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CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

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INTRODUCTION

The Porto Ministerial Council Decision on Tolerance and Non-Discrimination, Decision No. 6, paragraph 11, urged “the convening of separately designated human dimension events on issues addressed in this decision, including on the topics of anti-Semitism, discrimination and racism and xenophobia”. (See annex for the text of the decision.). On 19 and 20 June, the OSCE organized a Conference on Anti-Semitism. On 4 and 5 September, the OSCE will hold a second conference on the topic of Racism, Xenophobia, and Non-Discrimination.

The annotated agenda of the OSCE Conference on Anti-Semitism was developed in Vienna in close co-operation and consultation by a representative group of participating States, which had come together regularly since January 2003. The sustained attention from participating States in organizing the conference resulted in high-level expert keynote speakers, introducers and moderators. They set the tone for a very engaged discussion between the over 450 participants from governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

The report of this conference consists of the following parts:

- (A) The Annotated Agenda, comprising the names of the speakers and the conceptual background on which the discussions were based.
- (B) A report of sessions 1 to 4 and the closing session, an overview of interveners, a “summary and general recommendations”, as well as additional recommendations made by delegations, either during the sessions, or after the sessions submitted in writing. The text of the interventions by the introductory speakers is attached to each of the sessions.
- (C) The annexes contain the Porto Ministerial Council Decision No. 6 on Tolerance and Non-Discrimination (MC(10).DEC/6) and the speeches of the keynote speakers in the opening session, as well as the speeches from the introducers in the working sessions. The keynote speech of Elie Wiesel is attached as well, although, very unfortunately, Mr. Wiesel was unable to attend due to a sudden illness.

As the interventions by the three introducers for each session are attached, the summaries of the discussions are limited to the debate following the introducers’ interventions. In accordance to standard OSCE human dimension meeting reporting, the delegations are acknowledged for their contributions, whereas the recommendations are addressed to either OSCE participating States or OSCE structures. Although most recommendations were addressed to OSCE participating States, it goes without saying that NGOs and other international organizations have a role to play in ensuring the implementation of some of these recommendations, as well.

Following the closing session, a number of “general operational recommendations to OSCE structures” are specified, which were made during several of the separate sessions.

Finally, the list of participants and remaining statements handed in with the Secretariat, have been integrally posted on the official website of the OSCE.

(A) ANNOTATED AGENDA

Opening of the Conference: Keynote session

At the OSCE Ministerial Conference in Porto, OSCE participating States condemned the recent increase in anti-Semitic incidents in the OSCE area, recognized the role that anti-Semitism has played throughout history as a major threat to freedom, and called for a separate OSCE conference to discuss ways to combat this problem. The opening session will address the question of “why this meeting and why now?” The Conference needs to have an understanding of the apparent reasons for the sharp spike in anti-Semitic incidents in recent years and the measures that governments have taken to contain this scourge. The goal of the initial session is to examine anti-Semitism in the OSCE area and the role that governments need to take in monitoring and combating this phenomenon. This session will provide the foundation for the subsequent deliberations of the Conference.

A Representative of the Dutch OSCE Chairman-in-Office will open the Conference, followed by an address by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Solomon Passy.

The conference will then get underway with keynote addresses by Professor Elie Wiesel and Professor Wladyslaw Bartoszewski. Elie Wiesel is a Nobel Laureate and a Holocaust survivor who has written and spoken eloquently about the events of the World War II period and about anti-Semitism. Professor Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, former Foreign Minister of Poland, was an Auschwitz prisoner, and co-founded the underground “Zegota” Council for Aid to Jews, a unique organization in Nazi-occupied Europe that helped persecuted Jews. Professors Wiesel’s and Bartoszewski’s remarks will set the tone for a serious examination of the manifestations of anti-Semitism that have increased in recent years. Subsequent sessions of the conference will focus on best practices to prevent anti-Semitism through awareness raising, education, the rule of law and anti-discrimination legislation, law enforcement, cultural preservation, and methodologies for combating anti-Semitism.

Topics also may include, *inter alia*:

- Why this meeting, why now?
- Define the problem of anti-Semitism and its manifestations throughout the OSCE region;
- The role of governments in preventing, monitoring and responding to incidents.

Session 1: Legislative and institutional mechanisms and governmental action, including law enforcement

Moderator: Dr. Juliane Wetzel, University of Berlin

Introducers: Nils Muižnieks, Minister for Special Assignments for Society Integration Affairs,
Latvia
Michel Voisin, French Parliamentaria
Rosalia Abella, Judge, Ontario Court of Appeals, Canada

Note taker: Dr. Vera Gratcheva, Senior Counsellor, Russian delegation to the OSCE

Having defined and described the issue in the keynote session, the Conference in this session will examine in more detail how national laws and judicial systems deal with violent anti-Semitic incidents. What laws exist in the OSCE region that deal with violence directed against Jews? How effective have those laws been in deterring violence? Does the criminal prosecution of perpetrators result in fewer incidents? What methods do law enforcement authorities use to anticipate and prevent incidents or to minimize personal injury and property loss when violence does break out? What training do police officers need? Are current laws and police procedures adequate throughout the OSCE region? Do courts provide adequate redress? What more do OSCE participating States need to do? How can the OSCE and its institutions help?

Speakers will also examine the co-operation that exists among national, regional, provincial and municipal law enforcement authorities in an effort to identify best practices for containing violence.

Topics also may include, *inter alia*:

- Appropriate anti-discrimination legislation and national experience with criminal prosecution of violence;
- A discussion of hate crime legislation and good police practices;
- Law enforcement and the judiciary, including training;
- Government policies and practices at national, regional and local levels, including the examination of the role of independent specialized bodies.

Lunch

Speaker: Lord Janner of Braunstone QC, Chairman of the Holocaust Educational Trust and Vice President of the World Jewish Congress

Session 2: The role of governments and civil society in promoting tolerance

Moderator: Mr. Gert Weisskirchen, Member of the German Bundestag

Introducer: Naim Güleriyüz, Vice President of the Quincentennial Foundation, Adviser to the Chief Rabbi in Turkey
Jean Kahn, President, Union of French Jewish Communities
Alcee Hastings, Member of United States Congress

Note taker: Stuart Adams, Second Secretary, United Kingdom delegation to the OSCE

While the containment of violence and punishment of perpetrators plays an important role in the fight against Anti-Semitism, prevention of the type of societal conflict that can lead to these problems takes on an even greater importance. Democratic governments owe it to their citizens to provide a safe and secure environment in which diversity and freedom of speech and thought can flourish. The threat of violence may be a factor as inhibiting as actual violence. Anti-Semitism has subtle manifestations and governments alone cannot create tolerance and understanding. The development of mutual respect among communal groups requires partnership with non-governmental organizations, both religious and secular, as well as with other institutions that comprise civil society. This process takes time and effort. How can NGOs and other members of civil society assist governments in monitoring the trends in manifestations of anti-Semitism and intolerance and make recommendations to governments on ways to prevent future incidents of anti-Semitism?

The session will examine the role of dialogue among adherents of different religious organizations and various ethnic groups in developing tolerance and mutual respect. Are such programs effective? How long does it take to develop a level of understanding that reduces anti-Semitism? What resources are necessary for these programs? What more can NGOs and governmental bodies do in reporting and monitoring anti-Semitism? What can the OSCE and its institutions do to monitor anti-Semitism and strengthen tolerance?

Topics also may include, *inter alia*:

- The role of governmental bodies and NGOs in reporting, monitoring and combating anti-Semitism and intolerance;
- The effectiveness of dialogue as a mechanism to support understanding and mutual respect;
- Inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogue and development of civic tolerance-building programmes.

Session 3: The importance of education

Moderator: Rabbi Andrew Baker, The American Jewish Committee

Introducers: Mr. Rolland Jouve, Ministry of Education, France
Robert Wistrich, Hebrew University
Professor David Meghnagi, University of Rome III

Note taker: Michael Solberg, Political Officer, United States delegation to the OSCE

Education is a vital factor in developing tolerance and understanding, including understanding of new forms of anti-Semitism. Qualified, capable teachers are a pre-requisite for successful education programs. The complex history of anti-Semitism and the Holocaust also require the availability of high quality teaching materials. Education programs involve a long-term commitment requiring resources. Integrating such programs into the primary and secondary school systems, as well as in higher and university education, depends on the support of education officials at the national, regional and local levels. The International Task Force for Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research has done pioneering work in this field, including by co-organizing on 18 October 2002, with the Council of Europe, a Ministerial Seminar, which announced the launch of a remembrance and crimes against humanity prevention day.

Speakers will address these issues in broad terms in an effort to identify practices that have proven to be successful. The development of school curricula and teacher-training programs will be major focal points. Participants should also provide recommendations on what further steps OSCE participating States should take and how the OSCE and its institutions can assist.

Topics also may include, *inter alia*:

- The role of education in promoting tolerance;
- Teacher-training programmes;
- Teaching of history;
- School curricula;
- Elimination of discrimination tendencies and prejudices in society.

Dinner

Speaker: Robert Badinter, Former Minister of Justice, France.

Session 4: Information and awareness-raising: The role of the media in conveying and countering prejudice

Moderator: Beata Klimkiewicz, ODIHR Advisory Panel on Freedom of Religion

Introducers: Irwin Cotler, Member of Parliament, Canada
Konstanty Gebert, Polish Journalist
Professor Jacques Picard, University of Basel

Note taker: Giorgio Novello, First Counsellor, Italian delegation to the OSCE

In addition to education, the media is another major factor in shaping public attitudes. The rapidly increasing importance of electronic media, particularly the Internet requires that additional attention be paid to information now available on innumerable websites, some of which spread anti-Semitic material. Holocaust denial also arises on these websites. How can such negative examples of hate speech be balanced with the need to ensure freedom of speech and media? The OSCE participating States, for the most part, have a developed media sector that makes a great deal of factual information and interpretative material available to residents of the region. Participants will examine ways such factual information can be more broadly distributed and used to counter anti-Semitic material and denials of the Holocaust. The participants should also discuss how the OSCE can support such efforts.

This session should also discuss the role of the media in disseminating information and in raising awareness of anti-Semitic incidents. In addition, the media could be used to provide information on the steps governments are taking in combating anti-Semitism.

Topics also may include, *inter alia*:

- Public opinion and role of the media, including new technologies (*inter alia*, the Internet);
- Reporting and interpretation of developments in the OSCE area;
- Problems regarding the dissemination of hate speech and anti-Semitic materials and ways to counteract this;
- Addressing Holocaust denial.

Closing session: Development of conclusions and recommendations

In this session the four moderators will summarize discussions and key recommendations made in the sessions on how the OSCE participating States and OSCE structures can strengthen their efforts to combat anti-Semitism. The results of the conference will be brought forward to the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting in Warsaw in October 2003, where a day will be dedicated to discussing prevention of discrimination, racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism.

In order to more accurately reflect the results of the meeting, participants are encouraged to submit in writing to the Chairman-in-Office any recommendations they wish to make. It would be helpful if participants could specify for whom the recommendations are intended, for example, individual OSCE participating States, the OSCE as a whole, OSCE structures and institutions, such as the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, the High Commissioner on National Minorities, and the Representative on Freedom of the Media, or OSCE field operations.

(B) REPORT OF SESSIONS 1 TO 4 AND THE CLOSING SESSION

Session 1: Legislative, institutional mechanisms and governmental action, including law enforcement

After the speeches of the three introducers (see Annex 2), the following delegations participated in this discussion (in speaking order): United States of America, Greece (on behalf of the European Union, the acceding countries Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia and the associated countries Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey aligned themselves with this statement), France, Germany, Norway, Romania, Anti-Defamation League (as a member of the United States delegation), International League for Human Rights, Citizens's Watch St. Petersburg, Euro-Asian Jewish Congress, Switzerland, European Jewish Congress, Council of Europe, United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, B'nai B'rith Canada, Italian Helsinki Committee.

Summary and general recommendations

In this session, participants expressed concerns over incidents of anti-Semitism in the OSCE region and noted that anti-Semitism poses a threat not only to Jews, but to society as a whole. It was asserted that participating States should develop a common strategy for combating anti-Semitism. Speakers pointed out that anti-Semitism must be recognized as a complex form of racism and xenophobia. It was stressed that anti-Semitism could not be disposed of as a manifestation of freedom of expression and freedom of speech, nor as an incident of hooliganism. In this regard, governments were called upon to clearly speak out against anti-Semitic incidents.

Many speakers acknowledged the significance of compiling statistics on hate crime and anti-Semitic incidences in a uniform fashion, and subsequently analysing the data. One speaker noted that these statistics should be published in order to inform participating States' judicial, law enforcement and educational institutions. With regard to the need to compile statistics, some speakers noted that the dialogue between the state and civil society should be activated and co-operation should be strengthened. One speaker emphasized the need for setting up civic groups from different members of a community to immediately respond to and condemn anti-Semitic acts perpetrated by members of that community.

Speakers agreed that there is a clear need for legislative action. Legislative measures should be taken, providing for the prohibition of anti-Semitic threats, Holocaust-denial and anti-Semitic hate speech. In this respect, it was noted that a clear definition of hate speech would be required in order to enable courts to effectively investigate cases related to anti-Semitism. It was also said that governments should consider raising the accountability for crimes based on anti-Semitism, including public incitement of ethnic and/or religious hatred. Governments should also ensure the right of persons to be protected from anti-Semitic acts of violence or other manifestations of hostility, and provide assistance to the victims of anti-Semitism. One speaker pointed out that legislation must also be directed at prosecuting offences on the internet and that the responsibility of internet providers should also be taken into account.

Many speakers emphasized the need to establish an OSCE mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the commitments by participating States, to exchange best practices in combating anti-Semitism, for example by the publication of country reports, and by facilitating data collection and research. Many speakers stressed the need for a follow-up conference. Some speakers called upon the OSCE to convene annual OSCE meetings on anti-Semitism, in order to review the implementation of commitments taken in the Copenhagen document of 1990 and in other relevant OSCE decisions related to combating anti-Semitism.

Additional recommendations

To OSCE participating States

United States of America

- European leaders of participating States should acknowledge the scope of anti-Semitism across the OSCE area, and focus efforts to deal with it, including addressing the causes of anti-Semitism and why it is once again gaining traction in Europe;
- We encourage participating States of the OSCE and the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation to unequivocally condemn anti-Semitism and related violence, including violence against Jews and Jewish cultural sites;
- We encourage participating States to make combating anti-Semitism a permanent part of foreign and domestic policies;
- We encourage participating States to hold public hearings, issue strong public statements and pass legislation to draw attention to the issue of anti-Semitism, and to do so at all levels of government;
- We encourage the law enforcement of participating States to classify acts of anti-Semitism as such, and not to relegate them as crimes of random violence or “hooliganism”;
- Parliamentarians in all OSCE participating States should play a leading role in combating anti-Semitism and ensure that the resolution adopted at the 2002 meeting of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Berlin is followed up by a series of concrete actions at the national level;
- Participating States should compile hate crime statistics in a uniform fashion;
- Participating States should establish regular meetings to analyse the hate crime statistics and an annual meeting to examine the overall performance;
- Participating States should pass hate crime legislation;
- Political debates should be disciplined so that disagreements over Israel and Palestine do not slip over into a demonizing attack on the Jewish people;

- Participating States should refute hate-filled lies in an early stage;
- Participating States should remember the Holocaust accurately; resist any revisionist attempt to downplay its significance;
- Participating States should set up groups to respond to anti-Semitic acts, that include members of Islamic and other communities;
- Participating States should ensure effective law enforcement by local and national authorities against criminal acts stemming from anti-Semitism, including acts directed at individuals, communities or property, through vigorous investigation and prosecution of such acts;
- Participating States are encouraged to train law enforcement authorities in the matter of hate crimes responses and develop cross-cultural skills and communication among officers;
- Participating States are encouraged to respond to racism and hate crimes in the armed forces, by providing anti-bias and prejudice awareness training.

Germany

- Participating States should develop a long-term human rights policy through an institution that focuses on documentation, information and consultancy on policy;
- Participating States should work with civil society: democracy, dialogue and co-operation with civil society as a preventative attempt to counter anti-Semitism;
- Participating States should pay special attention to integration: adoption of anti-discrimination legislation and integration of foreigners;
- Participating States should focus on prosecution and prevention: legislation to prosecute offences on the internet and closely monitoring the development of anti-Semitism in all its forms, keeping registers and regularly updating statistics.

Anti-Defamation League (as a member of the United States delegation)

- National and local authorities must call attacks on Jews and Jewish institutions what they are - anti-Semitism;
- Political and civic leaders should utilize opportunities they have every day to speak out against bigotry;
- Participating States must reaffirm anti-Semitism as a form of racism and xenophobia;
- Participating States should follow the lead of Germany and the United States and pass resolutions against anti-Semitism and develop national action plans to combat it;

- Participating States must craft approaches to ensure that regional constitutional, administrative, and legal instruments are fully utilized to combat cases of anti-Semitism;
- Participating States should use schools as a staging ground for anti-bias education;
- Participating States should implement Holocaust education curricula to draw upon the lessons of this tragic period to illuminate the importance of moral decision;
- Participating States should train law enforcement in hate crimes response and develop cross cultural skills and communication among officers;
- Participating States should respond to racism and hate crimes in the Armed Forces by providing anti-bias and prejudice awareness training.

International League for Human Rights

- Participating States should control and stop open or implicit anti-Semitic statements and initiatives in political life and at all levels of the state structure, especially at provincial and local levels;
- Participating States should undertake all necessary measures to implement existing laws through law enforcement bodies and courts and to stop impunity of perpetrators of anti-Semitic acts.

Citizens' Watch St. Petersburg

- Participating States should initiate the adoption of respective laws introducing a hate crime definition and providing for effective legal protection of their citizens from criminal abuses on racial ground.

Euro-Asian Jewish Congress

- Participating States should develop a common strategy for combating anti-Semitism.

European Jewish Congress

- Participating States should adopt recognized forms of measurement of anti-Semitic violence as a separate sub set within racist and other hate crimes;
- Participating States should publish such statistics so that they can inform participating States' judicial, law enforcement and educational institutions.

United States Commission on International Religious Freedom

- Anti-Semitism must be treated as a human rights abuse, not as "hooliganism";

- Participating States should comply with their legal commitments to prevent and protect against anti-Semitism, including article 40 of the Copenhagen Concluding Document, which, *inter alia*, calls on all OSCE participating States to:
 - Take effective measures, including adoption of laws, to protect against incitement to violence ... based on national, racial, ethnic, or religious discrimination, hostility, or hatred, including anti-Semitism;
 - Take appropriate and proportionate measures to protect persons ... and their property; and
 - Recognize the right of the individual to effective remedies and ... to initiate and support complaints against acts of discrimination....
- To date, there has not been significant follow up on assessing progress of compliance with these commitments by OSCE participating States.

Session 2: The role of governments and civil society in promoting tolerance

After the speeches of the three introducers (see Annex 2), the following delegations participated in this discussion (in speaking order): Greece (on behalf of the European Union, the acceding countries Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia and the associated countries Bulgaria and Romania align themselves with this statement), Centre for Equal Opportunity and the Fight Against Racism (Belgium), Ukraine, Turkey, Tolerance Foundation, Humanitarian Projects and Technologies Foundation “Tolerance”, Sweden, Russian Federation, Federation of Jewish Communities of Russia, Canada, Switzerland, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Azerbaijan, Italy, Euro-Asian Jewish Congress, B’nai B’rith Europe, Holy See, Morocco, B’nai B’rith International (as a member of the United States of America delegation), NCSJ Advocates on behalf of Jews in Russia, Ukraine, Baltic States and Eurasia (as a member of the United States delegation), Greek Helsinki Monitor, Simon Wiesenthal Centre, Belarus, “Never Again” Association, Centre for Information and Documentation on Israel, Baltic News Watch, ODIHR.

Summary and general recommendations

In this session, it was asserted that governments should not only ensure that they have a full range of legislative tools at their disposal, but that they must ensure that the laws are implemented and that the perpetrators of anti-Semitic crimes are brought to justice. Political leaders must forthrightly and immediately denounce acts of anti-Semitism so as to avoid the impression of silent support. Some participants called on governments to take action against media outlets that propagate hate-speech, including newspapers and internet sites. They expressed the view that the right to freedom of expression should not be used to protect racists’ and anti-Semites’ insightful words. It was also stressed by many speakers that teaching children and students about the

Holocaust and promoting harmony between faiths should be a part of school curricula in States throughout the OSCE region. One speaker called for religious education in schools. It was furthermore pointed out that awareness raising, through education and media, should not only be targeted at the public level, but also at politicians, media representatives, public officials and teaching staff. Some participants called for the promotion of inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue and solidarity. Some other participants called for the promotion of inter-religious dialogue between representatives from Christianity, Islam, and Judaism.

Civil Society has a wealth of expertise in dealing with anti-Semitism. One speaker drew attention to the fact that the OSCE structure has made it possible for a unique partnership to take place between governments and NGOs. The OSCE should strive to apply this partnership model to the whole OSCE region. The OSCE should also, together with national and local institutions of government, reach out and respond to initiatives undertaken by civil society by providing a clearinghouse for ideas, data, and contacts. Many speakers emphasized that NGOs could help governments in identifying more subtle or sophisticated forms of anti-Semitism and offer advice on how to deal with them. NGOs, churches and faith leaders should promote interreligious dialogue with the aim of increasing understanding between faiths, especially amongst the three Abrahamic faiths that have so much of a common history. As one speaker pointed out, for interreligious and intercultural dialogue to work, Codes of Conduct need to be drawn up among representatives who intend to participate in such dialogue. This Code of Conduct would help participants to abstain from inciting hate and would instead focus on stimulating education and tolerance for other religions. NGOs also have a role in promoting education, especially about the Holocaust and correcting misconceptions about Judaism.

Additional recommendations

To OSCE Participating States

Tolerance Foundation and Moscow Office of Anti-Defamation League

- Participating States should encourage the practical and problem-focused co-operation of local authorities and NGOs;
- Participating States should prevent omitting, by all state officials, the anti-Semitic (or racist) content of so-called “extremist” or “hooliganism” incidents;
- Participating States should boost monitoring and analytical efforts in the whole OSCE region to identify and prevent emerging threats for the Jewish communities.

Federation of Jewish Communities

- Participating States should introduce tolerance-development curricula at all levels of the public education system as soon as possible;
- Participating States should promote attitudes of tolerance through all mass media;

- Participating States should ensure access to media for all officially recognized faith-based communities for conducting educational programming;
- Participating States should institute tight legal controls over extremist publications and their distribution;
- Participating States should pay attention to the legal responsibility of media owners and managers for their actions in producing and distributing extremist propaganda and publications including on the internet;
- Participating States should introduce more stringent accountability for adults who involve underage youths in extremist activities;
- Participating States should strengthen the co-ordinated contributions of the law-enforcement agencies to combating the extremist trends in public life;
- Participating States should denounce deceptive proselytizing tactics carried by some religious groups against the Jews as a form of religious anti-Semitism.

Canada

- Participating States should establish an inventory of best practices to combat all forms of discrimination, including anti-Semitism, that governments and NGOs can share;
- Participating States should ensure dialogue and co-operation between government and NGOs;
- Participating States should direct public education to youth;
- Participating States should initiate cross-cultural understanding.

Switzerland

- Participating States should promote a pluralistic and co-ordinated approach of NGOs, Parliament and government.

Italy

- To promote inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue, participating States need to draw up a Code of Conduct with representatives who intend to participate (focus on not inciting hate and stimulating education and tolerance for other religions).

United States of America

- OSCE participating States are encouraged to join and support the Task Force for International Co-operation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research;

- Participating States must be educated about the benefits to those countries that enact legislation, educated their public and publicly speak out on the correct ways to treat the minorities of their respective countries;
- Participating States are encouraged not to abdicate decision-making authority to local officials who may presume that the state can decide which faiths are legitimate and which are not

Centre for Information and Documentation on Israel

- Participating States should clearly and consistently condemn anti-Semitism;
- Participating States should ensure more funds for schools for better education on the Holocaust;
- There should be more dialogue between Jewish and Muslim groups;
- Participating States should fight against anti-Semitism through electronic media;
- The EU should tackle propaganda from some Arab States.

To OSCE Structures

Ukraine

- The OSCE Permanent Council should study possible follow-up actions;
- The OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities and ODIHR should pay particular attention to all aspects of anti-Semitism;
- The OSCE should promote co-operation between governments and NGOs in preventing and responding to anti-Semitism;
- The OSCE should assist governments in adopting or reviewing national laws in adherence to international legislation standards;
- The OSCE should establish a quick-reaction mechanism in order to address anti-Semitism cases in the OSCE participating States timely and in a proper manner.

Federation of Jewish Communities

- Establish a permanent body within the OSCE framework to monitor and combat anti-Semitism.

Azerbaijan

- Concerning the earlier made proposal to hold a follow-up conference in 2004 on anti-Semitism, it is proposed that this conference would take place in Baku.

B'nai B'rith International (as a member of the United States delegation)

The Chair-in-Office should:

- Take the conference's resolutions to the Human Dimension conference in Warsaw;
- Place the conference and its resolutions and recommendations on the agenda at the OSCE Ministerial Meeting in The Hague;
- Hold more (follow-up) meetings on anti-Semitism.

NCSJ Advocates on behalf of Jews in Russia, Ukraine, Baltic States and Eurasia (as a member of the United States delegation)

- In keeping with the July 2002 OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Resolution and the December 2002 United States-German Letter of Intent on the issue of anti-Semitism, governments and parliaments should draw attention to the issue and reinforce the legitimacy of positive forces within civil society by holding public hearings and legislation, and through strong public statements;
- The OSCE Secretariat, through the ODIHR, and the CiO maintain staff responsibility on a continuing basis. Better co-ordination and follow-up can be facilitated by assigning specific contact names;
- The OSCE structure has made it possible for a unique partnership to take place between governments and NGOs; the OSCE should strive to apply this partnership model to individual countries, whether their democracy is old or new;
- The OSCE, together with national and local institutions of government, must reach out and respond to initiatives undertaken by civil society by providing a clearinghouse for ideas, data, and contacts;
- We encourage participating States not to elevate certain religions over others, which contradicts the very specifics of tolerance and pluralism that could best ensure the end of anti-Semitism.

Session 3: The importance of education

After the speeches of the three introducers (see Annex 2), the following delegations participated in this discussion (in speaking order): United States of America, Council of Europe, Azerbaijan, Greece (on behalf of the European Union, the acceding countries Cyprus, Czech

Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia and the associated countries Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey align themselves with this statement), Czech Republic, France, Federation of Jewish Committees in Spain, Humanitarian Projects and Technologies Foundation “Tolerance”, Armenia, Russian Federation, Lithuania, Poland, Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations (as a member of the United States delegation), Israel, Consistoire Central, B’nai B’rith International, Corporation for Public Broadcasting (as a member of the United States delegation), Centre Européen Juif d’Information.

Summary and general recommendations

Several speakers noted that religion and the history of religion should be taught in schools. When students learn about the various world religions, they are less afraid of them, they will be more tolerant of them, and they will be more likely to accept them. Teachers should try to make it clear that religions are different and may have different approaches and practices, but ultimately they uphold the same human values.

Many interventions focused on the need for teacher training. Because education is so important, there is a need to “educate the educators” so that the people responsible for instructing our children are getting across the right message. Several countries are already offering seminars to teachers to expose them to techniques ranging from how to talk to students about the Holocaust, to exposing them to various aspects of Jewish life. Through these programs, it appeared that in some cases, teachers must not only be trained to teach tolerance, but they themselves must learn tolerance and acceptance of other religions. Furthermore, such programs might be expanded to include other school officials, such as school principals, so that they, too, can set a positive example for our young people. The fact that many countries already have training programs, as does the European Union, was much welcomed by participants.

One speaker noted that it would be good to get NGOs involved with teacher training. On many occasions, NGOs might have the experience, the wisdom, or the resources to complement training programs. Thus, governments should make it easier for NGOs to collaborate with them and gain from their expertise.

Taking students to historically significant places can have a profound impact on them. Visiting sites where “history happened”, such as the sites of former ghettos and concentration camps, can bring history alive and help convey the importance of fighting anti-Semitism. Students themselves have stated that such tours are worth a year of classroom activity.

Absent local venues, several speakers noted the potential impact of museums. With new designs and techniques, museums can have a powerful influence on the young, with lively, interactive, and up to date exhibits. Consider museums as a vital educational tool that can reach hundreds of thousands of people a year.

A number of speakers noted that ways need to be found to improve methods of exchanging best practices within the OSCE. What works for one country or community may very well work for another. One delegate offered an example of a website that was set up to help disseminate information, provide support, build networks, and build an online community.

The Council of Europe has recommended that each nation set aside one day in the year to remember the Holocaust. Each country can choose its own day, and the Council of Europe is sending out teaching material to help teachers prepare lessons and holding seminars for teachers on how to teach the Holocaust. The United States delegation spoke of the International Task Force on the Holocaust, which has become a central focus for this subject, and encouraged additional OSCE members to join.

Participants were also urged not to forget small communities far from major metropolitan or urban areas. Teachers in smaller towns also need training, and students in small towns also need to have ways of gaining personal experiences with these issues.

Many speakers noted that the media was also a powerful learning instrument and educational tool. Indeed, television programs can have a major impact - both positive and negative - on shaping the views of young people. The development of television programming that promotes tolerance and understanding should be encouraged. Such programming is already being developed for the Middle East, but might have a positive impact in Europe.

The keynote speakers emphasized that there is no “quick fix” to the problem of anti-Semitism. Particularly, when focusing on the role of education it is assumed that this will take a generation for these efforts to bear fruit. Many speakers endorsed the proposal that the OSCE should identify tangible steps that can be implemented now, with the intention of convening again next year to take stock of the progress and the problems still remaining.

Additional recommendations

To OSCE participating States

United States of America

- Participating States should set up educational programs about anti-Semitism;
- Participating States are encouraged to promote the creation of educational efforts throughout the OSCE region to counter anti-Semitic stereotypes and attitudes among younger people, increase Holocaust awareness programs, and help identify the necessary resources to accomplish this goal.

Council of Europe

- Each country should set aside one day in the year to remember the Holocaust.

European Union

- Access to education for all needs to be fully developed and best practice from educational instruction and curricula need to be drawn that give relevance to the past and take us forward into the future;

- The challenges of Europe's diverse and multi-cultural societies require more effective education tools;
- Ways to improve teaching and training on racism should be given emphasis at training colleges;
- Educational establishments need to engage more with European level mechanisms in particular on identifying and exchanging information and best practice.

Federation of Jewish Committees Spain

- Participating States should draft adequate legislation on hate speech;
- Recognize the importance of Jewish museums as an educational tool.

Tolerance Foundation Russia

- In the context of teacher training programs, to emphasize developing tolerant views with educators;
- To adopt mechanisms of eliminating anti-Semitic practices, such as discrimination or politically incorrect public statements from school's everyday life and teaching.

Romania

- Teaching about Holocaust should start with the 1920's and end with the consequences after the World War II;
- Teachers should be encouraged to approach the topic from the interdisciplinary point of view - history, arts etc;
- Museums have to play an important role and should be used more in history classes;
- The activity of the in-service teachers training should be re-enforced both at the national and European level (with support of the Yad Vashem Institute, the Museum of Holocaust in Washington, etc.);
- A website discussion group can bring together teachers from different countries of Europe and may offer the opportunity of the exchange of views on different local and regional projects or initiatives and the way the Day of Remembrance is commemorated on our continent.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting (as a member of the United States delegation)

- Participating States are encouraged to develop a global initiative to produce educational media that will teach children mutual respect and understanding. They are the foundation of every society;
- Participating States should direct attention to the curriculum, textbooks and other supportive classroom materials and review these periodically in order to challenge possible intolerant content; encourage the establishment of similar reviews by those for whom OSCE participating States provide assistance;
- Participating States should consider adopting the “Words can Heal Education Program” (United States of America) or creating a character education curriculum.

European Jewish Information Centre

- Participating States should lift administrative rules that bar NGOs to work adequately and to mobilize financial means;
- To exchange experiences on diversity education.

Session 4: Information and awareness-raising: The role of the media in conveying and countering prejudice

After the speeches of the three introducers (see Annex 2), the following delegations participated in this discussion (in speaking order): United States of America, Greece (on behalf of the European Union, the acceding countries Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia and the associated countries Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey align themselves with this statement), NCSJ Advocates on behalf of Jews in Russia, Ukraine, Baltic States and Eurasia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, American Jewish Congress, Austria, Turkey, Human Rights Without Frontiers International, Italy, International Network Against Cyber Hate (INACH), United Jewish Community of Ukraine, Introducer Professor Robert Wistrich, Serbia and Montenegro, Russian Federation, ODIHR, Constistoire Central, Human Rights Watch, European Jewish Congress, Belgium.

Summary and general recommendations

In this session it was recognized that the media have an essential role in fostering tolerance and mutual trust. Many speakers pointed out that freedom of the media has its counterpart in the responsibility of the media as to the content of the information it is conveying. Governments were asked to pay special attention to the subject of cyber hate. Support was asked for agencies or organizations that handle complaints, monitor, assess and counteract cyber hate, in particular anti-Semitism. Participating States were also urged to sign and ratify the Council of Europe’s additional Protocol to the Convention on cyber crime, concerning the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through the computer system.

Some participants called for support of website initiatives against anti-Semitism. It was also stated that attention should be paid to raising the sensitivity of journalists, in order to counteract silence and indifference in all types of media. Journalists should be trained in reporting skills and a more effective application of voluntary codes of conduct so that reporting does not either inflame a volatile situation or misrepresent the subjects of its reporting.

Additional recommendations

To OSCE participating States

European Union

- Journalists should be trained in reporting skills and a more effective application of voluntary codes of conduct so that reporting does not either inflame a volatile situation or misrepresent the subjects of its reporting;
- Businesses should take more responsibility with regard to the continuing issue of the use of the internet to disseminate racist and anti-Semitic material;

Austria

- Freedom of media entails also the responsibility of media. States must take measures against “anonymous movements” on internet. An international covenant could be considered, obliging States to intervene.

Italy

- Issue a CD-ROM that can be used as a tool for decisionmakers (containing as much data as possible on the history of the Jews).

International Network against Cyber Hate

- Participating States should promote and support agencies or organizations that handle complaints, monitor, assess and counteract cyber hate, in particular anti-Semitism;
- Participating States should support the founding of such agencies;
- Participating States should promote a code which defines responsible and ethical conduct by internet providers;
- Participating States should sign and ratify the Council of Europe’s additional Protocol to the Convention on Cyber Crime, concerning the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems.

Closing session: Development of conclusions and recommendations

The following delegations participated in this session: Greece (on behalf of the European Union, the acceding countries Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia and the associated countries Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey align themselves with this statement), Germany, United States of America, Russian Federation, Turkey, Baltic News Watch.

Summary and general recommendations

A group of delegations called on the importance of drawing from the lessons learned in combating anti-Semitism in addressing racism, xenophobia and discrimination, using the experience and initiatives on the various issues to support action across the board. It was also stated that measures to combat racism and anti-Semitism must be mainstreamed across core policy areas of government activity for greater consistency in policy making and coherence and cohesiveness in action. This applies equally to the work of the OSCE and its participating States, and should be the subject of common activities between the inter-governmental organizations. It was also stated that participating States should use more effectively the opportunities for making the current structures of the OSCE and participating States engage on racism, xenophobia, discrimination and anti-Semitism, using more targeted approaches in co-operation with the EU and Council of Europe mechanisms to combat racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism as a whole.

The delegation of Germany offered to seek consensus within the OSCE to host a follow-up conference in Berlin. It was suggested by another speaker that in the meantime, in between conferences, a mechanism could be established within the OSCE for gathering statistics on anti-Semitism in the OSCE region, and that these could be subsequently assessed and developed.

Finally, it was again stressed that intercultural and inter-faith initiatives should be supported, since they not only provide a forum for discussion and improved understanding, but may lead to greater solidarity and more effective action at the local level. In this regard, participants were urged not to regard Muslims in general, and Arabs in particular, as a cause of all anti-Semitic incidents and anti-Zionist attitudes. The ultimate aim is continuing to create an international environment of stability, co-operation, tolerance, understanding and respect.

Additional recommendations

To OSCE participating States

European Union

- To ensure effectiveness, a comprehensive and coherent approach requires that developments in the various fields and areas examined in the conference are mutually supportive;
- Recommendations flowing from this conference should incorporate existing achievements and initiatives, of which practical and forward-looking recommendations must be prioritized;

- Need for capacity building of NGOs to combat racism and anti-Semitism more effectively and form transnational partnerships as the phenomenon is transnational in character;
- Intercultural and inter-faith initiatives should be supported; they not only provide a forum for discussion and improved understanding between key groups on the issues, but may lead to greater solidarity and more effective action at the local level;
- To take into account the conclusions of this conference at the forthcoming OSCE Conference on Racism, Xenophobia, and Discrimination, organised by the Dutch Chairmanship, since all these issues are closely linked.

Germany

- To hold a follow-up OSCE Conference on Anti-Semitism in Berlin in 2004.

United States of America

- The suggestion of a Berlin conference would accomplish the necessary follow-up to this conference;
- The OSCE should work with participating States to gather statistics on anti-Semitism, so that the period leading up to the Berlin 2004 conference can be used to assess those statistics;
- The United States and Europe can co-operate and work together since anti-Semitism is a common problem and solutions can be shared;
- Participating States should set up diverse groups to respond to anti-Semitism, that include members of Islamic and other communities.

To OSCE Structures

European Union

- Strengthen the co-operation between the OSCE institutions and its participating States and the OSCE and other organizations such as the EU and the Council of Europe at the European level;

General operational recommendations to OSCE structures

United States of America

- The Chair is encouraged to take the conference's recommendations of anti-Semitism to the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting in Warsaw;

- The OSCE is encouraged to place this issue on the Ministerial agenda in The Hague this autumn;
- The OSCE Secretariat is asked, through ODIHR and the CiO, to maintain staff responsibility on a continuing basis;
- The OSCE is encouraged to convoke expert level meetings of Education, Justice, and Interior Ministers to further the work of this conference.

Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights

- Take effective follow-up measures by making this conference the beginning of a long-term, sustained effort on the part of participating States and the OSCE as an institution, to monitor and combat discrimination and violence faced by Jewish communities throughout the OSCE region.

Israel, NCSJ Advocates on behalf of Jews in Russia, Ukraine, Baltic States and Eurasia (as a member of the United States delegation)

- The OSCE should hold an annual conference on combating anti-Semitism.

United States of America, United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, International League for Human Rights, Euro-Asian Jewish Congress, European Jewish Congress, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights

- A mechanism should be created within the OSCE, perhaps in the ODIHR, to monitor and report regularly on incidents of anti-Semitism in OSCE participating States (in light of international human rights standards) as well as on the implementation by those States of their Copenhagen and other relevant OSCE commitments.

Anti-Defamation League (as a member of the United States delegation), United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, International Network Against Cyber Hate

- Information and analysis of compliance by OSCE participating States should be reviewed on a regular basis, and the OSCE should convene a regular supplementary Human Dimension Implementation Meeting beginning next year to initiate that review.



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DECISION No. 6

TOLERANCE AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling the principles of human rights and the inherent dignity of the human being, freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief that underpin the general provisions of the OSCE human dimension commitments,

Recalling the Charter for European Security, Istanbul Summit 1999, which reaffirms full adherence to the Charter of the United Nations, and to the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris and all other OSCE documents,

Recalling Decision No. 5 by the Ministerial Council at its Ninth Meeting in Bucharest reaffirming its concern about manifestation of aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and violent extremism, wherever they may occur,

Reiterating that democracy and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms are essential safeguards of tolerance and non-discrimination and constitute important factors for stability, security, co-operation and peaceful development throughout the entire OSCE region, and that conversely tolerance and non-discrimination are important elements in the promotion of human rights,

Reaffirming the internationally recognized prohibition of discrimination, without adverse distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling the continuing work of the OSCE structures and institutions in the field of promoting human rights, tolerance, non-discrimination and multiculturalism, in particular by the human dimension meetings and activities, projects and programmes including those of participating States,

Stressing the positive role of multicultural and inter-religious dialogue in creating better understanding among nations and peoples,

Noting that promoting tolerance and non-discrimination can also contribute to eliminating the basis for hate speech and aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and violent extremism,

Recognizing the responsibility of participating States for promoting tolerance and non-discrimination,

- 1.(a) Condemns in strongest terms all manifestations of aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and violent extremism, as well as hate speech and occurrences of discrimination based on religion or belief;
- (b) Undertakes to further promote multicultural, interethnic and inter-religious dialogue in which governments and civil society will be encouraged to participate actively;
- (c) Also undertakes to further promote the rights of persons belonging to national minorities;
2. Decides to intensify efforts to maintain and strengthen tolerance and non-discrimination, with the assistance of OSCE institutions and in co-operation with relevant international organizations and civil society, by such means as the exchanges of information and best practice;
3. Calls on participating States, which have not yet done so, to consider ratifying the international instruments, which address the problem of discrimination and calls for full compliance with the obligations assumed therein;
4. Commits to take appropriate measures, in conformity with respective constitutional systems, at national, regional and local levels to promote tolerance and non-discrimination as well as to counter prejudices and misrepresentation, particularly in the field of education, culture and information;
5. Condemns, in particular, discrimination on religious grounds and undertakes to endeavour to prevent and protect against attacks directed at any religious group, whether on persons or on places of worship or religious objects;
6. Condemns in particular the recent increase in anti-Semitic incidents in the OSCE area, recognizing the role that the existence of anti-Semitism has played throughout history as a major threat to freedom;
7. Also condemns the recent increase in acts of discrimination and violence against Muslims in the OSCE area and rejects firmly the identification of terrorism and extremism with a particular religion or culture;
8. Decides to take strong public positions against hate speech and other manifestations of aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and violent extremism, as well as occurrences of discrimination based on religion or belief;

9. Calls on relevant authorities of participating States to investigate promptly and impartially acts of violence, especially where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that they were motivated by aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and violent extremism, as well as attacks motivated by hatred against a particular religion or belief, and to prosecute those responsible in accordance with domestic law and consistent with relevant international standards of human rights;
10. Tasks the Permanent Council to consider further enhancement of the Contact Point on Roma and Sinti Issues in the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR);
11. Urges the convening of separately designated human dimension events on issues addressed in this decision, including on the topics of anti-Semitism, discrimination and racism and xenophobia;
12. Tasks the Chairmanship -in-Office and the Permanent Council in close co-operation with the ODIHR, the High Commissioner on National Minorities and the Representative on Freedom of the Media to ensure an effective follow-up of the present decision, through increased use of tools already available to the OSCE, including the annual human dimension meetings and seminars.