateral dialogue
- Multilateral dialogue
- Cooperation

Every country is unique and there are different relationships between Christians, Muslims, Jews and adherents of other faiths in each one. There are different majority and minority religions. Some are predominantly secular and in others religion is a prominent feature of public life. In some States there is a specified religious component in the national identity, which may include an official, or "State" religion. Based on the experience of the participants² in this working group and their knowledge of a vast spectrum of national circumstances, we offer the following:

I GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- Interfaith and Intercultural Dialogue for better understanding and respect can lead to mutual responses to the evils of antisemitism and racism.
- Mutual cooperation with different faiths and cultures to combat hatred, bigotry and prejudice, noting that where there is antisemitism there is an opening for other forms of hatred and xenophobia, is constructive.
- Bilateral interfaith dialogue initiatives have generally proven to have a stronger impact than multilateral initiatives in mitigating antisemitism.
- Education tailored to the specific needs of religious interlocutors is the key in the fight against stereotypes and myths.
- Regular meetings which allow participants to develop personal relationships and establish open and honest dialogue between religious leaders, build the foundations on which common action against antisemitism can be developed.
- Partnerships to work towards causes for the common good complement formal dialogue.
- Intercultural encounters and intercultural dialogue are an important adjunct to interreligious dialogue.

II RECOMMENDATIONS, AT THE LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

• BILATERAL DIALOGUE

- Institute regular meetings between religious leaders and establish formal relations, on a permanent basis, in order to create solid relations and provide the forum for open discussions. Results should be evaluated and practitioners should share "Best Practices".

¹ Delegates from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Netherlands, Ukraine, USA.

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- During high level national and/or international meetings with religious authorities, on a formal and regular basis, endeavour to have delegates which represent the diversity of the communities, without lowering the required high standard of knowledge. Outcomes should be disseminated through social media and other outlets. As dialogues progress, there is value in openly addressing tough and controversial questions.
 - Propose training programs, for local and national faith leaders and chaplains (in schools, universities and prisons), on Judaism, Jewish history, Zionism and Jewish culture, including the history of antisemitism. Such training programs for Christian, Muslim and other faith leaders, should be reciprocated for Jewish leaders learning about other religions. Use experts as a source for advice and evaluation.
 - Create and facilitate programs for qualified leaders and educations of different faiths to address religious students of the other faith.
 - Complement formal educational programs by engaging in informal education, including viewing films and using other forms of art and experiential events relating to the religious calendar and life cycle.
 - Organise visits and open days at Jewish cultural institutions.
 - Offer religious leaders invitations to Jewish events and give them the opportunity to speak. Publicize those encounters through the media and social networks. Where possible, these should be reciprocated.
 - Create the potential for empathy through personal encounters and listening to each other's narratives. Promote the notion of 'common humanity' instead of seeing the other as 'alien'.
 - According to each country's situation, collaboratively combat religious discrimination and hatred; bring eminent theologians and religious leaders to publicly condemn such hatred and highlight common values; publicise such efforts, through the media and social networks.
 - Promote contemporary "righteous" type role-models fighting antisemitism.
 - Where appropriate, work in partnership to combat together antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred and bring eminent Muslim and Jewish leaders to condemn both attitudes publicly and together. Publicise those efforts through the media and social networks.
 - Promote Jewish and non-Jewish religious leaders working together in joint external projects addressing problems the society or country is facing (eg social and economic challenges, xenophobia, racism, anti-Muslim hatred commonly known as Islamophobia, natural catastrophes). Publicise those encounters through media and social networks.

- **MULTILATERAL INTERFAITH DIALOGUE**

When attending interfaith meetings, Jewish religious leaders should work to ensure that those present are acquainted with concerns regarding antisemitism and should establish, together with the other religious leaders, sustainable educational programs about Judaism, Jewish history and antisemitism, and reciprocally, for Jews, to learn about other religions.

- **COOPERATION**

Invite organisations involved in interfaith dialogue against antisemitism, hatred and religious discrimination to join forces, to circulate and exchange relevant information and best practice, through the International Interfaith network against antisemitism, created under the auspices of this Global Forum.

9. Action Plan of the Working Group on Maintaining Continuance of Diaspora Jewish Life

Co-Chairs: Dr. Dov Maimon and Mr. Philip Carmel

In our workshop we have addressed the following issues:

- Learn from the Jewish people response to the attempts to ban Jewish slaughter of animals for meat in Holland and circumcision in Germany.
- Map and assess the coming attempts to Jewish practice and Jewish life in Europe.
- Discuss some of the critical policy dilemmas.
- Discuss models of pan-European and international coordination mechanisms.

ANALYSIS

The response to an attack on Jewish life and practices in any country should primarily be for that country's Jewish community to decide, as that community will have the closest connection to local culture, attitudes, sensitivities and practical and political attitudes.

Jewish communities and organisations should avoid involvement or interference in the affairs of a Jewish community in another country, however well-intentioned, unless such intervention is specifically requested by the local community's representative body.

However, national Jewish communities should build on their existing strong links, co-operative working partnerships and sharing best practice.

Regional partnerships are particularly important. For example, European Jewish communities worked closely and harmoniously together in combating, and defeating, the attacks on shechita in 2012 in the European Parliament and in the Netherlands.

Israel should be a strong influence but should not lead in Diaspora countries' affairs and its involvement should be approached with care, as it almost inevitably imports Middle East conflict issues in the minds of non-Jewish public opinion in Diaspora countries.

Where Israeli politicians, public figures and organisations wish to take an involvement in the affairs of Diaspora Jewish communities, it is essential that they do so in close co-ordination with the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Government Secretariat and heed the advice of the MFA and Secretariat on such matters.

Similarly, American Jewish bodies should not lobby inside or outside the USA on Jewish issues in other countries, without the specific agreement of the local Jewish community after a proper process of consultation and discussion.

ACTION PLAN

1. Develop informal discussions within the Jewish communities to address standardization of religious practices in order to unify policy when faced with attacks. In addition, the need to provide information packs/briefing documents on central issues of Jewish practice as a proactive defense against legislative campaigns. This effort will aim to advance in the EU a pro-active legislative framework to prevent critical initiatives against circumcision and Jewish slaughter.

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2. Confronted with new trans-European developments, European Jewries, which have been autonomous and separate, should investigate the creation of a new Pan-European coordinating body to deal with the current situation. Such a body should include both religious representatives and communal leaders in the common effort to preserve fundamental elements of Jewish belonging.
 3. Israeli and American participation in such a pan-European body – perhaps as observers – should not be excluded. North-American, International and Israeli actors should coordinate their effort with local communities and avoid acting by themselves in a way that could happen to be counter-productive.

10. Action Plan of the Working Group on Antisemitism on the campuses and Education for Tolerance and Mutual Respect

Co-Chairs: Dr. Charles Asher Small, Prof. Shmuel Trigano and Michelle Whiteman

Preamble: Contrary to the hope that academia will serve in the forefront of fighting antisemitism, in recent years we witness growing manifestations of antisemitism on campuses. An integral element of this phenomenon is taking place on university campuses and within university curriculum. At times, universities are on the frontline of an ideological and a global political campaign of calling for the elimination of the Jewish State by the demonization and de-legitimization of its existence through the battlefield of ideas. This includes the Islamization of Jewish and Israeli history, and the post-modernist agenda of Anti-Zionism.

The impact of funding, and potential funding from Gulf states to academic institutions in the West, comprises an important element which has not been well documented. The combined elements of faculty anti-Israel activism, biased scholarship, administrative ambivalence and a student campaign modelled on the strategy to dismantle apartheid South Africa has had a negative effect on pro-Israel and Jewish students on campus and the demonization of the state of Israel, as a Jewish State. On the positive side, counter activities by Jewish student organizations and other positive forces and initiatives of mutual tolerance are also active in the counter campaign for a more balanced and tolerant atmosphere. These should be encouraged.

Recommendations:

1. **A redefinition of the ideological and strategic basis of how to assess and combat antisemitism is needed. This requires commensurately redefining the strategic and ideological basis of contemporary antisemitism, and how the Global Forum on Antisemitism will reconsider the methods and notions currently in place for combating this international scourge. Efforts require a more active approach to map, decode and combat the delegitimization of Israel in the Diaspora, and the implications of this campaign on Diaspora communities and the State of Israel itself.**
2. **Enhance the Department of Antisemitism of the MFA by providing more resources and staff to combat and assess contemporary Antisemitism.**
 - *Create a single body to coordinate the struggle against Antisemitism*
 - *Protest against occurrences when international organizations demonize Israel to an extent of antisemitic effect.*
 - *Support critical academic research and networks assessing Antisemitism globally.*

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3. **Jewish lay leaders, pro-Israel campus groups and the Israel government must take the lead, drawing attention to the situation on various university campuses together with Jewish and pro-Israel students, thus exerting pressure on university administrations to ensure campuses are free of intimidation.**
 4. ***It is important to support critical studies of Middle Eastern societies. The relations and interests of international relations and trade also need to be assessed.***
 - *Analysis and research of anti-Israel course curriculum and syllabi is required, the composition of Middle East studies departments, as well as a study assessing the effect of anti-Israel faculty, anti-Israel campus activities and ambivalent administration on students.*
 - *With radical Islamist elements to some of the revolutions sweeping the Middle East, Western Intellectuals and elite institutions are failing to analyze the consequences and implications of the critical shift toward antisemitic and illiberal values imposed on the region. While the academy remains silent, critical attention should be focussed on these issues which also impact western strategic human interests. Instead, in some academic circles, there is a convergence of interests with the anti-democratic, antisemitic and illiberal values of the most extreme faces of radical Islamism which is manifest, among others, in the obsession with and demonization of Israel.*
 - *These matters require systemic interdisciplinary scholarly analysis, as well as subsequent policy development and implementation.*
 5. **Create thinking forums for Jewish Student Associations/Organizations and groups (Hillel, etc.) where they can meet at centralized conferences and network to formalize their own grassroots strategies and provide support for students.**
 6. **University administrations have a responsibility to ensure civil discourse on campuses and protect students and should be held to account for the failure to enforce existing mechanisms. Pressure on administrations to take a stand against campus anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism should take several forms:**
 - *Speaking out against racism on campus.*
 - *Putting administrations on notice that they are liable for a failure to protect their students from discrimination and harassment.*
 - *Naming and shaming universities who do not exercise adequate oversight and discipline of faculty activism or biased scholarship and student agitprop.*
 - *Applying the legal force of federal or state laws such as Title VI in the United States in the case of universities who accept federal and state funds.*
 - *Exerting pressure on administrations to lead by example and condemn anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism when it occurs.*
 - *There is a need for high calibre scholarship to be developed and sustained at a more effective level.*

ANNEX: The 4th Conference of the Global Forum for Combating Antisemitism Agenda:

Details about the Conference and the Co-Chair Bios see:

The Conference Webpage at www.mfa.gov.il

Tuesday, 28th May 2013 – Official Opening

18:00-20:00 Opening Ceremony –

- *Mr. Zeev Elkin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs,*
- *Mr. Naftali Bennett, Minister for Jerusalem and Diaspora Affairs*
- *A video message by Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister, Israel.*
- *Mr. Neris Germanas, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania.*
- *Mr. Konstantinos Karagounis, Deputy Minister of Justice, Transparency & Human Rights, Greece.*
- *Dr. Bence Retvari, Secretary of State, Ministry of Public Administration and Justice, Hungary.*
- *Dr. Mario Silva, Chairman of the IHRA (International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance) for the year 2013 on behalf of Canada.*
- *Conference Chair: Ambassador Gideon Behar*

20:00-22:00 Official Cocktail Gala evening - speakers Mr. Iran N. Forman, USA Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Antisemitism.

Wednesday, 29th May 2013 – Working groups meetings

9:00-16:00 On this day the participants met in 10 different rooms, for 3 sessions, and helped formulate 10 Action Plans to Combat Antisemitism, under the leadership of the WG Co-Chairs.

16:00-17:00 Plenary Panel of the Inter-Parliamentary Coalition for Combating Antisemitism (ICCA) Task Force

Ms. Fiamma Nirenstein, MP John Mann (UK), Mr. Robert Trestan.

Moderator: Mr. Christopher Wolf.

19:30-21:30 Dinner and Speeches by: Mr. Nikolay Mladenov, Former FM of Bulgaria and Dr. Alexander Vondra, Former FM and Minister of Defense of the Czech Republic.

Host: Amb. Ran Curiel, Political Director, Senior Deputy Director General, MFA.

Thursday, 30th May 2013 - Plenary

9:00-10:00 Plenary Panel with Muslim Religious Leaders –

Mufti Gazmend Aga, Deputy Chief Mufti of Muslim Community (Albania)

Mufti Dr. Abduljalil Sajid, Brighton Islamic Mission (UK)

Imam Hassan Shalguomy, (France)

Mr. Genti Kruja, Director of the Interfaith Dialogue Dep., the Muslim Community (Albania)

Moderator: **Mr. Jeremy Jones**, Director of Int. and of Community Affairs for the Australia/Israel & Jewish Affairs Council.

10:00-11:00 Presentation of Action Plans before the Plenary by respective WG Co-Chairs:

Moderator: **Rabbi Abraham Cooper**, Associate Dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center

11:30-13:00 Presentation of Action Plans before the Plenary by respective WG Co-Chairs:

Moderator: **Mr. Daniel S. Mariaschin**, Executive Vice President of B'Nai B'rith International

13:00-14:15 Lunch with Lectures by **Mr. Abraham H. Foxman**, National Director of the Anti-Defamation League and **Mr. Avner Shalev**, Chairman of the Yad Vashem Directorate

14:30-15:30 Plenary – Speech by **Knesset Speaker, Mr. Yuli (Yoel) Edelstein** followed by a lecture by **Prof. Yehuda Bauer**: “Why Antisemitism?”.

Moderator: **Rabbi Andrew Baker**, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chair-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism, and AJC Director of Int. Jewish Affairs

16:00-17:00 Presentation of Action Plans before the Plenary by respective WG Co-Chairs:

Moderator: **Mr. Robert Singer**, CEO and Executive Vice President of The World Jewish Congress

17:00-18:00 Closing event (at the Plenary Hall) - Presentation of Steering Group Paper – **Mr. David Matas**, B'nai Brith.

- Summary of the Conference – **Amb. Gideon Meir** – Director General for Public Diplomacy, MFA.
- Awards Giving to the Conference Co-Chairs and Closing remarks –
Heads of Session – **Amb. Shmuel Ben-Shmuel** and **Amb. Gideon Behar**

18:00-19:30 Farewell Cocktail and Closing Speech by **Amb. Rafael Barak**, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Editor of Conference material: **Mrs. Ruth Zakh**

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