

10th Anniversary of the OSCE's Berlin Conference on Anti-Semitism

12 November, 2014

Recommendations

National governments

Support the involvement of minority experts in the development and implementation of training and educational curricula directly affecting them;

Given the difficulties of countering anti-Semitism through traditional teaching approaches, support the development of new educational efforts directed against anti-Semitism and its sources;

Introduce or strengthen anti-bias training and education at the local level, including local governments, public opinion leaders, community leaders, to foster critical thinking and attitude change;

While a close coordination of all relevant institutions and resources is needed, a comprehensive governmental strategy is indispensable to effectively counter anti-Semitism. This strategy should include the following areas and should be reviewed annually:

- combatting harmful speech and hate crime with legal, as well as political means;
- political and legal responses to extreme right narratives;
- an institutional framework, such as Jewish roundtables, allowing for regular dialogue with representatives of the Jewish communities;
- an effective education policy to counter prejudice, bias and anti-Semitism;
- fostering remembrance by supporting, politically and financially, initiatives developed with the participation of the Jewish communities;
- the provision of funds and the formulation of policy guidelines in the areas mentioned above.

OSCE

Encourage Member States to include existing training and educational materials in formal and non-formal education;

Formulate OSCE guidelines and standards on data collection and the monitoring of anti-Semitism to acquire comparable data from the surveys conducted by different IOs, NGOs and agencies;

Long term responses such as monitoring, education and legislation need to be complemented with immediate and unequivocal political responses to acts of anti-Semitism. Collect good practices on mechanisms for immediate political responses that can be used as a toolkit by national governments and parliamentarians.

European Union

Establish a citizenship and human rights education agency that includes Holocaust education to provide professional and financial assistance to governments and educational institutions of EU Member States.