



NOA-2 METHODOLOGY

Standards, Indicators and Scoring System



NOA is co-funded by the European Union's Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (2021-2027)

Views and opinion expressed are those of the authors only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or [Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (CERV)]. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.



METHODOLOGY – STANDARDS, INDICATORS & SCORING SYSTEM

The 2018 European Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism was the starting point for the development of NOA's research methodology. The Declaration briefly mentions its expectations in multiple policy areas. Building on this, the NOA project partners—each experts in their field—explored how these broadly-worded directives could translate into measurable indicators. Nine areas of life are included in the Council Declarations and served as the basis for NOA's methodology. The research team added an additional area, “religious freedom,” because some partners felt this has a direct bearing on Jewish communities' ability to thrive.¹ The ten policy areas assessed in NOA-1 were: culture & heritage, education, hate crime, hate speech, Holocaust remembrance, intercultural dialogue, media, religious freedom, security, and sport.

Once the policy areas were chosen, existing standards were compiled in order to set up a framework for assessment. Then a scoring system was developed to evaluate the key indicators. NOA's lead researchers gathered information to support these assessments through several methods. These included desk research, interviews, and focus groups to gain a holistic picture of the national policy landscapes as they relate to the established indicators.

NOA Standards inform the roles and responsibilities of national governments. They are based on international norms established through regulations, directives, resolutions and other documents adopted by intergovernmental organisations such as European Union institutions, the Council of Europe, the OSCE, and UNESCO.

NOA Indicators are markers of relevant policies and practices related to the fight against antisemitism. To aid the researchers, thematic experts crafted key guiding questions to further explore the presence or absence of such policies.

With the launch of the NOA-2, we have reflected on the previous process and substantially revised our research approach.² This document includes the updated theoretical framework, with significant refinements to enhance consistency, usability, and objectivity, addressing key challenges identified during NOA-1.

¹ The EU cannot take a position on this topic because it is a national competence.

² The NOA partners would like to thank Dr. Başak Yavçan, Head of Research for the Migration Policy Group, for her expert contributions in indicator development and methodology.

The adjustments ensure the methodology is streamlined, focused, and capable of delivering robust and actionable insights. Firstly, we are expanding the scope of policy areas examined from 10 to 11, with the inclusion of Youth policy. While Youth policy was previously considered a transversal element across all areas in NOA-1, the partners feel it deserves more focused attention, acknowledging its importance and complexity.

Secondly, the new framework introduces five transversal indicators that apply across all policy areas: basic rights/legislation, implementation and enforcement, monitoring mechanisms, resources/financing, and stakeholder engagement. This consolidation allows the researchers to put more focus on objective criteria, such as legal documents, strategies, bylaws, and guidelines, which enhances the credibility and defensibility of the findings. Further, a clear distinction between legislative provisions and implementation practices has been introduced so that the full range of state actions is taken into account.

There have been several other changes to increase clarity and readability, ensuring that the tool is concise yet comprehensive. Subindicators have been refined, and research questions minimised to emphasise a holistic approach that extracts the most relevant information while reducing the burden on respondents. The revised methodology also expands the examination of stakeholder engagement. The research questions attempt to delve into the composition and effectiveness of joint committees wherever possible, including what they do and how much authority they hold. Sustainability has been given greater prominence as the methodology now explores the monitoring mechanisms in place, particularly at the local level. This highlights the importance of enduring impact and accountability.

Lastly, the scoring system has been modified so that each of the five transversal indicators is given the same weight (20% each). This ensures balance while maintaining continuity with the previous version. We hope these changes establish a stronger foundation for assessing government measures, forming a crucial first step toward developing achievable and concrete recommendations for Member States to effectively combat antisemitism and foster Jewish life.

METHODOLOGY – STANDARDS, INDICATORS & SCORING SYSTEM

METHODOLOGY STEPS



STANDARDS, SOURCES & INDICATORS



CULTURE & HERITAGE

STANDARD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	KEY INDICATOR	BREAKDOWN OF INDICATORS	GUIDING QUESTIONS
1	Include Jewish cultural heritage equitably in national strategies which take into account cultural heritage.	Resolution 2309 (2019) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021)	BASIC RIGHTS/ LEGISLATION	The state includes Jewish heritage equitably in national strategies that take into account cultural heritage.	Does legislation include: 1. Some general diversity clauses, 2. The recognition of culture and holidays of all religions with tangible policies attached 3. A targeted recognition of Jewish traditions
2	Include Jewish heritage as a distinct category in the general inventory of state heritage, develop action plans to ensure that Jewish heritage receives an appropriate level of protection, conservation and maintenance, and directly allocate resources to those heritage sites most at risk.	Resolution 2309 (2019) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Article 4.1.3.		The state provides a clear definition of Jewish heritage and develops action plans to ensure it receives an appropriate level of protection, conservation and maintenance.	
3	Ensure the preservation of Jewish Heritage sites and ensure regular inspection of heritage sites, promoting the conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage of European significance.	Resolution 1981 (2014) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Article 5.2.3., Article 5.2.4. Resolution 1981 (2014) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Article 5.2.1. Council Declaration on mainstreaming the fight against antisemitism across policy areas (2 December 2020) EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021)	IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT	There is an institutional body in place which is responsible for preservation strategies that include Jewish heritage.	

4	Promote, interpret and communicate Jewish traditions, customs, religious practices, language, food, music, arts and crafts as a rich intangible cultural heritage.	Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe - Council conclusion (6 December 2018)/ Resolution 2309 (2019) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Article 4.1.5./ Resolution 2017/2692(RSP) of the European Parliament. Article 16/ White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue "Living Together As Equals in Dignity". Launched by the Council of Europe Ministers of Foreign Affairs at their 118th Ministerial Session (Strasbourg, 7 May 2008). Article 167.2 of the Treaty of Lisbon.		The state promotes, interprets and communicates Jewish traditions, customs, religious practices, language, food, music, arts and crafts as a rich intangible cultural heritage.	
5	Strengthen efforts, including coordination mechanisms, to foster Jewish life aiming to improve conditions for Jewish life to prosper throughout Europe.	Council Declaration on fostering Jewish life and combating antisemitism (15 October 2024)	MONITORING MECHANISMS	There are monitoring mechanisms in place to assess measures to foster Jewish life.	
6	Ensure the preservation of Jewish Heritage sites and ensure regular inspection of heritage sites, promoting the conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage of European significance.	Council Declaration on mainstreaming the fight against antisemitism across policy areas (2 December 2020) EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021)	RESOURCES/ FINANCING	The state provides specific funding for the preservation and promotion of Jewish heritage.	
7	Recognise, interpret and communicate Jewish traditions, customs, religious practices, language, food, music, arts and crafts as a rich intangible cultural heritage, improving the knowledge and dissemination of the culture and history of the European people.	Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe - Council conclusion (6 December 2018)/ Resolution 2309 (2019) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Article 4.1.5. / Resolution 2017/2692(RSP) of the European Parliament. Article 16/ White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue "Living Together As Equals in Dignity". Launched by the Council of Europe Ministers of Foreign Affairs at their 118th Ministerial Session (Strasbourg, 7 May 2008). Article 167.2 of the Treaty of Lisbon.		The state finances Jewish Museums and/ or Jewish Memorials that present the country's Jewish art as an integral part of its artistic heritage.	

8	Recognise, interpret and communicate Jewish traditions, customs, religious practices, language, food, music, arts and crafts as a rich intangible cultural heritage, improving the knowledge and dissemination of the culture and history of the European people.	Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe - Council conclusion (6 December 2018)/ Resolution 2309 (2019) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Article 4.1.5. / Resolution 2017/2692(RSP) of the European Parliament. Article 16/ White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue "Living Together As Equals in Dignity". Launched by the Council of Europe Ministers of Foreign Affairs at their 118th Ministerial Session (Strasbourg, 7 May 2008). Article 167.2 of the Treaty of Lisbon.		There is adequate and specific funding for the promotion of festivals or educational programmes that present Jewish culture as an integral part of national culture.	
9	Ensure management of legal ownership questions or disputes in relation to Jewish communal buildings.	Resolution 2309 (2019) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Article 4.2.3.	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	The state manages questions or disputes related to Jewish heritage sites.	
10	Foster the inclusion of Jewish heritage sites in the Jewish cultural route, which is part of the Council of Europe Cultural Routes Programme with a view to co-operating and taking part in historical research and education, youth exchanges, and the promotion of contemporary cultural and artistic expression, as well as interacting with other cultural routes promoting the sense of shared history and heritage.	Resolution 2309 (2019) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Article 4.4.1/		The state supports and participates in the development of the Council of Europe's Cultural Routes programme.	Is there cooperation between civil society actors, Jewish communities and regional or local public bodies in the development of this route?



EDUCATION

STANDARD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	KEY INDICATOR	BREAKDOWN OF INDICATORS	GUIDING QUESTIONS
1	Ensure education to address antisemitism and Jewish studies are included in official state policy as a required topic as part of global citizenship and human rights education.	UNESCO and OSCE Addressing anti-semitism through education: guidelines for policymakers (Poland:OSCE, 2018) p.55 Council Resolution on a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training towards the European Education Area and beyond (2021-2030) (2021/C 66/01) Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Council of Europe Charter on Education for Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights Education (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 11 May 2010) The United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training 2011	BASIC RIGHTS/ LEGISLATION	There are national law and policies that establish or recommend education to address antisemitism and Jewish studies within formal education.	
2	Introduce anti-racist education into the school curriculum at all levels and in an integrated manner, including content that builds awareness about antisemitism, its occurrences through centuries and the importance of combating its various manifestations, ensuring that teachers are provided with the necessary training.	ECRI, General Policy Recommendation No. 9, 6 UNESCO Education about the Holocaust and preventing genocide page 59 EU Strategy on Combatting Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (October 5 2021) Council of the European Union, Council Recommendation, #7(a)		National law, policy or education plan requires educators and/ or in-service teachers to be trained in addressing antisemitism, Holocaust and genocide education.	

3	Support the development of inclusive curricula, materials and resources. They should incorporate gender equality, and be free from all forms of discriminatory and hateful bias.	UNESCO 2023 Recommendation On Education For Peace And Human Rights, International Understanding, Cooperation, Fundamental Freedoms, Global Citizenship And Sustainable Development (Revised 1974 Declaration)	IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT	Curricula guidelines and textbook content on antisemitism should include reference to global citizenship education or a similar approach, specifically referring to the key learner attributes (i) informed and critically literate; (ii) socially connected and respectful of diversity; (iii) ethically responsible and engaged.	
4	Build culture of inclusion with mechanisms to detect and take action against possible dynamics of exclusion, discrimination and violence based on grounds such as origin, membership of minority groups, disability, gender, sexual orientation or other personal or social conditions.	Council conclusions on the contribution of education and training to strengthening common European values and democratic citizenship, 23 November 2023 (C/2023/1339)		Public schools have specific guidelines in place to facilitate civic education and common European values and mechanisms to detect and take action against possible dynamics of exclusion.	
5	Establish easy, effective and accessible reporting mechanisms, including a shared understanding of what qualifies as antisemitism on the part of those in a position to identify and report such incidents, and an effective reporting system.	UNESCO, Addressing Antisemitism Through Education, 66		There is established national policy on schools' response in case of antisemitic incidents.	Is fighting antisemitism a required part of school policy? Is there a common reference/ guideline published by the Ministry of Education on what constitutes an antisemitic incident and how a school should respond?

6	Promote adequate training in human rights for teachers, trainers and other educators teaching about genocide, the Holocaust and antisemitism	European Parliament Resolution 2017/2692(RSP), #15 EU Strategy on Combatting Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (October 5 2021) Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe - Council conclusion (6 December 2018)		Education to address antisemitism, Holocaust and genocide is present in the curricula for teacher training institutions and/or university education for teachers.	
7	Encourage the governing leadership of educational institutions to follow best practices and promote democratic and human rights values and principles.	The Council of Europe's Charter on Education for Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights Education (Council of Europe, 2010)		Guidelines produced by the Ministry of Education or regional authorities encourage school wide activities that promote education to address antisemitism.	
8	Encourage use of accurate and objective facts that emphasis specific historical context.	UNESCO, Preventing violent extremism through education, 60		Ministry guidelines encourage distinguishing between historical and moral lessons; recognising a diversity of experiences; and avoidance of the use of generalisations.	
9	Ensure that school directors, teachers and other personnel are adequately briefed to effectively address antisemitic harassment and attacks that take place in schools and other education establishments, including institutions of higher learning, through targeted training and materials.	ECRI, General Policy Recommendation No. 9, 6		There are dedicated educational materials to address antisemitic incidents.	Has there been appropriate training for staff?

10	Establish an open, supportive and trusting learning environment that better enables both learners and teachers to be comfortable tackling the difficult topics raised by a study of genocide.	UNESCO, Education about the Holocaust and preventing genocide		There are guidelines available on how to discuss difficult topics, ranging from antisemitism to genocide.	
11	Support and protect Jewish students facing antisemitism in educational spaces, fully guaranteeing their right to education.	Council Declaration on fostering Jewish life and combating antisemitism - Council Declaration (15 October 2024)		National standards or guidelines ensure universities' anti-discrimination policies include the rejection of antisemitism and commitment to the safety and inclusion of Jewish students.	Are there policies or guidelines on the inclusion of Jewish students (or any other students from a marginalised group) in higher education institutions? Are there policies or guidelines which provide reasonable accommodation for observance of religious holidays vis a vis exams and other academic obligations?
12	The State reviews school textbooks to ensure that Jewish history and contemporary Jewish life are presented in a comprehensive and balanced way.	European Parliament Resolution 2017/2692(RSP), #15	MONITORING MECHANISMS	The Ministry or/and relevant agencies conduct regular reviews of textbooks to determine the presence of education addressing antisemitism and the inclusion of Jewish history.	Was the textbook review rigorous and independent to ensure accuracy?
13	Ensure incidents of antisemitic discrimination in schools are recorded and reported and support school directors and teachers in addressing them.	EU Strategy on Combatting Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (October 5 2021) UNESCO 2023 Recommendation On Education For Peace And Human Rights, International Understanding, Cooperation, Fundamental Freedoms, Global Citizenship And Sustainable Development (Revised 1974 Declaration)		There are reporting, monitoring and self-assessment mechanisms in place to address antisemitic discrimination.	

14	Encourage school management, leadership and educational policymakers to support and empower innovative teaching and learning practices.	Resolution 2309 (2019) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Article 4.3.2./ Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe - Council conclusion (6 December 2018)/ Resolution	RESOURCES/ FINANCING	The Ministry, local authorities or/and schools offer training on innovative/ appropriate methodologies for intercultural education to school leaders and general school staff.	
15	Foster open and collaborative dialogue among policymakers, textbook authors, school leaders, educators, and the Jewish community to ensure the quality of education to address antisemitism at the level of curriculum, textbooks and classroom practice.	UNESCO and OSCE Addressing anti-semitism through education: guidelines for policymakers (Poland:OSCE, 2018) p.55	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	There are established structures for collaboration between policymakers, textbook authors, school leaders and educators to ensure the quality of education about the Holocaust in the curriculum, textbooks and classroom.	What form does collaboration take? A consultative body, implementation committee or other? How often do they meet?



HATE CRIME

STANDARD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	KEY INDICATOR	BREAKDOWN OF INDICATORS	GUIDING QUESTIONS
1	Encourage adoption and implementation of a holistic strategy to prevent and fight all forms of antisemitism as part of strategies on preventing racism, xenophobia, radicalisation and violent extremism.	EU Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law	BASIC RIGHTS/ LEGISLATION	The key elements of the Framework Decision in relation to hate crime recording have been transposed at the national level.	Does the state have a list of bias indicators to identify and recognise antisemitic hate crime? Is there a way to flag crimes as antisemitic when reported to the police?
2	Encourage adoption and implementation of a holistic strategy to prevent and fight all forms of antisemitism as part of strategies on preventing racism, xenophobia, radicalisation and violent extremism.	EU Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law		The key elements of the Framework Decision in relation to hate crime investigation have been transposed at the national level.	
3	Ensure that certain serious manifestations of racism and xenophobia are punishable by effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal penalties.	EU Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law		The key elements of the Framework Decision in relation to hate crime prosecution have been transposed at the national level.	
4	Member States' criminal laws must ensure effective implementation of comprehensive and clear legislation to combat racism and xenophobia.	EU Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law	IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT	The state undertakes enforcement actions addressing racism and xenophobia under its criminal law and prosecutes cases.	What is the percentage of successfully prosecuted cases?

5	Encourage work with law enforcement agencies to improve hate crime recording mechanisms.	EU High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, Subgroup On Methodologies For Recording and Collecting Data On Hate Crime: Improving The Recording Of Hate Crime By Law Enforcement Authorities Key Guiding Principles, December 2017		The state works with law enforcement agencies to improve hate crime recording mechanisms.	Is law enforcement trained on how to recognise/ receive/report specific bias indicators?
6	Encourage adoption of a shared definition of racist incidents to ensure that police investigate all racist offences thoroughly and do not overlook the racist motivation of ordinary offences.	Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA	BASIC RIGHTS/ LEGISLATION	The state has adopted the Victims Directive, recognising the particular status of hate crime victims.	Does the state ensure safety, provide support and access to justice to the victims of antisemitic hate crime? Does the state have in place easy and trustful reporting tools? Do police officers make a victim's needs assessment when they come forward? Is there a system in place to protect victims and their families when they report antisemitic hate crimes, as needed to address the identified needs? Do victims receive information and updates about criminal proceedings? Does the state conduct victimisation surveys to understand the level of/barriers to reporting of hate crime, including antisemitic hate crimes? Is there a system in place to protect victims and their families when they report antisemitic hate crimes?

7	Encourage adoption of a victim perception based recording system.	ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°11 on combating racism and racial discrimination in policing, June 29 2007		The state uses a victim perception-based recording.	Does the state use an approach to recording which includes the perception by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic?
8	Establish minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime.	Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA EU Strategy on victims' rights (2020-2025)	MONITORING MECHANISMS	The state has put in place effective mechanisms for improving responses to hate crime and providing information to victims on how to proceed.	Is official data on antisemitic hate crime available? Is official data on antisemitism comparable (with data from civil society organisations) Are the reasons for dropping the case identified?
9	Ensure that accurate data and statistics are collected and published on the number of racist and xenophobic offences that are reported to the police, on the number of cases that are prosecuted, on the reasons for not prosecuting and on the outcome of cases prosecuted.	ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 1 on Combatting racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance Key Guiding Principles for Improving the Recording of Hate Crime by Law Enforcement Authorities, European Commission, December 2017	RESOURCES/ FINANCING	The state invests resources in making its hate crime recording systems efficient and reliable.	
10	Member States criminal laws should ensure the effective criminalization of hate crimes by developing and implementing impactful policy oriented actions, including hate crime training programs and capacity-building initiatives for law enforcement and criminal justice professionals.	EU High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia Working Group on hate crime training and capacity building for national law enforcement: Mapping Hate Crime Training for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Authorities in the European Union		The state invests resources into training criminal justice professionals working in the field of hate crime on investigation, prosecution and sentencing.	Is training on hate crime part of a national strategy on hate crime? Do criminal justice professionals receive specific training on hate crime and antisemitism? Are all levels of the criminal justice system covered (law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary)?

11	The state and law enforcement should develop relationships with independent expert organisations to prevent antisemitism, improve responses and enhance victim support.	EU Strategy on victims' rights (2020-2025)	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	The state encourages cooperation with CSOs and independent experts.	
12	Member States to improve inter-agency cooperation and cooperation with civil society organisations for the purpose of effective hate crime reporting, recording and data collection.	FRA Report - Encouraging Hate Crime Reporting, the Role of Law Enforcement and Other Authorities, 2021		The state cooperates with Jewish communities and their representatives.	Does the state have cooperation protocols with Jewish communities/ antisemitism observatories to understand the nature and manifestation of antisemitic crimes, update the bias indicators list, and better respond to victims? How often do they meet? Are they effective?



HATE SPEECH

STANDARD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	KEY INDICATOR	BREAKDOWN OF INDICATORS	GUIDING QUESTIONS
1	Certain serious manifestations of racism and xenophobia must constitute an offence and be punishable by effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties.	EU Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law	BASIC RIGHTS/ LEGISLATION	The EU Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating hate speech has been transposed at the national level and the law is enforced.	
2	Publicly condoning, denying or grossly trivialising crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes as defined in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Statute of the International Criminal Court constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.	EU Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law.		Hate speech law considers Holocaust denial or trivialisation and display or distribution of Nazi imagery as offences.	
3	Digital Services Act is implemented at the national level.	REGULATION (EU) 2022/2065 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act)		The Digital Services Act (DSA) has been implemented and a Digital Services Coordinator (DSC) has been appointed with specific competencies.	If the Digital Services Coordinator has not yet been appointed, what repercussion has this had on the implementation of the DSA at the national level?
4	Digital Services Act is implemented at the national level.	REGULATION (EU) 2022/2065 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act)	IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT	There is regular training of DSC staff on different forms of discrimination and their manifestation.	Does the training specifically include antisemitism?
5	Provide law enforcement with the knowledge, skills, and resources necessary to effectively respond to hate speech, including in the online environment.	EU Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA Victims' Rights Directive (2012/29/EU), Article 25 Council of Europe Recommendation No. R (97) 20 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on hate speech		The police are adequately equipped and trained on handling cases of hate speech, including online hate speech.	

6	Identify the conditions conducive to the use of hate speech as a phenomenon and the different forms it takes, as well as to measure its extent and the harm that it causes, with a view to discouraging and preventing its use and to reducing and remedying the harm caused accordingly.	ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°15 on Combating Hate Speech, Principle 2	MONITORING MECHANISMS	A designated public authority is responsible for monitoring hate speech.	What are the competencies of the designated public authority concerning hate speech? Does it award Trusted Flagger Status for monitoring antisemitic hate speech online?
7	Use regulatory powers to promote action to combat the use of hate speech and to challenge its acceptability, while ensuring that such action does not violate the right to freedom of expression and opinion. Encourage the condemnation of hate speech, encourage training for journalists and media professionals.	Principle 7, ECRI Recommendation No. 15 on Combating Hate Speech EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021) Council Declaration on mainstreaming the fight against antisemitism across policy areas (2 December 2020)	RESOURCES/ FINANCING	Media and social media campaigns are developed to tackle hate speech.	
8	Raise public awareness on the impact of hate speech and the importance of valuing plurality in society.	Principle 4, ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°15 on Combating Hate Speech EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021)	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	The national regulation on hate speech is well established and builds on the cooperation of different stakeholders, with the aim to encourage reporting and improve the recognition of the problem.	What kind of mechanisms does the national strategy/ regulation set up for stakeholder engagement? How regular? Who can be part of it?
9	Facilitate cooperation between law enforcement agencies, equality bodies, and victim support services to victims of hate speech.	Victims' Rights Directive (2012/29/EU), Article 8 and 9 ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°11 on combating racism and racial discrimination in policing Principle 5, ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°15 on Combating Hate Speech EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021)		Provide support for those targeted by hate speech both individually and collectively.	

10	Support the monitoring of hate speech by civil society, equality bodies and national human rights institutions and promote cooperation with public authorities and CSOs.	Principle 3e, ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°15 on Combating Hate Speech EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021) ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 9 (Revised) on preventing and combating Antisemitism (2021)		Strengthen cooperation between independent organisations and public authorities on hate speech monitoring, investigation, capacity building, etc.	
11	Implement a Code of Conduct on countering hate speech.	EU Code of conduct on countering illegal hate speech online, 2019		There is active monitoring of hate speech by CSOs.	Who is actively monitoring social media platforms in the country?



HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE

STANDARD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	KEY INDICATOR	BREAKDOWN OF INDICATORS	GUIDING QUESTIONS
1	Observe a Day of remembrance of the Holocaust and prevention of crimes against humanity.	Council of the European Union, Council Declaration on the fight, 9 CoE Recommendation Rec(2001)15, on "History teaching in twenty-first century Europe", adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 31 October	BASIC RIGHTS/ LEGISLATION	National law or policy requires the Ministry of Education to observe Day of remembrance of the Holocaust and prevention of crimes against humanity.	
2	Holocaust education is a required or encouraged topic in the national curriculum.	UNESCO, Education about the Holocaust and Preventing Genocide, 52 EU Strategy on Combatting Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (October 5 2021)		National law or policies establish Holocaust education as part of curricula.	
3	Ensure age-appropriate education about the Holocaust and genocide is integrated into all levels of national curricula.	Council of the European Union, Council Declaration on the fight, 9 EU Strategy on Combatting Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (October 5 2021) OSCE-UNESCO Guidelines for National Strategic Framework to Prevent, Address and Respond to Antisemitism in and through Education.	IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT	There are guidelines in place for Holocaust education related knowledge, skills, attitudes and pedagogy including adaptation to various age groups and students' sensibilities.	
4	Provide professional training opportunities for teachers and establish a system of ongoing support for educators to facilitate information exchange.	OSCE-UNESCO Guidelines for National Strategic Framework to Prevent, Address and Respond to Antisemitism in and through Education		National law, policy or education plan requires educators and/or in service teachers to be prepared in addressing antisemitism, Holocaust and genocide education.	
5	Implement the 2009 Terezin Declaration on Holocaust Era Assets and Related Issues.	EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021), p. 17	MONITORING MECHANISMS	The state officially acknowledges its role during the Holocaust concerning its involvement in the systematic deportation and murder of the Jewish people.	

6	Monitor the implementation of the Day of remembrance of the Holocaust and prevention of crimes against humanity.	Council of the European Union, Council Declaration on the fight, 9 CoE Recommendation Rec(2001)15, on "History teaching in twenty-first century Europe", adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 31 October		The state monitors implementation of the Day of Remembrance of the Holocaust.	
7	Develop educational programmes that will inculcate future generations with the lessons of the Holocaust in order to help to prevent future acts of genocide.	UN General Assembly Resolution 1 November 2005 60/7 Holocaust remembrance	RESOURCES/ FINANCING	The state provides resources for Holocaust Remembrance.	
8	Commemorate the Holocaust publicly in close cooperation with the Jewish community, including with the involvement of the national parliaments.	EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021), p. 20	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	The state officially commemorates Day of remembrance of the Holocaust in collaboration with CSOs and the Jewish Community.	



INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

STANDARD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	KEY INDICATOR	BREAKDOWN OF INDICATORS	GUIDING QUESTIONS
1	Take interfaith dialogue into account as a component of intercultural dialogue, a precondition for peace, and an essential tool of conflict management, focusing on the dignity of the individual and on the need to uphold human rights around the world, with particular reference to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and religious minorities' right to protection.	European Parliament resolution of 19 January 2016 on the role of intercultural dialogue, cultural diversity and education in promoting EU fundamental values	BASIC RIGHTS/ LEGISLATION	There are legal frameworks in place promoting religious minorities' rights in the context of intercultural dialogue.	
2	Facilitate encounters organised in the framework of inter-religious dialogue and encourage and support projects jointly conducted by several communities, including humanist and non-religious associations, that consolidate social bonds and promote inter-community solidarity.	Clause 12 Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, Recommendation 1962 (2011) on the religious dimension of intercultural dialogue European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2019 on EU Guidelines and the mandate of the EU Special Envoy on the promotion of freedom of religion or belief outside the EU (2018/2155(INI))		Dialogue mechanisms are in place between different religions and cultures and with public authorities across different social sectors.	Are there public positions or offices dedicated to the purpose of facilitating dialogue between cultures and religions? Are there government-endorsed guidelines on managing pluralism and religious freedom in cemeteries, prisons, hospitals, military service?
3	Encourage religious institutions and leaders to impart knowledge and understanding of other religions and convictions and respect for fundamental rights, democratic principles and the rule of law.	Clause 16: Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, Recommendation 1962 (2011) on the religious dimension of intercultural dialogue	IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT	The state encourages religious educational institutions to teach their students knowledge of all religions and convictions, fundamental rights, and principles of dialogue.	

4	Promote intercultural competences through existing instruments and initiatives in the fields of culture, education, youth and audiovisual policy, (...) and increase synergies between these fields with a view to developing intercultural competences.	Council conclusions of 22 May 2008 on Intercultural Competences (2008/C 141/09)	MONITORING MECHANISMS	Intercultural competences are promoted by relevant authorities through the existing instruments and initiatives in the fields of culture, youth and employment policy.	
5	Facilitate encounters organised in the framework of inter-religious dialogue and encourage and support projects jointly conducted by several communities, including humanist associations, that seek to consolidate social bonds.	Clause 12 Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, Recommendation 1962 (2011) on the religious dimension of intercultural dialogue	RESOURCES/ FINANCING	National authorities provide financial support for community-led projects that promote intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity.	Is funding provided for intercommunity partnerships, including Jewish communities, for the purpose of anti-discrimination campaigns, assisting refugees and migrants, aiding homeless or needy, building resilience measures to extremist influences or other? Is financial or in-kind and political support available for the organization of multi-faith dialogue events?
6	Support intercultural and interfaith dialogue to reinforce cultural heritage protections through work on shared history and memory, building the basis for communities to live together peacefully in a multicultural context.	EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021), p. 23	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	The state organises regular events for the purpose of multi-faith dialogue.	

7	Promote and facilitate open and transparent intercultural, interfaith and interreligious dialogue, cooperation and partnerships.	Council Declaration on fostering Jewish life and combating antisemitism - Council Declaration (15 October 2024)		There is a recognised platform to promote partnerships between public institutions, religious communities and humanist groups.	
8	Encourage development of intercultural dialogue in the spaces of everyday life and in the framework of the respect of fundamental freedoms.	White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue "Living Together as Equals in Dignity". Launched by the Council of Europe Ministers of Foreign Affairs at their 118th Ministerial Session, p 46 (Strasbourg, 7 May 2008)		Public authorities facilitate, promote and support actions and arrangements involving diverse communities.	



MEDIA

STANDARD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	KEY INDICATOR	BREAKDOWN OF INDICATORS	GUIDING QUESTIONS
1	The EU Framework Decision on combating racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law provides a strong legal framework to combat antisemitic hate crimes and hate speech, including public condoning, denial or gross trivialisation of the Holocaust in a manner likely to incite to violence or hatred.	EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021), p. 7	BASIC RIGHTS/ LEGISLATION	Legal framework (civil, administrative and criminal) are in place that criminalise antisemitic media content.	
2	Ensure that criminal legislation covers antisemitic crimes committed via the internet, satellite television and other modern means of information and communication.	European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (2004), ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 9 - on the Fight Against Antisemitism. Council of Europe (2021)		Criminal law provides sentencing to judge antisemitic crimes committed via the internet, satellite television and other modern means of information and communication.	
3	Encourage political leaders to systematically and publicly condemn antisemitic statements in the media and use regulatory powers to promote media's role to combat antisemitism.	European Parliament resolution of 1 June 2017 on combating antisemitism (2017/2692(RSP)) article 6		Regulatory powers promote the media's role to combat, condemn and challenge antisemitism, while ensuring the right to freedom of expression and opinion and respecting selfregulatory mechanisms.	
4	Ensure that legislation guarantees freedom of the press and editorial independence.	European Parliament resolution of 3 May 2018 on media pluralism and media freedom in the European Union (2017/2209(INI))		National legal framework provides for editorial independence.	Does framework specify freedom from governmental, political and commercial influence?

5	Promote common values and general principles of the EU through culture, including media.	Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe - Council conclusion (6 December 2018) Article 10 Council Declaration on mainstreaming the fight against antisemitism across policy areas (2 December 2020)		The State encourages the fostering of Jewish life through culture, including media.	
6	Ensure by appropriate means that audio visual media services provided by media service providers under their jurisdiction do not contain any incitement to hatred based on race, sex, religion or nationality.	Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2010 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive) Chapter III Provisions Applicable to all Audiovisual Media Services Article 6 Council Declaration on mainstreaming the fight against antisemitism across policy areas (2 December 2020)	ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	Framework is in place to enforce legislation regarding antisemitic media content.	Have the cases of incitement to hatred or violence towards any group, including antisemitism, by political or public figure in a public context been prosecuted?
7	Encourage public media to raise awareness and support the production of campaigns and programmes regarding antisemitism. The campaigns should reach diverse target groups (different groups and ages).	UNESCO 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions CLT- 2019/ WS/21 (1308.19) article 10 Council Declaration on mainstreaming the fight against antisemitism across policy areas (2 December 2020)		There are awareness-raising campaigns (including commercials, documentaries, TV shows, etc.) produced/ co-produced and supported by the public media about antisemitism.	
8	Journalists should be trained concerning all forms of antisemitism in order to address possible bias.	European Parliament resolution of 1 June 2017 on combating antisemitism (2017/2692(RSP)) article 8. EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021- 2030) (5 October 2021)		The state promotes some type of anti-bias training for journalists.	Is such training financed by state funding concerning antisemitism/ bias, and perpetuating prejudice? Are journalists trained on the IHRA working definition of antisemitism?

9	Facilitate the creation of a network of journalists specialised in the promotion of diversity and inclusion.	UNESCO 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions CLT- 2019/WS/21 (1308.19) article 10		There is a network of journalists to promote diversity and inclusion.	
10	Regulations are in place for internet companies, including social media networks, telecom operators and internet service providers, in order to establish effective systems to monitor and stop antisemitic hate speech online in line with international human rights standards.	European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (2004), ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 9 - on the Fight Against Antisemitism. Council of Europe (2021), p. 12	MONITORING MECHANISMS	There is a media monitoring body.	Is there a monitoring body ensuring that audiovisual media services provided by media service providers do not contain any incitement to hatred based on race, sex, religion or nationality / include or promote discrimination based on religion or belief?
11	Support through funding, staff, and capacity building the positive role the media can play in promoting mutual respect and countering antisemitic stereotypes and prejudices.	European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (2004), ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 9 - on the Fight Against Antisemitism. Council of Europe (1 July, 2021) EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021) Council Declaration on mainstreaming the fight against antisemitism across policy areas (2 December 2020)	RESOURCES/ FINANCING	The state supports media projects aimed at combating hate and antisemitism.	Does funding include diversity anti-hate projects? Is there funding to encourage the creation and dissemination of cultural expression by Jewish people?
12	Funding is allocated to safeguard and promote a pluralist, independent and free media landscape.	European Parliament resolution of 3 May 2018 on media pluralism and media freedom in the European Union (2017/2209(INI))		State funding allocated to pluralist, independent and free media outlets.	
13	Encourage the media to promote respect for all faiths.	European Parliament resolution of 1 June 2017 on combating antisemitism (2017/2692(RSP)) article 8. EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021) Council Declaration on mainstreaming the fight against antisemitism across policy areas (2 December 2020)	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	The state encourages the media to promote a diverse and inclusive representation of minorities.	Does state media include religious programming? If so, does it reflect the plurality of faiths in the country?



RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

STANDARD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	KEY INDICATOR	BREAKDOWN OF INDICATORS	GUIDING QUESTIONS
1	Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.	Article 9 of the European Convention on Human Rights	BASIC RIGHTS/ LEGISLATION	The state ensures there is a freedom to manifest one's religion.	
2	Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.	"Article 9 of the European Convention on Human Rights EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021)"		Freedom of assembly is granted by law.	Is there access to Jewish religious and communal sites and services?
3	Religious, secular and non-confessional organisations to have recognised legal personality.	European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2019 on EU Guidelines and the mandate of the EU Special Envoy on the promotion of freedom of religion or belief outside the EU		Communities of any streams of Judaism can obtain legal personality if they wish to do so.	Is the legal recognition of Jewish communities of all streams of Judaism, based on a fair, neutral and non-discriminatory procedure? Do any streams of Judaism face obstacles to achieving legal recognition?
4	Ensure equal treatment in employment and occupation, prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief.	Directive 2000/78/EC (Employment Equality Directive):		The state ensures that benefits to clergy are available to all on a non-discriminatory basis.	

5	Ensure that persons of the Jewish faith are in a position to exercise their right to freedom of religion without discrimination, including by public institutions making provision in their everyday practices for the reasonable accommodation of religious requirements.	"ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.9 On the fight against antisemitism, adopted on 25 June 2004 EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021)"	IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT	There are documents including best practices for public institutions to permit religious accommodation for Jews.	
6	Designate one or more bodies for the promotion of equal treatment and ensure that the competences of such bodies include providing independent assistance to victims, conducting independent surveys concerning discrimination, publishing independent reports and making recommendations on any issue relating to such discrimination.	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2024/1500 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 14 May 2024 on standards for equality bodies in the field of equal treatment and equal opportunities between women and men in matters of employment and occupation, and amending Directives 2006/54/EC and 2010/41/EU	MONITORING MECHANISMS	Equality bodies monitor the enforcement of anti-discrimination law and issue legal guidance on the applicability of anti-discrimination law concerning Jews and Judaism.	
7	Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to change religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or in private, to manifest religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.	Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000/C 364/01), Article 10	RESOURCES/ FINANCING	The state supports efforts to ensure religious freedom.	Are there local initiatives supported by the state to ensure and promote religious freedom?
8	There are independent organisations protecting and assisting victims of discrimination, monitoring and reporting on discrimination issues.	Revised GPR No.2, General Policy Recommendation on Equality bodies to combat racism and intolerance at national level Equality bodies are national public institutions set up across Europe to promote equality for all and tackle discrimination	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	There are cooperation mechanisms between Equality bodies and CSOs and the Jewish communities.	



SECURITY

STANDARD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	KEY INDICATOR	BREAKDOWN OF INDICATORS	GUIDING QUESTIONS
1	Ensure the security and safety of all citizens, monitor and prevent violence, including antisemitic violence, and prosecute perpetrators.	European Parliament resolution of 1 June 2017 on combating anti-Semitism (2017/2692(RSP))	BASIC RIGHTS/ LEGISLATION	The state exercises due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish acts of violence, or the threat thereof, against persons based on their religion or belief, as well as ensuring accountability should such violations occur.	
2	Conduct ongoing dialogue with the Jewish community to ensure appropriate levels of security awareness, including training, exchange of best practices and implementation of appropriate measures.	Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe of 6 December 2018 EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021), p. 7. Council Declaration on mainstreaming the fight against antisemitism across policy areas (2 December 2020)	IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT	The state enhances cooperation between the local and/or national law enforcement authorities and the respective Jewish communities.	Does the state offer training?
3	Ensure the safety of Jewish people and adequate resources for the security of Jewish premises and institutions.	Council Declaration on fostering Jewish life and combating antisemitism - Council Declaration (15 October 2024)	MONITORING MECHANISMS	The state engages in regular monitoring and continued provision of the necessary security measures for Jewish communities.	
4	Provide financing for the implementation of necessary security measures for Jewish communities, institutions and citizens.	Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe of 6 December 2020 EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021)	RESOURCES/ FINANCING	The state provides for the financing for the implementation of the necessary security measures for Jewish communities, institutions and citizens.	

5	Take all necessary steps to actively contribute to consultation and dialogue with Jewish communities, civil society organisations, and anti-discrimination NGOs in order to ensure the security of their Jewish citizens and Jewish religious, educational and cultural premises.	European Parliament resolution on combating antisemitism of 1 June 2018 EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021) Council Declaration on mainstreaming the fight against antisemitism across policy areas (2 December 2020)	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	There is a fixed consultancy mechanism for the exchange of security-related information and data between national authorities and Jewish communities.	What kinds of risk assessment does the state engage in?
---	---	--	-------------------------------	---	---



SPORT

STANDARD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	KEY INDICATOR	BREAKDOWN OF INDICATORS	GUIDING QUESTIONS
1	Authorities ensure that general and, as necessary, specific legislation against racism and racial discrimination in sport is in place.	European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.12 on Combating Racism and Racial Discrimination in the Field of Sport Adopted On 19 December 2008 EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030) (5 October 2021)	BASIC RIGHTS/ LEGISLATION	There is legislation to address and penalise racism and discrimination in sports.	How binding is the legislation? What are the implications of violating it?
2	Associations, federations and clubs, in partnership with the state, intensify the ongoing fight against discrimination, exclusion and intolerance.	Resolution by the Human Rights Council (12 October 2023)		There are measures in place to combat discrimination, exclusion and intolerance in sport.	Are the issues being addressed in regulations/ bylaws (Fair Play etc.)? Are there trainings for sports clubs?
3	Association/ club carries out strict sanctions to ensure that it has a practical sports-legal framework in place in order to react to incidents of discrimination in football and its immediate environment.	FIFA Good Practice Guide on Diversity and Anti-Discrimination		There are procedures in place, including a Code of Conduct, to address discriminatory incidents occurring at football matches.	
4	Instructions are developed for referees so that they can respond in a safe manner to verbal or physical acts of discrimination by players, coaches, other match officials or spectators.	FIFA Good Practice Guide on Diversity and Anti-Discrimination	IMPLEMENTATION & ENFORCEMENT	Referees are trained to respond to verbal or physical acts of discrimination.	
5	Encourage association/club to participate in antidiscrimination campaigns.	FIFA Good Practice Guide on Diversity and Anti-Discrimination		Clubs participate in anti-hate campaigns and programmes.	

6	Authorities ensure the effective implementation of legislation.	European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.12 on Combating Racism and Racial Discrimination in the Field of Sport Adopted On 19 December 2008	MONITORING MECHANISMS	There is a clear guideline for clubs and associations on evaluating and monitoring the implementation of different measures in order to check the effectiveness and the progress made.	
7	Association/club introduces anti-discrimination observers for the competitions for which they are responsible.	FIFA Good Practice Guide on Diversity and Anti-Discrimination		Monitoring mechanisms are in place to avoid discrimination in sports competitions.	Which mechanisms?
8	State provides resources to club/ association regarding discrimination and racism in sport.	United Against Racism in European Football: UEFA guide to good practice (by UEFA and FARE)	RESOURCES/ FINANCING	Security and match officials are trained to recognise discrimination and are informed of best practice responses.	
9	National authorities encourage sports federations and sports clubs to ensure balanced representation of marginalised groups in sports at all levels.	European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.12 on Combating Racism and Racial Discrimination in the Field of Sport Adopted On 19 December 2008		Resources/staff promote equal opportunities at the national level.	
10	Association/club has developed contacts with international organisations that are actively involved with various areas related to diversity and anti-discrimination.	FIFA Good Practice Guide on Diversity and Anti-Discrimination	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	Associations/ club works with local and regional partners to combat discrimination	



YOUTH

STANDARD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	KEY INDICATOR	BREAKDOWN OF INDICATORS	GUIDING QUESTIONS
1	Strengthen education on citizenship, equality, and participation in democratic processes within school curricula at local, regional, national, and EU levels, ensuring that students are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to engage actively in democratic life.	EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child (Adopted by the EC in 2021)	BASIC RIGHTS/ LEGISLATION	Mechanisms are in place for assessing students' understanding and engagement in topics related to citizenship, equality, and democracy.	
2	Ensure the protection and promotion of freedom of religion for young people, fostering an environment in which they can freely express their beliefs and participate in interfaith dialogue, while encouraging respect and understanding among peers of different religious backgrounds.	Youth Progress Index European Youth Forum, 2023, Youth Progress Index (Methodology Note)		Legal frameworks are in place to protect young people's freedom to practice and express their religion, both in educational institutions and in public spaces. This includes laws or policies that safeguard students' rights to express their religious beliefs freely without fear of discrimination or retaliation.	
3	Combat discrimination and violence against youth minorities by promoting inclusive policies educational programs, and awareness-raising initiatives that foster respect for diversity, while ensuring that victims receive appropriate support and perpetrators are held accountable.	European Youth Forum, 2023, Youth Progress Index (Methodology Note)		National policies are in place that combat discrimination and violence against youth minorities, specifically addressing the needs of marginalised groups.	

4	Actively engage young people, youth organisations, and other stakeholders in the development, implementation, and evaluation of policies that impact the lives of young people at local, regional, national, and European levels.	European Union Youth Strategy 2019-2027 (Council Decision 26 November 2018)	IMPLEMENTATION & ENFORCEMENT	Build the capacity of young people and youth organisations to effectively engage in policymaking processes.	
5	Ensure that young people from minority religious backgrounds are free to practice and express their faith, particularly in environments where their religious identity may be less common or understood.	European Youth Forum, 2023, Youth Progress Index (Methodology Note)		Raise awareness about minority religions and provide support to students who may face religious discrimination or marginalisation.	Is there a formal process in place for addressing any incidents of discrimination or exclusion based on religious identity?
6	Explore the extent to which young people are engaged in the development, implementation, and evaluation of policies related to democratic citizenship and common values.	Council conclusions on the contribution of education and training to strengthening common European values and democratic citizenship, 23 November 2023 (C/2023/1339)		Youth/school councils are in place to encourage engagement in civic education.	
7	Strengthen synergies and coordination between policies related to common values and democratic citizenship, particularly those targeting children and young people, to enhance their systemic impact and effectiveness.	Council conclusions on the contribution of education and training to strengthening common European values and democratic citizenship, 23 November 2023 (C/2023/1339)	MONITORING MECHANISMS	National and local policies related to democratic citizenship are harmonised to ensure a unified approach.	
8	Provide necessary support to foster the role of non-governmental and youth organisations in education for democratic citizenship and human rights, particularly in non-formal education.	Recommendation CM/Rec (2010)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Council of Europe Charter on Education for Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights Education (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 11 May 2010)	RESOURCES/ FINANCING	Finances and resources are provided to nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) and youth organizations as important contributors to democratic citizenship and human rights education, particularly in non-formal settings.	

9	Enhance financial support for targeted activities and educational projects aimed at building and strengthening partnerships with Jewish communities and institutions, while promoting exchanges between children and young people of different faiths through joint activities and awareness-raising campaigns.	European Parliament resolution of 1 June 2017 on combating anti-Semitism (2017/2692(RSP)) EU Strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life (2021 - 2030)		There are mechanisms in place to evaluate the impact of funded interfaith activities, ensuring accountability and effectiveness.	Are there requirements for clear outcome measurement, including quantitative data (participation, diversity) and qualitative feedback (participant experiences, community impact)?
10	Encourage collaboration between educational institutions and youth organisations to facilitate Holocaust Remembrance activities.	EU Strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life (2021 - 2030)	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	Mechanisms are in place that actively involve youth in awareness-raising activities related to the Holocaust, including Remembrance Day commemorations.	
11	Create avenues for NGOs to share best practices, curricula, and resources with schools and other educational institutions.	Recommendation CM/Rec (2010)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Council of Europe Charter on Education for Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights Education (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 11 May 2010)		Jewish youth organisations are consulted as part of a process to share best practices (curricula, resources).	



NOA – Networks Overcoming Antisemitism
www.noa-project.eu



CEJI – A Jewish Contribution to an Inclusive Europe
www.ceji.org



Cultural route
of the Council of Europe
Itinéraire culturel
du Conseil de l'Europe



WORLD
JEWISH
CONGRESS