



Ministry of Jerusalem
and Diaspora Affairs



ISRAEL



Ministry of
Foreign Affairs



The 5th Global Forum for Combating Antisemitism

JERUSALEM | 12-14 MAY, 2015

THE ACTION PLAN FOR COMBATING ANTISEMITISM 2015 AND BEYOND and FINAL STATEMENTS



The Global Forum for Combating Antisemitism is the premier biennial gathering for assessing the state of antisemitism globally, and formulating effective forms of societal and governmental response. The GFCA is an active coalition of public figures, political leaders, heads of civil society, clergy, journalists, diplomats, educators and concerned citizens dedicated to the advance of tolerance towards the other in public life and the defeat of antisemitism and other forms of racial and ethnic hatred.

Between May 12 - 14, 2015, 1200 concerned global citizens from more than 80 countries and 7 faith traditions, political and religious leaders, internet professionals, the leadership of the major Jewish organizations from around the world convened in Jerusalem for three days of intensive discussion on ways and means of combating antisemitism given the steep rise in antisemitic incidents in 2014 – 2015, particularly in Europe and emerging challenges due to growing hate speech on the web and in social media platforms.

This summary publication of the GFCA 2015 presents the Action Plan for Combating Antisemitism 2015 and Beyond prepared by the twelve permanent working groups, under the leadership of their Co-Chairs, and the Final Statements on Combating Cyberhate and Antisemitism on the Internet and on Combating Antisemitism in Europe.

The Global Forum is a project of the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with the Israel Ministry of Diaspora Affairs.

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Program of the 5th GFCA

Conference photographs

Tribute to the late Professor Robert Wistrich

**The 5th Global Forum for
Combating Antisemitism**



ראש הממשלה
Prime Minister

June 21, 2015

Dear Friends,

I thank all the participants in the 5th Global Forum for Combating Antisemitism in Jerusalem for your contribution to the success of the forum.

The surge of antisemitic attacks and rhetoric cannot be ignored. We must now work to make the ideas of the Global Forum into tangible action. We must continue to fight the libel and vilification directed at the Jewish people and the Jewish state.

I appreciate that you came to Jerusalem to support this important effort.

Sincerely,


Benjamin Netanyahu

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Gideon Behar
Conference Chair
Director of the Department for Combating Anti-Semitism
The Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs
9 Yitzhak Rabin Blvd.
Kiryat Ben-Gurion
Jerusalem 91035

May 12, 2015

Dear Ambassador Behar:

We write to applaud you for convening this year's Global Forum for Combating Anti-Semitism. At a time when security is increasingly needed to guard Jewish institutions around the world, we hope the Forum will serve as a much-needed call to action.

As Members of the U.S. Congress, we understand anti-Semitism to be a distinct form of intolerance, which is dangerously resurgent in too many countries and which we all have a duty to denounce, to legislate against, and to educate others about by sharing information and best practices. We further believe it is the responsibility of every nation to take firm action to defend Jewish communities and to guarantee universal religious freedom.

In March of this year, we launched the Bipartisan Taskforce for Combating Anti-Semitism in the House of Representatives. The Taskforce serves as a high-level forum to denounce anti-Semitic incidents, evaluate current law enforcement efforts, and promote Holocaust remembrance and education around the world. The Taskforce will also engage with foreign governments, leading experts, and civil society organizations on confronting hatred around the world.

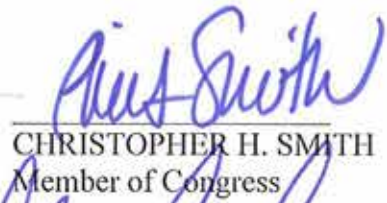
Congress will be in session during the Forum, so we are unfortunately unable to participate in this week's conference. However, we look forward to hearing about the Forum's outcomes and stand ready to engage on implementing practical recommendations following the Forum's completion.

We thank you for your efforts, and we look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,



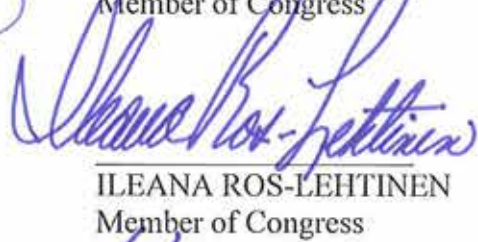
NITA M. LOWEY
Member of Congress



CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH
Member of Congress



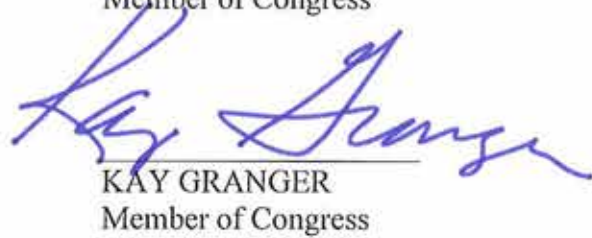
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THEODORE E. DEUTCH
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PETER ROSKAM
Member of Congress

GFCA 2015 Final Statement on Combating Cyberhate and Antisemitism on the Internet

The information superhighway is an unprecedented tool for the spread of knowledge, free expression and global interconnectedness; but it presents equally unprecedented challenges to human dignity and public safety due to the ubiquity of unfiltered cyberhate and antisemitism. The internet community – industry, government, civil society and internet users – need to take urgent steps to increase the decency of the internet and prevent its abuse for the spread of cyberhate, while preserving its essential freedom.

Given the pervasive, expansive and transnational nature of the internet and the viral nature of hate materials, counter-speech alone is not a sufficient response to cyberhate. The right to free expression does not require or obligate the internet industry to disseminate hate materials. They too are moral actors, free to pursue internet commerce in line with ethics, social responsibility, and a mutually agreed code of conduct.

Therefore, internet service providers, web hosting companies, social media platforms and search engines should take the following measures:

- Adopt a clear industry standard for defining hate speech and antisemitism, a particularly prevalent and virulent form of hate speech.
- Adopt global terms of service prohibiting the posting of such materials.
- Inform the community of internet users through clear and well displayed guidelines on unacceptable materials.
- Create effective mechanisms for industry self-regulation and self-detection of hate speech, including active detection of hate sites.
- Provide an effective complaint process, and maintain a timely and professional response capacity.
- Ban Holocaust denial sites from the web as a form of egregious hate speech.
- Omit hate websites and content from searches, and initiate mechanisms for detection and reporting of flagrantly offensive search results.
- Develop strong tools for the detection and prevention of websites and other internet materials that promote terrorism and recruit to terrorist groups and actions.

Governments should take the following steps:

- Establish a national legal unit responsible for combating cyberhate
- Make stronger use of existing laws to prosecute cyberhate and online antisemitism, and enhance the legal basis for prosecution where such laws are absent.
- Require internet companies to adopt and abide by the global terms of service prohibiting the posting of hate speech and antisemitic materials.

NGO's and transnational bodies should:

- Advance the adoption of global terms of service prohibiting the posting of cyberhate and antisemitism.
- Recognizing the borderless and transnational nature of cyberhate, work to unite industry and governments in taking effective steps to confront cyberhate and online antisemitism.
- Urge global internet companies and governments to adopt this GFCA 2015 Statement on Combating Cyberhate and Antisemitism on the Internet

Jerusalem, May 14, 2015

GFCA 2015 Final Statement on Combating Antisemitism in Europe

The summer of 2014 saw an eruption of mass anti-Jewish protests in European capitals not seen in decades, followed by deadly attacks in Brussels, Paris and Copenhagen. Many Jews in Europe today feel afraid to identify openly as Jews, in their manner of dress, worship or political expression. Jewish institutions require constant armed protection creating a sense of siege on Jewish life. Hostility towards the Jewish community by non-acculturated communities, and the return of Jihadi fighters with EU citizenship marks a security crisis for Jewish communities, and Jewish religious practice is under legislative attack in some European bodies, furthering challenging the fabric of Jewish communal life in Europe.

European institutions and governments need to take strong proactive steps to address the current outbreak of antisemitism in order to assure the continued vibrancy of Jewish communal life in Europe.

The European governmental institutions and national governments should take the followings steps:

- Adopt a formal definition of antisemitism applicable throughout the European Union and its member states under law.
- The formal definition of antisemitism should include unambiguous reference to attacks on the legitimacy of the State of Israel and its right to exist, and Holocaust denial as forms of antisemitism.
- Apply agreed standardized mechanisms for monitoring and recording incidents of Antisemitism in all EU countries.
- Review EU laws and enact national legislation to ensure an adequate legal framework and law enforcement instruments for combating antisemitism in its many manifestations.
- Apply existing legislation and regulations more fully, and train law enforcement to recognize antisemitic manifestations as they occur, in order to apply the appropriate legal and administrative instruments at its disposal.
- Take urgent and sustained steps to assure the physical security of Jewish communities, their members and institutions which have become prime targets of radical Islamists, returning jihadi fighters and other extremists.
- Affirm and assure the rights of Jewish communities and individuals to self-expression in their countries of citizenship and residence. This refers to their political beliefs and right to assembly, manner of dress and other normative aspects of robust Jewish communal life.
- The defense of the Jewish community by European governments should be proactive, so that Jewish life need not be forced behind high walls.
- Direct education ministries to increase teacher training and adopt pedagogic curricula against antisemitism, and towards religious tolerance and Holocaust remembrance. Define these as high priority goals in European education and as core values of European identity and member state national values.
- Engage civil society and the general public in efforts to combat Antisemitism through a concerted public affairs effort. This requires a deep cooperation with Muslim community leadership, and a strong counter radicalization working agenda.
- Establish a national legal unit responsible for combating cyberhate. Make stronger use of existing laws to prosecute cyberhate and online antisemitism, and apply them. Enhance the legal basis for prosecution in countries where such laws are absent.
- Adopt stronger laws and penalties for the prohibition of internet materials promoting terrorism and supporting recruitment to terrorist groups, and adopt the recommendations of the GFCA 2015 Statement on Combating Cyberhate and Antisemitism on the Internet.

Jerusalem, May 14, 2015

Action Plan for Combating Antisemitism 2015 and Beyond

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

Co-Chairs: Mr. David Matas and Dr. Andre Oboler

Since 2009 the Global Forum's Working Group on Antisemitism on the Internet and in the Media has provided a forum for experts from civil society and governments to share information and formulate leading solutions to tackle antisemitism online and in the mass media. The working groups outputs include comprehensive reports on the state of online antisemitism and efforts responding to it, technical recommendation to improve online platforms, policy recommendations for the internet industry, media industry and governments, recommendations for action by stakeholders, and technical tools and assets to assist those combating antisemitism. With online antisemitism fuelling violent extremism, the working group also examines ways to combating the role of the internet in radicalization and extremism.

This action plan includes the recommendations of the Working Group at its meeting during the 5th Global Forum to Combat Antisemitism. These recommendations are in addition to those put forward by the working group in its last comprehensive report, [Online Antisemitism: A systematic review](#), in 2013. From the recommendations listed here, the working group highlighted five principle recommendations and over 65 additional recommendations. These recommendations are outlined in this document.

We thank the working group members for their ongoing participation in the working group, and in particular for their input and participation related to the 2015 meeting of the working group.

Adv David Matas & Dr Andre Oboler
Co-Chairs, Working Group on Antisemitism on the Internet and in the Media
Global Forum to Combat Antisemitism

Key Recommendations

Moderation by the Media

The media should work to ensure effective moderation on below the line comments on their sites, and comments on any social media channels they run and in which they promote their articles.

Use of Definitions

Internet providers including social media should have terms of service which prohibit the posting of antisemitic material that:

- a. use the definition of antisemitism defined by the European Union Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) in 2005, the United States Department of State, and other accepted definitions of antisemitism;
- b. ban Holocaust Denial pages and groups as a form of hate speech; use the definition of Holocaust denial defined by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance to identify Holocaust denial.

Combating Terrorism

There must be zero tolerance of online terrorism in all its forms by internet and social network companies. Terrorism manuals and tutorials have no place in the internet and social networking. Such postings should be treated not as speech but as part of the marketing of terrorism. Activists should report such postings to both the online providers and appropriate authorities.

General Remark:

The Action Plan reflects the collective thinking and work of the Working Groups, and does not express an official position of the Government of Israel.

Internet Companies

The Global Forum to Combat Antisemitism recognises the progress the Internet companies have made since 2013 in countering cyberhate on their platforms, and encourages the companies to continue these efforts, in collaboration with concerned NGOs around the world to help better inform their decisions.

Capturing Data

The Internet Community needs tools for capturing data of antisemitism on the internet as first requested by the Forum in 2009. The Global Forum draws to the attention of the internet community the software **FightAgainstHate.com**, which was developed to perform this function.

Recommendations to Combat Antisemitism

The information superhighway is an unprecedented tool for the spread of knowledge, free expression and global interconnectedness. but it presents equally unprecedented challenges to public safety due to the ubiquity of unfiltered cyberhate including antisemitism, a prevalent and virulent form of hate speech. The internet community - industry, government, civil society and internet users - needs to take urgent steps to prevent its abuse through the spread of cyberhate, while preserving its essential freedom.

Given the pervasive, expanding and transnational nature of the internet and the viral nature of hate materials, counter speech alone is not a sufficient response to cyberhate. The right to free expression does not obligate the internet industry to disseminate hate materials. Internet providers - service providers, web hosting companies, social media platforms and search engines - are responsible actors,

A. Recommendations for Stakeholders

Therefore, in combating incitement, the Working Group on Antisemitism on the Internet and in the Media adopts a plan of action to encourage the members of the Working Group to ask

i) the media

1. to work to ensure a level of moderation on below the line comments on their sites, and comments on any social media channels they run and in which they promote their articles.

ii) internet providers

2. to have terms of service which prohibit the posting of hate speech/antisemitic material. The prohibition should free to pursue internet commerce in line with codes of conduct.
 - a. be global and not limited just to postings in certain countries,
 - b. elaborate through guidelines on the content of the prohibition of posting of antisemitic material,
 - c. use the definition of antisemitism defined by the European Union Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) in 2005, the United States Department of State, and other accepted definitions of antisemitism,
 - d. ban Holocaust Denial pages and groups as a form of hate speech,
 - e. use the definition of Holocaust denial defined by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance,
 - f. apply to content of comments, and
 - g. require self-identification of posting individuals and for groups, the organizers the groups.
3. to work collaboratively with concerned NGOs to inform their decisions on hate speech/antisemitism on platforms.
4. to create mechanisms for self regulation and self detection of hate speech, including active detection of hate sites.
5. to omit hate websites and content from searches.
6. to offer users clear explanations of their approach to evaluating and resolving reports of hateful/antisemitic elements of user generated content, highlighting their relevant terms of service.
7. to use pop-ups warning drafters of hate speech/antisemitic content before the message is sent.
8. to have a complaints process for posted matter alleged to have violated the terms of service standard prohibiting hate speech/antisemitism which
 - a. is transparent and fair both to the complainant and the target of the complaint,
 - b. provides user friendly mechanisms and procedures for reporting hateful/antisemitic content,

- c. has the power to suspend the posting of matter the subject of complaint pending disposition of the complaint, and
 - d. makes decisions without delay by specialized, expert panels.
9. in response to a violation of the prohibition on antisemitic material,
 - a. to enforce whatever sanctions the terms of service contemplate in a consistent and fair manner,
 - b. to remove anything determined to be incitement to hatred/antisemitic from the platform,
 - c. to ban individuals from using their platforms who have a demonstrated pattern of abuse through posting antisemitic material.
 10. to cooperate with law enforcement authorities in democratic countries subject to the rule of law by
 - a. initiating communications with relevant local law enforcement when social media become aware of antisemitic criminal behaviour,
 - b. providing information on request for the purpose of law enforcement investigation about IP addresses of the sources of posting of antisemitic material, and
 - c. either imposing no limitations on legal jurisdiction of the requesting law enforcement authority or providing information on the jurisdiction from which the request must come.
 11. to post on their websites
 - a. hate speech search results,
 - b. decisions and reasons on complaints, without identifying the complainants, both those accepted and those rejected, and
 - c. a running total for complaints of the numbers, categories, dispositions and average time between complaints and dispositions.
 12. to make their internal data bases available to concerned NGOs for the purpose of analysis of the complaints process and their response.
 13. to give priority to removing hate/antisemitic messages with
 - a. the greatest number of likes or followers or viewers, and
 - b. the most obviously hate infested content.

iii) governments

14. to establish, identify and develop the capacity of national, regional and local legal units responsible for combating cyberhate/antisemitism.
15. to make stronger use of existing laws to prosecute cyberhate and online antisemitism.
16. to propose to legislatures, consistent with the free speech constraints of each country, enactment of the legal basis for prosecution of cyberhate and online antisemitism where such laws are absent.
17. to evaluate and make public internet companies' effectiveness in self detection of hate speech/antisemitism and response to complaints.

iv) the Internet community (users, NGOs and transnational bodies)

When combating incitement in the media:

18. to identify the sources of media reports which incite to hatred.
19. to investigate the funding and affiliations of TV stations, newspapers, journalists, and press bureaus which incite to hatred and their related support.
20. to monitor media reports which incite to hatred and respond.
21. to localize responses to media reports because of the differing thresholds of freedom of expression in different countries.
22. to target responses both to media organizations and individual media personalities.

When combating incitement on the internet:

23. to advance the adoption of global terms of service prohibiting the posting of cyberhate and antisemitism.
24. to work together to address the harmful consequences of online hatred.

25. to train NGO staff and volunteers as well as university, college and high school students to monitor and respond to online hate/antisemitism in the way that is locally based and uses the major languages of the internet.
26. to identify, implement and/or encourage effective strategies of counter speech - including direct response, comedy and satire when appropriate, or simply setting the record straight.
27. to share knowledge and help develop educational materials and programs that encourage critical thinking.
28. to encourage interested parties to help raise awareness of the problem of cyberhate/antisemitic and the urgent need to address it.
29. to welcome new thinking and new initiatives to promote a civil online environment.
30. to identify the sources of misinformation and point out the partisan or biased characteristics of the sources.
31. to provide readers with references to online material which provide counter arguments to the biases of this material.
32. to intervene to repeat the retraction of a falsehood, warn people of the dangers of believing the misinformation, keeping the information simple and brief, and focus on the similarities amongst partisan groups.
33. to advocate pluralism, emphasize integration of diverse positions and interests, present dissenting views, and help groups recognize their common, shared victimhood.
34. to educate the platform where complaints do not result in action.
35. to ask advertisers not to support platforms which host hate speech/antisemitism.
36. to initiate legal action where necessary.
37. to work collaboratively with internet providers and general human rights focused NGOs to combat hate speech/antisemitism on the internet.
38. to pay attention to smaller social networks as well as the majors.
39. to recognize positive steps taken.
40. to report online antisemitism to platforms providers and also to external systems run by governments and NGOs, and to law enforcement in criminal cases.
41. to use tools which have been developed for categorizing and capturing data on antisemitism on the internet.

v) experts in antisemitism

42. to produce research exploring trends in antisemitic messaging and changes in the level of antisemitism in social media over time, both overall and by type and platform.
43. to tackle cases of antisemitism which, after an extended period of time, have not been removed.
44. to aim to help social media companies understand why items are in fact antisemitic and how similar examples can be identified.
45. to respond to antisemitic/hate content not just to the platforms, but also to the network of users and followers.
46. to develop a repository of responses.

B. Action for the Working Group and the Global Forum

The Working Group further incorporates into its plan of action mobilizing the Global Forum

47. to draw to the attention of the internet community the TEMPIS taxonomy for categorizing types of online communication and the software FightAgainstHate.com system for reporting and analyzing online antisemitism, which were developed as the result of a resolution of the 2009 Global Forum which noted the then absence such tools.
48. to recognise the progress the Internet companies have made since 2013 in countering cyberhate on their platforms.
49. to publish an online summary report every six months between now and the next Global Forum on the level of antisemitism in social media.
50. to disseminate the reports of this Working Group
51. subject to resources, on an ongoing basis, create and disseminate content in social media which combats antisemitism through counter speech which makes use of memes, animated gifs,

- funny/sarcastic/satirical social network posts such as tweets, Instagram images, visual content, infographics, humorous content, parody, etc to popularise opposition to the spread of antisemitism
52. subject to resources, and in cooperation with local NGOs and communities, to provide local Jewish communities with the tools to actively engage antisemitism on the Internet. This effort should be particularly focused on empowering adults including older members of the community.
 53. subject to resources, build capacity to combat online antisemitism in countries where action against antisemitism is less well developed. This should include educating institutional actors on the means and benefits of fighting hate speech and antisemitism on the internet.

Recommendations to Combat Terrorism

Core recommendation: There must be zero tolerance of online terrorism in all its forms by internet and social network companies. Terrorism manuals and tutorials have no place in the internet and social networks. Such content should be treated as the marketing of terrorism, and not as speech.

A. Recommendations for Stakeholders

To combat terrorism, the Working Group encourages, as part of its plan of action, the members of the Working Group to ask:

i) All stakeholders

54. the relevant actors to apply the core recommendation to the combat against terrorism

ii) Governments

55. legislatures to adopt stronger laws and penalties for the prohibition of internet materials promoting terrorism and supporting recruitment to terrorist groups.

iii) The Public

56. activists to report the marketing of terrorism postings to both the online providers and appropriate authorities.

iv) Internet Industry

57. internet providers to:

- a. develop tools for the detection and prevention of websites and other internet materials which promote terrorism and recruit to terrorist groups and actions,
- b. give priority attention to how their platforms are being used by terrorists and terrorist groups to promote terrorism, to recruit potential new terrorists, and to foster self radicalization
- c. make their expertise available to those looking to generate and promote counter narratives
- d. work with interested stakeholders to analyze the impact of counter narratives in terms of their reach, scope, and effectiveness
- e. create a specific new terrorism category for users seeking to flag terrorism related content
- f. use their corporate voices to condemn terrorist use of their platforms and to explain why terrorist activity and advocacy is inconsistent with their goals of connecting the world.

Note:

- The Co-Chairs also take the opportunity to remind you of the invitation to provide a statement of support for the 'Online Antisemitism: meeting the challenge' report (to be found on gfca2015.com), drafts of which were circulated at the Global Forum. Statements should be sent to global.forum@fightagainsthate.com
- Your assistance in encouraging reporting of online antisemitism to <http://fightagainsthate.com> is welcomed and will facilitate more complete reporting of online antisemitism by the Global Forum to Combat Antisemitism into the future.

Action Plan of the Working Group on Antisemitism in Latin America

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

In view of our group's Mission Statement, the different presentations and discussions held and the diverse ideas and proposals arising from our work, we would like to offer a series of guidelines that might help for a better and more effective confrontation against antisemitism in Latin America. As each country has its own framework, these are general recommendations that can be adapted considering each singularity:

1. Identify and characterize the main trends of the antisemitic discourse at present times. We address the so-called "anti-Zionism" as a recycling of old, traditional antisemitic canards which utilize Middle East politics as a pretext for inciting to hatred against Jews anywhere. In Latin America, a key role is played by the growing presence of Iran and its advocates and allies. Radical pro-Palestinian groups are also a disturbing factor. These groups often coordinate efforts to demonize Israel and Zionism, resulting in attacks against local Jewish communities. Special attention should be paid to "institutional take over" of mainly Christian Arab communities by radical elements.
2. Denounce and confront the slander and narrative of "Israel as an apartheid state", and the misuse of a parallel between the struggles of indigenous peoples in the Americas and the Palestinians.
3. 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). As the Jewish self-determination movement, the idea of Jews being deprived of it would mean an attack against Jewish identity.
4. The fight against "anti-Zionism" as a form of antisemitism should be an opportunity to also emphasize on the more positive aspects of Israel and its contribution to the global society's welfare.
5. Confront and explain the roots and goals of the BDS movement ("Boycott – Divestment – Sanctions"). Although not as active or visible as in other regions, Latin America is the cradle of the "global hub" for BDS initiatives (the World Social Forum). Since the last Global Forum, the movement has grown in Latin America, although its impact is still very limited. There are chances to prevent its growth, and that should be a primary target for our communities.
6. The academic world provides an opportunity for both proactive and responsive initiatives. On the one hand, promoting Israel – related studies, exchange programs, visits by Israeli scholars to Latin America and reverse, joint research programs and virtual seminars, among others. Boycott initiatives on this field should be denounced as attacks against academic freedom. Similar approach should be applied to in the fields of culture, sports, business, among others.
7. It is crucial to educate and empower Jewish and non-Jewish students who are pro-Israel (or, at least, oppose the hostile anti-Israel discourse) so that they can better confront attacks by hostile groups inside educational institutions, mainly universities, where radical groups are very powerful, active and, often, aggressive.
8. Deepen initiatives of interreligious dialogue. In terms of the Catholic Church - in addition to what has been achieved in the last 50 years, Pope Francis is providing an outstanding opportunity.
9. Identify moderate Muslim groups and foster dialogue with them. Try to establish common interests and cooperation initiatives, as they are also a target of hatred and intolerance.
10. Establish alliances and build coalitions with other minorities, whether ethnic, sexual or others, in a spirit of collaboration against discrimination in order to strengthen pluralism in the region. The expansion of liberties is beneficial to all minorities who are target of hatred and intolerance.
11. Engage in dialogue with National governments to prevent diplomatic initiatives that can isolate Israel. During Operation Protective Edge, five Latin American countries called their Ambassadors for consultations. This is an issue that communities, through public diplomacy initiatives, should address without delay.
12. Engage the wider society (governments, civil society, public opinion, media) in responding whenever there are antisemitic incidents. Those attacks may occur in any Western democracy, but the way they are confronted reveals the degree of tolerance to hate speech.

13. 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, Jewish communities should take this issue with extreme care, in order to prevent the possibilities of censorship or providing opportunities for limiting free speech.
14. As a best practice, reach out via public diplomacy and programs. There are existing successful initiatives that can be replicated. Such programs should be aimed at “educating the educators” – those who can later multiply the message outside the Jewish community.
15. Recruit and train volunteers to monitor on-line hatred.
16. Create multilingual virtual platforms to host information that could be available for any person who might be interested. There are plenty resources in English, less in other languages.
17. Invite and advocate for Latin American countries to join the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance. Currently, Argentina is the only permanent member from our region, while El Salvador and Uruguay are observers. Even when other regional countries have included Holocaust related contents in educational programs, membership at the IHRA would better mainstream it.
18. Advocate for Hemispheric organizations such as the OAS to establish a list of designated terrorist groups. Denounce cases in which those groups or their proxies are connected with illegal activities or organized crime.
19. Invite Latin American artists and show business stars who are very popular in Israel to become a kind of “good will Ambassadors”.
20. Reach out to journalists and editors, and provide them with accurate information. Focus on the kind of information that they will not find in major agencies or networks. By having “both sides’ views” reflected we will have achieved an important goal. The “visit Israel” approach should also be explored as an alternative.
21. The Global Forum could become a “clearinghouse” for best practices and a bridge between individuals, organizations and communities. These guidelines and recommendations are flexible and open to further input.

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

Co-chairs: Mark Levin and Dr. Tomas Kraus

I. Trends

Since the 2013 GFCA Conference, there has been an alarming rise in global anti-Semitism and xenophobia. In this global context, combatting antisemitism in the former Soviet Union (FSU) and Eastern Europe presents a unique set of challenges. There are differences between the situation in the countries of former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, while every country has its specific challenges. Unlike in many other countries, anti-Israeli sentiments in Eastern Europe and FSU are not that frequent. State-sponsored antisemitism is also virtually non-existent, however traditional anti-Semitic stereotypes are pervasive among the general public, and are not always combatted through mainstream educational efforts.

The conflict and the ensuing economic and humanitarian crises in part of the region, have had a negative impact on the region’s Jewish communities. Accusations of antisemitism, and reinterpretations of the WWII history have been used as a propaganda tool in the conflict.

Activity of right wing groups and political parties in the region remain of concern, although some governments make an effort to distance themselves from the far right groups and individuals. The weak rule of law and pervasive corruption continues to hinder implementation of legislation treating anti-Semitism in many countries. There is often inconsistency in local governments’ condemnation of incidents of antisemitism. Coalition building with other ethnic and religious groups, and international and regional organizations is happening in some, but not all countries in the region and if so, they do

not bring any substantial improvement.

Many countries in the region continue to confront issues of national identity that spur Holocaust revisionism and reinterpretation of cooperation with the Nazis as a national liberation struggle or as part of a just war waged against Communism. Also, in some countries there is a tendency to equate the crimes of Nazism to the crimes of Communism.

II. Recommendations

Working group urges governments of the FSU and Eastern Europe to undertake reactive and proactive steps to combat anti-Semitism by:

- developing adequate hate crime legislation;
- improving enforcement mechanisms;
- educating different population groups about anti-Semitism and other forms of hate;
- developing a better mechanism to confront extremists' political messages;
- coalition building among ethnic, religious and political groups, NGOs;
- greater utilization of regional and international organizations.

At the same time the Working Group recommends governments to refrain from using accusation of anti-Semitism for political purposes and from reinterpretation of history.

1. Legislation

- 1.1. Ensuring the adoption of adequate hate crime legislation.
- 1.2. Existing legislation needs to be improved, building on the current best practices and successful models.
- 1.3. The establishment of a special envoy for combating Anti-Semitism on governmental and intergovernmental level.

2. Law Enforcement

- 2.1. Improve the mechanisms of hate crime legislation enforcement.
- 2.2. Establish proper monitoring system of anti-Semitism and other hate crimes on government level.
- 2.3. Hate crimes training for law enforcement professionals.

3. Education

Governments and NGOs need to work together to ensure greater education about xenophobia and anti-Semitism, including increasing public awareness of anti-Semitism.

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 as follows:

- 3.1. Develop and implement this subject into school curricula.
 - 3.2. Outreach to the general population.
 - 3.3. Outreach to the opinion-setters: academia, political and cultural elites, including clergy (find ways to ensure political parties have a common obligation to confront extremism), utilizing the media for timely and consistent condemnation of anti-Semitic sentiments in the public discourse.
- ### 4. NGO coalition building
- 4.1. Coalition building between Jewish communities and other ethnic and religious groups.
 - 4.2. Greater utilization of regional and international organizations, especially the United Nations, the OSCE, and the Council of Europe, European Parliament and other bodies.

All or much 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, must assume their share of responsibility to ensure that the issues of antisemitism, xenophobia become a part of the public discourse.

Action Plan for the Working Group on Antisemitism in the EU and Western Europe Region

Co-Chairs: Mr. Mike Whine, Mr. Marc Knobel and Mrs. Esther Voet

European Jewish communities are recording high levels of antisemitism and antisemitic incidents sparking serious concerns about Jews' safety and their future continued existence in Europe. The failure of several European States to monitor and publish hate crime data, including on antisemitism, despite legally binding agreements to do so, set in motion a series of initiatives within the European agencies in recent months. Commencing in late 2013, the European Commission and the EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) held conferences and seminars for government and police officials to assist them to monitor hate crime and publish disaggregated data, including on antisemitism.

In November 2013, FRA published its groundbreaking survey of Jewish people's experiences and perceptions of discrimination and antisemitic hate crime in eight EU Member States. Despite wide variations, this showed that 66% of all respondents consider antisemitism to be a "very big" or "fairly big" problem in their countries.

Without multiple forms of empirical evidence (including, but not limited to, the monitoring of hate crimes) the agencies are unable to produce strategies to combat antisemitism. However, two additional problems also emerge: few governments are fully prepared to protect their Jewish communities, despite the willingness of the agencies to act, certain governments are unwilling to take effective action to monitor and combat antisemitism.

In December 2014, the OSCE Ministerial Council Declaration required participating states to renew and increase their commitment to counter antisemitism by consulting civil society, collect data on and prosecute antisemitic crimes, facilitate cooperation between governments and civil society, encourage best educational practices, promote dialogue and strengthen civil society capacity.

In April 2015 the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights began to prepare a tool designed to enable Participating States to improve their efforts in providing security for Jewish communities and monitoring of antisemitic hate crimes. The EU Framework Decision 2008/913 on racism and xenophobia which requires the EU states to criminalise racial incitement and specifically, Holocaust denial where it amounts to incitement as well as hate crime, is now operational and the European Commission is currently examining member states compliance.

These initiatives are vital if European Jews are able to be persuaded that their governments are willing to protect their safety and security, which is their right as citizens.

The action plan of the Working Group on the EU and Western Europe is to draw attention to these dangers, by inviting representatives of European Jewish communities to work with European governments, institutions and agencies, to fulfil their commitments and to ensure the security of our communities.

We therefore urge governments to convene regular consultations with Jewish community organisations and non-Jewish human rights groups to solicit recommendations on improving security and supporting victims. We also urge governments to convene national summits on combating antisemitism and hate crime with officials from relevant ministries, civil society, and religious leaders. We believe governments should promote cooperation between Jewish communities and law enforcement agencies and provide funds for Jewish community security.

The EU should appoint a Special Envoy on antisemitism among whose tasks should be to work towards a definition of antisemitism. The EU should consider meetings between law enforcement agencies and Jewish Community groups to establish uniform monitoring of antisemitic events and crimes

Action Plan of the Working Group on Antisemitism in the Guise of Delegitimization and Anti-Zionism

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

Rationale

The effort to delegitimize Israel has been ongoing since the rebirth of the state. The campaign gained momentum following 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.

Fundamentally, we see the delegitimization campaign as antisemitic and a clear case of Israel denial, by which we mean that supporters of BDS seek to deny the Jewish people the right to self-determination in their homeland – Israel -- that they claim for the Palestinians. Moreover, the BDS movement has no interest in peace, the welfare of Palestinians or a two-state solution.

This task force aims to show the link between antisemitism and delegitimization of Israel, to determine where overlaps between agencies dealing with the issue occur and might be merged, and what new legal, political, and economic strategies may be employed to preempt and defeat BDS campaigns. We also want to share our information concerning the global boycott campaign to improve communication and intelligence about the Israel deniers to better anticipate their activities so help can be provided to those who need assistance. Besides defensive measures, our goal is to identify offensive steps that can be taken to set the agenda with regard to discussions about Israel, to help create a more positive image of Israel and to educate the majority of people who are ill-informed or ignorant about Israel and can potentially become friends.

Action Plan

Going on the offensive

- Emphasize the Jewish consensus that BDS is antisemitic.
- Need to address the narratives of the BDS movement – Apartheid, occupation, settlements, and human rights.
- We need to reassert the legitimacy of Israel’s founding as a state for the Jewish people.
- Expose connections between the BDS movement and antisemitism.
- In Europe, labeling someone as antisemitic isn’t always effective.
 - Some BDS supporters are progressives, and exposing them to how the BDS campaign can harm Palestinians might persuade them to withdraw their support.
 - We need to find creative ways to show it is possible to help Palestinians and advance the peace process without affiliating with the Israel deniers.
- Have visitors meet with Palestinian workers in Israeli companies in the territories who oppose BDS because they fear for their livelihood.
- Intensify the focus on coalition building; do not take for granted that liberal progressives cannot become allies.
 - We need to work at the grassroots level as opposed to only to higher ups.
- Naming and shaming anti-Israel organizations and funders.
- The BDS people are more loosely linked and they work very hard to cover their tracks. We need to analyze their strengths and weaknesses.

Supporting Those Targeted By Israel Deniers

- Celebrities are pressured to avoid Israel and need reassurance.
 - Support and replicate organizations like Creative Coalition for Peace that support artists invited to Israel.
- Anticipate that anyone invited to visit Israel will be targeted and offer them reassurance and support.

Messaging

- Emphasize the BDS movement is represented by an antisemitic fringe of Israel deniers who are failing in their efforts to ostracize and demonize Israel -- and deservedly so.
- Use statements signed by 61 international Jewish organizations and others signed by Nobel Prize winners denouncing BDS.
- Use social media to emphasize BDS failures; e.g., using hashtags such as EpicBDSfails.
- Never use the “A” word when refuting the smear that Israel is in any way like the racist regime in South Africa. Use of the word, even in defending Israel, serves the purpose of the antisemites by reinforcing the association.
- Promote a positive agenda – Yisrael Hayafah, Israel Peace Weeks, an Israel Calendar with monthly themes – knowing that we cannot get beyond the conflict so long as there is a conflict.
 - “Bang the Drum” with pro-Israel messaging to counter the drip, drip, drip of criticism of Israel. Every day, week, month, quarter depending on resources have a program related to Israel such as lectures about politics and non-political issues, cultural activities such as dances, concerts and art exhibits, social service projects, etc.
- Tamp down unjustified hysteria. The Israel deniers are losing!

Education

- Faculty are a far more serious issue than students. More than 4,000 professors around the world have signed BDS and related petitions.
- Bringing Israeli scholars to teach can help introduce students and faculty to a real live Israeli, introduce new courses, expose students to Israel through a variety of lenses as opposed to solely the prism of conflict, and serve as catalysts for creating permanent positions in Israel Studies. Visiting professors can also be active in community education and media relations.
- Pro-Israel students should become part of the cultural fabric by joining clubs and bodies at the university to create a setting for lobbying.
- Identify professors that are not necessarily pro-Israel but are against BDS and create alliances.
- Encourage trips to Israel for non-Jewish students and faculty.
- Expand Birthright/Taglit to include high school students.
- Report the intimidation happening on campuses.
- Work more closely with donors, trustees and high-level university officials to make them aware of antisemitism on their campuses in the form of BDS, hateful speakers and faculty engaged in academic malpractice.

Lawfare

- Pursue legislation at the Local, State and Federal level to constrain BDS.
- France has existing laws that should be replicated where possible elsewhere in Europe.
- Challenge universities that use student and, especially, tax payer money to fund antisemitic programs, initiatives, and BDS resolutions.

Resources Required

- Create a more effective channel to share best practices more efficiently.
- Ideally, resources will be managed more effectively if organizations with comparative advantages in particular areas focus on them rather than try to be engaged in everything related to Israel denial.
- Invest in more accurate analyses of the threat that do not rely on anecdotal evidence and measure the impact of BDS on the Israeli economy, public opinion, and Israeli foreign relations as well as new trends in the delegitimization campaign.
- We need a cadre of instructors who can educate and teach an objective narrative.
- Greater efforts should be made to coordinate activities, strategies and messages.
- Countries with smaller Jewish communities and weaker institutions such as Sweden need more support from European Jewish institutions.

Action Plan of the Working Group on Law, Legislation and Enforcement in Combatting Antisemitism

Co-Chairs: Prof. Dina Porat, Adv. Talia Naamat and Mr. Michael A. Salberg

The following are the legislation group's main recommendations. Firstly, we wish to reiterate and emphasize the general recommendations from the former Global Forum from 2013:

1. The group does not call for uniform measures to be taken in all countries but recognizes the varying legal environments and cultures and does not impose recommendations that are not consistent with the legal and historical context of the particular country.
2. 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.
3. 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.

To this end, the working group in 2015 will continue to support and go forward with certain legislative proposals, which include a law proposal for the amendment of penal code "incitement to hatred" provisions to include instances wherein deeply offensive religious insults which spill over into hate speech, and therefore should be prohibited. Moreover, the proposal will offer that an expression of hatred which includes as a component the vilification of a UN Member State, does not preclude it from constituting prohibited incitement to hatred

The working group recommends that the Working Definition of Antisemitism should be reintroduced into the international arena with the aim of giving it legal status.

Action Plan of the Working Group on Interfaith Dialogue as a Means to Mitigating Antisemitism

Co-Chairs: Mr. Jeremy Jones and Father Patrick Desbois

The Working Group on Interfaith Dialogue as a Means of Mitigating Antisemitism presents a call to action for religious leaders, organisations and individuals to be in the forefront of efforts to combat antisemitism. We identify antisemitism as an affront to any legitimate religious and ethical approach to humanity as it has the effect of denying basic human dignity and integrity to Jewish people. Interfaith dialogue has an important and unique role in alerting people of goodwill to the problem of antisemitism, helping to build understanding of Jews and Judaism and promoting religious leadership on these issues.

The specific actions we propose are:

1. Naming the Problem

There are a number of well-springs of contemporary antisemitism. To combat antisemitism through interfaith activity, we identify these sources:

- a. Those who use religious texts to foster negative stereotypes of, and hostility towards, Jews. This can be exacerbated when this hostility translates into action, which can include violence and intimidation, contempt and rationalisation of support for defamations of the Jewish people. The

former has led to terrorism and the latter to support by Christian groups for NGOs which promote hatred and division rather than reconciliation and peace-building.

- b. Those individuals and organisations who develop pseudo-religious formulations which promote negative stereotypes of Jews. These include some which proliferate in Islamic environments, particularly but not exclusively in those in the Arab World and those supported by Iran. They also include those such as Kairos Palestine, which foster delegitimisation of Judaism and Jews using Replacement Theology and misrepresentation of events in Israel and the region.
 - c. Ultra-rightist groups, which promote defamation of Jews, including Holocaust denial or alternatively glorify Nazism, which can and do coopt religious rhetoric and therefore need to be confronted by religious leaders.
 - d. Ultra-leftist groups which attack religion per se and Jews and Judaism specifically. From this source, we see attacks on Israel as a pretext for, and expression of, antisemitism, and the use of antisemitism as a tactic in attacks on Israel. We recognise that some Christian groups have allowed their attitudes towards Jews, Judaism and Israel to be influenced by those who purport to be fighting in justice but are in reality promoting injustice.
2. *Identifying, in each country and region, those who can take leadership in fighting antisemitism at the grass roots and amongst religious leaders and religious organisations.* We emphasise the importance of the engagement of academicians engaged in religious scholarship to be involved in the process of leading a reformulation of attitudes towards Jews and antisemitism. We recognise that ignorance and lack of communication are fundamental problems, but that antisemitism is also often ideological. These challenges must be addressed in interfaith dialogue.
 3. *Recognising that the issue is national, transnational and international.* Some manifestations of antisemitism are restricted geographically, through sectional appeal or by temporal circumstances. Others impact on a variety of societies and within and across global religious traditions. It is essential that best practice models of combating antisemitism be shared amongst a network of groups and individuals confronting this threat.
 4. *Recognise that stereotypes of Jews figure within some religious traditions.* It is essential that antisemitism be condemned and denounced in authoritative religious terms from within these traditions and accurate and fair depictions of Jews be inserted into religious discourse.
 5. Promoting and acting on additional strategies identified by the international experts who participated in the 5th Global Forum in Combating Antisemitism, including:
 - a. Where friendships exist, build on these and facilitate a network of concerned People of Faith who can assist each other in their activity. Jewish organisations should devote resources to assisting this network.
 - b. Promote education of religious leaders, so as to ensure alternatives to antisemitic narratives.
 - c. Promote Jews and other religious people to work together on projects designed to improve quality of life. Dialogue through common action is a method of destroying stereotypes.
 - d. Developing interfaith groups focused specifically on fighting antisemitism, both country-specific and global.
 - e. Promote role models of religious leaders against antisemitism.
 - f. Support visits to Israel for the specific purpose of dialogue between Jews and others, by religious educators and leaders, in addition to facilitating engagement with local Jewish institutions.
 - g. Promote direct conversations between Jews and adherents of other religions, so wherever possible conversations are with, not simply about, Jews.
 - h. We must encourage and resource those Christians who encounter antisemitism within the World Council of Churches and other contexts to be able to effectively respond and combat it.
 - i. As a forum convened to address the world's oldest hatred, antisemitism, we assert we must be vociferous in our condemnation of religious persecution of any faith group around the globe, noting for example, the situation of Yazidis, Rohingyas, minority Christian communities, Bahais in Iran and others. We will work in solidarity with all who are seeking to protect and guarantee freedom of religion and practice for any peoples.

We commend the recommendations of the 4th Global Forum, in 2013, as additional guidelines for those involved in interfaith dialogue.

Action Plan of the Working Group on Protecting Jewish Religious Practice

Co-Chairs: Dr. Dov Maimon and Mr. Shimon Cohen

In our workshop we have addressed the following issues:

- Learn from the Jewish communities response to the attempts to limit Jewish religious practices in particular in EU Member States and also elsewhere, for example Shechita in Holland. Poland and Denmark and Brit Milah in Germany and Denmark.
- Map and assess threats to Jewish practice and Jewish life in Europe.
- Discussion of some of the critical policy dilemmas, for example working with other faith communities and International organisations and civil society.
- Discuss models of pan-European and international coordination and liaison.
- The role of the Government of Israel.

ANALYSIS

It is vital to bear in mind that the threats to the continuation of Shechita and Brit Milah in Europe in particular, rarely originate from Antisemitism but are more usually arising from an anti-religious sentiment and rampant secularism sweeping the Continent.

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

However, coordination is vital as there must be awareness of possible spill over and domino effect. Jewish communities and organizations including the Government of Israel should avoid uncoordinated 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 combatting and defeating the attacks on Shechita in recent years in the European Parliament, the Netherlands and Poland.

The Government of Israel should coordinate activity but should leave public representation to local communities. The Government of Israel should make every effort to ensure that where Israeli politicians, public figures and organizations 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, and at all times coordinate with local communities.

Similarly, American Jewish bodies should not lobby on Jewish issues of other countries without cooperation and coordination with local Jewish communities.

ACTION PLAN

Develop discussions with Jewish communities to address standardization of religious practices and to ensure that they put in place robust internal regulation to unify policy and to adopt best practice.

There is a need to provide information packs and briefing documents on central issues of Jewish practice as a proactive promotion as well as defense against legislative and regulatory campaigns.

The Government of Israel's coordination should include the setting up of a Task Force which should include European, North American, International and Israeli participation.

The Task Force should encourage sharing of media and political monitoring between Israel Missions and local communities and where possible, agree upon an official public response to any incidents.

The Task Force should encourage the GFCA 2017 to widen the Working Group on Protecting Jewish Religious Practise to include education, religion in the work place and other religious issues such as post mortems and eternal cemeteries.

Action Plan of the Working Group on Antisemitism on Campus and Education for Tolerance and Mutual Respect

Co-Chairs: Dr. Charles Asher Small, Michelle Whiteman, Andi Gergely

Contrary to the hope that academia would serve at the forefront of fighting antisemitism, the academy has become largely the frontline for an ideological and a global political campaign to delegitimize and demonize the Jewish state and its supporters. The rise of antisemitism on campuses and within the classroom threatens Jewish students and faculty, the wider Jewish community and all who cherish the principles of democracy, academic freedom and basic democratic values.

This process is also increasingly adopting classic antisemitic discourse under the guise of anti-Zionism and Israel bashing. The combined elements of faculty activism, biased scholarship, anti-Israel student campaigns and administrative, trustee, donor and alumni ambivalence has enabled significant progress to be made in normalizing anti-Israelism, anti-Zionism and antisemitism on the battlefield of ideas.

Western countries experience these processes differently; In the United States, the free market system can make financial donations an effective tool to garner support and influence. The UK is a key center of radicalization, recruitment and extremism. In France and Belgium, there is a convergence between brown, green and red ideologies. Of serious concern on European campuses are antisemitic far right groups, the prominence of (most often) radical Islamist speakers, antisemitic 'student' front groups, all of which pose a threat to Jewish and pro-Israel students.

The trend on Western campuses is poised to continue but may be reversed, given that a) BDS activists and their fellow travellers currently constitute a minority on campuses and b) the BDS and anti-Israel message is, at its core, antithetical to Western liberal principles. Exposing this illiberal platform should be the modus vivendi of any strategy to combat campus antisemitism.

Recommendations:

Academia

The engine for the BDS and anti-Israel movement resides in the post-modern ivory tower. This, in turn, has created the context and legitimacy for the obsession with, and assault on, Jews and Jewish peoplehood. Fighting antisemitism in academia requires:

- A more active approach to map, decode and combat the delegitimation of Israel in the Diaspora and the implications of this campaign on Diaspora communities and the State of Israel itself.
- The allocation of resources for research examining the impact of funding to academic institutions in the West and the groups that may be funding, directing, influencing and/or manipulating anti-Israel agitation, such as the BDS movement, as well as the role funding plays in shaping academic departments and research.
- The allocation of resources to fund academic research to map and decode contemporary antisemitism and the various paradigms which perpetuate antisemitism at the university; radical Islam, and related issues; to critique and challenge the prevailing ideologies which play a key role in energizing the anti-Israel and BDS movement; more research into understanding the scale of campus antisemitism, etc.
- This includes analysis of anti-Israel course curriculum and syllabi and where appropriate, challenging its academic standing; research assessing the effects of anti-Israel faculty, anti-Israel campus activities and ambivalent administration on students.
- Exposing the identities of individual BDS and anti-Israel activists and/or groups and their funding

sources (so a cost is attached to these activities). Investment of resources in the use of traditional and social media campaigns, in campus reporters to track and monitor the content of anti-Israel activities

Outside the University

The campaign of de-legitimation derives much of its success to an insufficient critical mass of pro-Israel activism at the university and among the community at large.

Efforts to fight campus antisemitism must be significantly broadened beyond pro-Israel campus organizations which possess neither the resources nor the clout to singlehandedly counter campus antisemitism.

Jewish leadership must take a leading role in speaking out and mobilizing efforts. This requires:

- Greater clarity among Jewish and pro-Israel leadership regarding contemporary antisemitism, academic freedom, and the nature of the BDS movement;
- The allocation of communal resources toward education in Zionism, pride in the Jewish narrative and a centralized concise resource for information on Jewish history and the Israeli-Arab conflict. The failure of Jewish leadership and communities to express equal outrage to expressions of anti-Zionism (Zionophobia) and antisemitism signals doubt and ambivalence to attacks on Jewish self-determination, an integral aspect of Jewish history and peoplehood.
- With the help of organized Jewish leadership, various task forces should be constituted (legal, pro-Israel organizations, media, parents, philanthropists etc.), alliances forged and coalitions formed to address the institutional and organizational frameworks which allow for an intolerant campus climate. In Europe especially, there is a need for coalitions with civil-society, anti-racist groups, etc.
- Lending material support to student pro-Israel organizations. Fighting campus antisemitism also includes making trustees, administration, faculty, alumni and funding and donors the focus, along with students, of any solution. Students graduate and leave the campus, but the institutional and organizational foundations of the university remain.

Efforts should include:

- A campaign to both encourage Jewish students to report antisemitic incidents to the relevant body (civic group, police, university, student union) and for those reports to be recorded and analysed in a responsible manner.
- Petitioning administrators, trustees, alumnis and donors to survey campus climate; putting administrators on notice that they are liable for the failure to protect their students from discrimination and intimidation; promptly and vigorously denounce antisemitism and those professors seeking to use the university to advance their ideological agendas (in keeping with the guidelines of the Woodward Report on freedom of expression), encourage universities to adopt and enforce 'podium' guidelines for university professors, to adopt the US State Department Definition of Antisemitism or EUMC definition in Europe and enforce sanctions against faculty activism in the classroom, disruption of speeches, etc;
- Allocate communal resources to pro-Israel student organizations; to training student leaders; create centralized conferences and provide support for Jewish Student Associations/pro-Israel organizations and groups where they can meet to formalize their own grassroots strategies and best practices.

The University Campus

- Continued pro-Israel messaging by Jewish and pro-Israel students;
- Renewed emphasis on campaigns which are essential to exposing the illiberal and antisemitic ideology underpinning the anti-Israel platform, delegitimizing the anti-Israel message and effecting a reversal of roles between anti-Israel prosecutor and pro-Israel defendant, which currently defines the climate at universities.
- Relationship building and the creation of alliances with other student groups
- Be active in student government

Israel Apartheid Week (IAW), the seminal event for the de-legitimization of Israel and the Jewish narrative, presents a unique opportunity to confront and reframe the narrative as well as expose the delegitimization of Jews and the Jewish state as racist and reveal the ideological alliance between anti-Israel student organizations such as Students for Justice in Palestine and terror groups such as Hamas. This is best achieved through counter-protests mimicking the strategy successfully used by IAW; using powerful visual statements, humor, and also campaigns highlighting the Jewish people's indigenous roots in Israel. Jewish communities should hire security and protection during these protests, which should also be videotaped.

Role of the Israel Government

The Israel government should sponsor the academic study of contemporary antisemitism, create chairmanships for Israel Studies and Jewish studies in universities, reinforce Zionism studies at Israeli universities and support critical academic research and networks assessing antisemitism globally.

Action Plan of the Working Group on the Role of International Organizations in Combating Antisemitism

Co-Chairs: Rabbi Andrew Baker and Mr. Mark Weitzman

Various international bodies have addressed the problem of antisemitism with the adoption of resolutions, definitions and various commitments expressed or implied on behalf of their member nations. Some are also engaged in formal review and assessment of nations' efforts to combat antisemitism or surveying the extent of the problem. These include:

- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Berlin Declaration (2004)
- European Monitoring Centre (EUMC) Working Definition of Antisemitism (2005)
- International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) Working Definition of Holocaust Denial and Distortion (2013)
- EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) Survey of Jewish Experiences and Perceptions (2013)
- OSCE Ministerial Decision on Freedom of Religion (2013)
- OSCE Ministerial Declaration on Enhancing Efforts to Combat Antisemitism (2014)
- Joint Statement by 50 UN Member States on Antisemitism (2015)
- European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) Review Process
- Reports of the OSCE Personal Representatives of the Chairperson-in-Office
- EU Framework Decision 2008/913
- Inter-Parliamentary Coalition for Combating Antisemitism (ICCA)

Much of the struggle in recent years has focused on getting government officials (and a wider general public) to recognize the extent of the problem—with regard to the increase in antisemitic incidents and attacks as well as to the various and new ways antisemitism is manifest, particularly with regard to the State of Israel. International organizations by virtue of their ability to collect and transmit reliable data and express consensus views in opposition to antisemitic manifestations have an important role to play. Thus, while direct engagement with individual governments is critical, especially when the immediate goals are strong statements from political leaders and concrete steps by law enforcement, one should not underestimate the value of international resolutions and commitments as tools for encouraging action.

Among the highlights:

- The OSCE Berlin Declaration (2004) stressed that events in Israel and the Middle East can never justify antisemitism. It called on participating States to combat hate crimes and collect reliable data and statistics on antisemitic crimes. The OSCE Ministerial Council Decision (2013) called on participating States to prevent intolerance, violence and discrimination on the basis of religion or belief. The OSCE Ministerial Declaration (2014) expressed concern at the disconcerting number of antisemitic incidents and stressed the importance of States collaborating with civil society through effective partnerships and strengthened cooperation.
- The EUMC Working Definition offered a comprehensive definition of antisemitism for use by government authorities and civil society monitors that described the multi-dimensional nature of the phenomenon, including as it relates to the State of Israel. It now appears on the site of the European Parliament Working Group on Antisemitism.
- The IHRA definition of Holocaust Denial and Distortion (2013) noted that Holocaust denial in its various forms is an expression of antisemitism, and it offered a legally non-binding definition to serve as a working tool. By addressing Holocaust distortion as well, it provided a tool for dealing with the more common and potentially problematic forms of manipulation of the Holocaust.
- The FRA Survey on Jewish Experiences and Perceptions of Antisemitism provided the first comprehensive picture of Jews in eight EU countries (comprising 90 percent of the Jewish population in the EU) that revealed high levels of fear of encountering antisemitism, descriptions of the sources

of antisemitic attacks and harassment, and an alarmingly high percentage of respondents who do not report incidents of antisemitism, among other information. Importantly, it provided a data-based, empirical picture of antisemitism to replace what critics until then dismissed as subjective and impressionistic concerns being raised by Jewish communities and organizations.

- At the request of the Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations, a Joint Statement signed by 50 UN Member States following the UN General Assembly informal meeting on the rise of worldwide antisemitic violence was circulated as an official document of the General Assembly. The joint statement called on UN Member States to take various measures to address the problem of antisemitism. It can be found on GFC2015.com site.
- ECRI is the human rights body of the Council of Europe composed of independent experts that conducts periodic reviews of all member States on an approximately three year cycle. These reports and recommendations, which broadly address the state of racism and intolerance in each country, also include information on antisemitism.
- In 2005, the OSCE established the position of the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Antisemitism. The Personal Representative—either singly or jointly with two colleagues responsible for other tolerance issues—visits 5-6 OSCE participating States each year and prepares country reports and recommendations that focus on the problem of antisemitism, the experiences and perceptions of Jewish community leaders and other NGOs, and the steps governments are taking in the area of legislation, law enforcement and education to address it.
- The European Union Framework Decision on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law adopted in 2008 obligates EU States to impose criminal penalties for acts of antisemitism that fall within this category. It also specifically obliges EU States to penalize Holocaust denial when it is determined to be incitement. (2008) More information on the Framework Decision can be found here: http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/racism-xenophobia/framework-decision/index_en.htm
- The Inter-Parliamentary Coalition for Combating Antisemitism (ICCA) is an ad hoc, world-wide coalition of parliamentarians formed to raise awareness about modern antisemitism and identify ways to combat it. It has organized two major conferences in London (2009) and Ottawa (2010) and accompanying declarations. There are tentative plans to hold the next ICCA conference in Berlin in 2016.

All of these documents can play a useful and supporting role in pressing governments to recognize the serious and multi-faceted nature of antisemitism, to sharpen the understanding and definition of antisemitism for the purpose of monitoring and collecting data and for prosecuting acts of antisemitism, and to adopt appropriate legislation and develop successful educational programs to combat it. Individually and together they can demonstrate that antisemitism is not acceptable to the international community and provide a framework for national and international actions to combat it.

Recommendations of more specific steps that can be taken include:

1. Become knowledgeable about the various international and multi-national bodies where civil society organizations and representatives can participate.
2. Engage with international organizations through written and personal contacts with heads and deputies. Follow private communications with public releases.
3. Take advantage of OSCE opportunities to participate in Human Dimension
4. Identify and engage with ambassadors and national representatives who serve on these international bodies (e.g., UN, OSCE, IHRA) and urge them to take up your concerns.
5. In some countries there is a danger of coalition governments relying on the support of extremist and openly antisemitic parties which should be opposed through trans-national efforts, including civil society coalitions and parliamentary assemblies.
6. Encourage partnering with non-Jewish NGOs to advance concerns about antisemitism through accreditation to UN and EU bodies.
7. Recognizing that educational curricula that provide a picture of the Jewish contribution to respective nations can aid in combating antisemitism, advocate appropriate international organizations to encourage trans-national collaboration in developing guidelines, materials and best practices.
8. Encourage national parliamentarians to participate in the ICCA.
9. Recognize that Holocaust programs alone are not an adequate tool to address the current problems of antisemitism.

10. Encourage international organizations to cooperate among themselves to address the problem of antisemitism more effectively.
11. Some official multi-national bodies have decided to address the problem of antisemitism in tandem with the problem of Islamophobia. Since antisemitism is a unique phenomenon which may require its own set of strategies to combat it, this approach should be discouraged.
12. Foster efforts to increase the use of the EUMC working definition of antisemitism and the IHRA working definition of Holocaust denial and distortion.

Action Plan of the Working Group on Holocaust Denial and Distortion

Co-Chairs: Dr. Robert Rozett and Anne-Marrie Revcolevschi

Countries represented: Estonia, France, Germany, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Ukraine and United States.

“Holocaust denial and distortion is an assault on the past and the truth, and it endangers the moral foundations of every society”.

1. PRIORITIES:

- a. Provide a working definition on what constitutes Holocaust denial and different forms of Holocaust distortion according to different contexts and countries.
- b. Create tools for approaching each of the 5 following target groups :
 - I. Internet and social media decision makers and users
 - II. Young people
 - III. Educators
 - IV. Decision makers
 - V. Law enforcement officials
- c. Co-ordinate with other Global Forum groups: provide them with accurate information on issues of Holocaust denial and distortion.
- d. Create a framework/infrastructure for sharing information.
- e. Encourage diplomatic measures towards countries where holocaust denial and distortion are part of their national and international policy .

2. OPERATIVE DIRECTIONS :

- a. Implementation:
 - I. A viable and sustainable framework should be formed to co-ordinate already existing initiatives and facilitate the implementation of the suggestions being made.
 - II. Focal point network : in each country there should be an NGO or institution that will coordinate, collect and act as a focal point for each of the different activities.
 - III. Efforts should be made to work in conjunction with IHRA's Holocaust Denial as Antisemitism working group. Considering that some countries do not belong to IHRA but where the issue of Holocaust denial and distortion is important, we recommend that a way be found to bring them into IHRA's operations as non-members.
- b. Internet and Social Media:
 - I. Establish and maintain a global social media presence on platforms (such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube), in multiple languages so as to reach people in their native languages.
 - II. Provide appropriate input to the Cyber Hate working group to approach various internet groups over Holocaust denial and distortion issues.

- III. Provide and share appropriate strategies and materials to be used in combatting Holocaust denial and Holocaust distortion on social media platforms.
- c. Communication:
 - I. Work to create a cadre of dedicated spokespersons on Holocaust, Holocaust denial and Holocaust distortion: emphasize the use of cultural icons and religious leaders. Encourage them to visit sites of remembrance and participate in public events about the Holocaust.
 - II. Use international, national and local days of remembrance for getting across messages against Holocaust denial and distortion.
- d. Young people

Promote an international animated film competition for International Holocaust Memorial Day to interest young people to better combat Holocaust denial and Holocaust distortion. The products will then be posted on you tube and distributed through social media.

¹This proposal was made at the very end of our session by late Professor Wiestrich.

²Different members of this working group have agreed to take responsibility in implementing some of the here above proposals

Action Plan of the Working Group on Antisemitism in the Muslim and Arab World

Co-Chairs: Dr. Esti Webman and Itamar Marcus

Outline of ideas:

Clearly there is a need for different approaches toward antisemitism in the Western versus as the Muslim world.

Challenge:

We have heard from a number of Muslims who argued that there is no Antisemitism in Islam, and that antisemitism is a complete distortion of Islam. These are Muslims who acknowledge the existence of antisemitism and other forms of bigotry in Muslim societies, denounce them and fight against them, because they believe that they do not emanate from true Islam.

Often moderate Muslims are in personal danger for fighting Islamist Antisemitism.

Some participants in the working group say that Islam sources are actually anti-Jewish so there is a problem with the texts, and hence antisemitism is an inherent phenomenon. They argue that Islam must undergo reformation.

Practical steps

- Fight Antisemitism with personal contact programs
- Create Internet websites and programs - to fight antisemitism in Muslim society
- Initiate Facebook contacts
- Create local radio stations that fight Antisemitism
- Education - Governments should mandate education against Antisemitism and human rights issues
- Empower moderates
- Personal level - Create partnerships in sports, culture, and on issues of mutual importance for Muslims and Jews, such as kosher and Halal food
- Leadership level - Encourage leadership to demand elimination of governmental antisemitism

Recommendation for messages and activities at political and community level:

The voices of moderate Muslim religious leaders, those who challenge the extremist views and argue that those who preach hatred of Jews do not represent true Islam, must be strengthened.



The 5th Global Forum for Combating Antisemitism

JERUSALEM | 12-14 MAY, 2015

Program

Tuesday May 12, 2015 (Plenary Session - Teddy Hall, International Convention Center)

18:00-20:00

Official Opening Session of the Global Forum

Host: **Tamar Ish-Shalom**, News Anchor, Channel 10

Greetings:

Gideon Behar, Director of the Department for Combating Antisemitism MFA, Israel, and Conference Chair

Speakers:

Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel

Heiko Maas, Federal Minister of Justice and Consumer Protection, Federal Republic of Germany

Naftali Bennett, Minister for Diaspora Affairs

Anne Hidalgo, Mayor of Paris, France

Tim Uppal, Minister of State for Multiculturalism, Canada

Message from United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon

delivered by Nickolay Mladenov, Special UN Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process

Musical Interludes *The Oritas Duo and Miriam Toukan*

20:00-22:00

Gala Reception

Stones, Performance by ORTO-Da Theater Group

Wednesday May 13, 2015 (Plenary Session - Teddy Hall, International Convention Center)

9:00-10:30

Panel: **The Oldest Hatred in the Newest Vessels: Confronting Antisemitism and Hate Speech on the Internet and in Social Media: Defining the Problem**

Chair: **Ronald Eissens**, Chairperson, INACH, The Netherlands

Panelists:

Art Reidel, Co-Chair, ADL Cyberhate Working Group, United States

David Friggieri, Legal and Policy Officer, Directorate-General for Justice, European Commission

Ido Daniel, National Program Director, ISCA, Israel

10:30-11:00

Coffee break

- 11:00–12:30** Panel: **The Oldest Hatred in the Newest Vessels: Toward Solutions**
Chair: **Ira Forman**, US State Department Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Antisemitism
Panelists:
Paul Giannasi, Head, Cross Government Hate Crime Programme, UK Ministry of Justice
Professor Raphael Cohen Almagor, University of Hull, United Kingdom
Simon Milner, Policy Director, UK, Middle East and Africa, Facebook, United Kingdom
Juniper Downs, Senior Policy Counsel, Google, United States
- 12:30–14:00** **Lunch – Exhibition Hall**
Chair: **Akiva Tor**, Head, Bureau of World Jewish Affairs and World Religions, MFA, Israel
Nir Barkat, Mayor of Jerusalem - *Coexistence in Israel's Capital*
Malcolm Hoenlein, Executive Vice Chairman, Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, United States
Closed side event: Meeting of Special Envoys on Holocaust Era Restitution
Chair: Tibor Shalev-Schlosser, Israel Special Envoy for Holocaust Issues and the Restitution of Holocaust Era Assets
- 14:00–15:30** Panel: **The Rise of Antisemitism in Europe's Cities Today: Means of Response**
Chair: **Roger Cukierman**, CRIF President, France
Panelists:
Professor Todor Tanev, Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Bulgaria
Bas Belder, MEP, Vice-Chair of the EP Delegation for relations with Israel, The Netherlands
Ambassador Szabolcs Takács, Chair of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance IHRA in 2015, Hungary
François Pupponi, Mayor of Sarcelles, President of the Study Group on Antisemitism, French National Assembly
- 15:30-16:00** **Coffee break**
- 16:00–17:30** Panel: **Faith as a Resource for Tolerance: Muslim Leaders in Europe on Combating Antisemitism and Extremism, and Promoting Inter-Communal Dialogue**
Chair: **Rabbi Michael Melchior**, Former Minister and Member of Knesset, Israel
Panelists:
Sheikh Dr. Usama Hasan, Senior Researcher in Islamic Society, United Kingdom
Lars Aslan Rasmussen, Councilor, Social Democratic Party Spokesperson, Copenhagen Municipality, Denmark
Imam Yahya Pallavicini, Al-Wahid Mosque in Milan and Vice President of the Islamic Religious Community of Italy
Imam Hassen Chalghoumi, Imam of the City of Drancy and President of the Conference of Imams of France
- 17:45-19:00** Closed Side Event for Co-Chairs only:
Working Group Chairs Reception at Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Host: **Yuval Rotem**, Director of Public Diplomacy, MFA, Israel
Speakers:
President Justice Miriam Naor, President of the Supreme Court
Robert-Marius Cazanciuc, Minister of Justice of Romania
Justice Elyakim Rubinstein, Deputy President of the Supreme Court
Dr. Nachman Shai MK, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset
- 19:30-21:30** **Dinner – Teddy Hall**
Host: **Colette Avital**, Chairwoman of Center of Organizations of Holocaust Survivors in Israel
Tribute to **Abraham H. Foxman** on Life Achievement
Presentation of Life Achievement Award by Deputy Minister **Tzachi Hanegbi**
Edward James Olmos, Filmmaker and Social Activist, United States
We are One: Humanity Must Stand United Against Antisemitism

Thursday May 14, 2015 (12 separate halls)

This day was devoted to the Working Group deliberations under the leadership of the respective Co-Chairs in 12 separate halls. The WG are:

- **Antisemitism in the Muslim and Arab World**
Co-Chairs: Dr. Esther Webman and Itamar Marcus
- **Antisemitism in Latin America**
Co-Chairs: Sammy Eppel and Sergio Widder
- **Antisemitism in the Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe Region**
Co-chairs: Mark B. Levin and Dr. Tomas Kraus
- **Antisemitism in the EU and Western Europe Region**
Co-Chairs: Mike Whine, Marc Knobel and Esther Voet
- **Antisemitism in the Guise of Delegitimization and Anti-Zionism**
Co-Chairs: Dr. Mitchell Bard and Dr. Pascal Markowicz
- **Antisemitism on the Internet and in the Media**
Co-chairs: David Matas and Dr. Andre Oboler
- **Law, Legislation and Enforcement in Combating Antisemitism**
Co-Chairs: Prof. Dina Porat, Adv. Talia Naamat and Michael A. Salberg
- **Interfaith Dialogue as a Means for Mitigating Antisemitism**
Co-chairs: Jeremy Jones and Father Patrick Desbois
- **Protecting Jewish Religious Practice**
Co-Chairs: Dr. Dov Maimon and Shimon Cohen
- **Antisemitism on Campus and Education for Tolerance and Mutual Respect**
Co-Chairs: Dr. Charles Asher Small, Michelle Whiteman and Andi Gergely
- **The Role of International Organizations in Combating Antisemitism**
Co-Chairs: Rabbi Andrew Baker and Mark Weitzman
- **Combating Holocaust Denial and Distortion**
Co-Chairs: Dr. Robert Rozett and Anne-Marrie Revcolevschi

9:00–10:30 Working Groups – Session 1

10:30–11:00 Coffee break

11:00–12:30 Working Groups – Session 2

12:30–14:00 Lunch – Exhibition Hall

Chair: **Yogev Karasenty**, Director of Combating Antisemitism, Ministry of Jerusalem and Diaspora Affairs, Israel

Ambassador Daniel B. Shapiro, US Ambassador to Israel

Professor Robert S. Wistrich, Head, Hebrew University Vidal Sassoon International Center for the Study of Antisemitism, Israel

Closed side event: Antisemitism and Terror – The Connection

Chair: Dr. Shimon Samuels, Director for International Relations, European Office of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, France

14:00–15:30 Working Groups – Session 3

15:30–16:00 Coffee break

16:00–17:30 Parallel Summary WG Plenary Meetings and Presentation of the Action Plans ▶

Teddy Hall A:

Chair: **Daniel S. Mariaschin**, Executive Vice President and CEO, B'nai B'rith International, United States

- Antisemitism in the Muslim and Arab World
- Antisemitism in the Guise of Delegitimization and Anti-Zionism
- Antisemitism in Latin America
- Antisemitism on the Internet and in the Media
- Protecting Jewish Religious Practice
- Combating Holocaust Denial and Distortion

Teddy Hall B:

Chair: **Rabbi Abraham Cooper**, Associate Dean, Simon Wiesenthal Center, United States

- Antisemitism in the Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe Region
- Antisemitism in the EU and Western Europe Region
- Law, Legislation and Enforcement in Combating Antisemitism
- Interfaith Dialogue as a Means for Mitigating Antisemitism
- Antisemitism on Campus and Education for Tolerance and Mutual Respect
- The Role of International Organizations in Combating Antisemitism

17:30–18:00 **Coffee break**

18:00 – 19:15 **Summation Plenary – Teddy Hall A**

Moderator: **Professor Irwin Cotler**, Member of the Canadian Parliament, former Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Presentation of the Global Forum Conference Summary

Professor Dina Porat, Head, Kantor Center for the Study of Contemporary European Jewry, Tel Aviv University, and Chief Historian, Yad Vashem, Israel

Presentation of the Global Forum Final Statements

Robert Singer, CEO and Executive Vice President of the World Jewish Congress

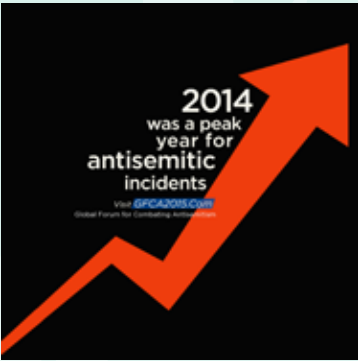
Presentation of Certificates of Appreciation to WG Co-Chairs

19:15 - 21:00 **Farewell Cocktail – Foyer**



To watch the videos of the speeches and read more about the Global Forum for Combating Antisemitism visit gfca2015.com
Please follow our  twitter updates from the Global Forum under the hashtag **#GFCA2015** and on our channel **@IsraelMFA**















Professor Robert Wistrich, Head of the Vidal Sassoon International Center for the Study of Antisemitism at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, was a leading researcher of contemporary antisemitism and a courageous intellectual and writer. He passed away in Rome on May 19, 2015 prior to his address before the Italian Senate on the rise of antisemitism in Europe. We were honored to host Professor Wistrich at the 5th Global Forum on May 14th, in one of his last public appearances. We wish to honor his memory by remembering his words:

In recent years, certainly since the beginning of this century, but I believe it dates much earlier than that, the focus of antisemitic attacks on the Jewish people has been primarily directed at the State of Israel as the embodiment of the collective Jewish existence, of the Jewish people and what it represents, and the return of Jews to this land. This is the primary vector through which antisemitic ideas, sentiments and actions are expressed; whether they come from the Left and the more extreme far Left, or whether they come from the extreme far Right, which has also adopted the anti-Zionist framework increasingly to express even its more traditional forms of antisemitism.

WE MOURN HIS PASSING



STOP

Conference material edited by Ruth Zakh, MFA

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