

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The recommendations in this catalogue represent what we regard as the best ways to fight antisemitism. The policies recommended here need to be placed in the context of the legal and constitutional frameworks of each country. However, the fight against antisemitism should follow a five-step process in each country, society, religious, cultural, internet-related, academic, educational, business, political or governmental group, organization, or institution.

1. The level of antisemitism in these entities needs to be assessed.
2. The causes of antisemitism in these entities need to be understood.
3. Among the members of these entities, awareness of antisemitism needs to be raised.
4. Strategies to fight antisemitism need to be applied.
5. General strategies to fight antisemitism need to be adjusted to the specific needs of each entity.

Fighting antisemitism cannot be restricted to declarations of good will only and cannot depend on efforts of volunteers or professionals in other occupations. Governments, as well as decision makers and influencers of the religious, cultural, academic, educational, media, entertainment, and business worlds need to engage in this fight as well. Aside from increasing efforts to investigate and prosecute violent cases of antisemitism more efficiently, more far-reaching policies are needed. From a short-term perspective, increasing the security of Jewish communities and individuals is the first priority. From a long-term perspective, i.e., in a time-span of several generations, antisemitism needs to be eradicated. Especially with regard to this long-term eradication, it is crucial to consider the singular nature of antisemitism as a unique cultural and religious phenomenon.

Beyond such considerations, it needs to be understood

- » that most manifestations of antisemitism constitute a violation of human rights.
- » that while antisemites target Jews first, their hatred and intolerance is never restricted to Jews and people perceived as being Jewish, but extends to all other democratic groups and minorities within a society as well.

For both the short-term suppression and the long-term eradication of antisemitism, the most important strategies and recommendations of the present catalogue concern the role of governmental entities, the role of the religious and cultural heritage of our world, the work of educational institutions, and the need for exposure to living Judaism.

## The fight against antisemitism by governmental and non-governmental entities

- » All countries, societies, religious, cultural, internet-related, academic, educational, media and entertainment, business, political or governmental groups, organizations, and institutions should endorse and apply the Working Definition of Antisemitism (WDA) of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA).
- » The fight against antisemitism should be embodied in the legislation of each country in an irrevocable way, ideally in the framework of its constitution.
- » Legislatures need to create a legal framework to combat antisemitism effectively. For this purpose, existing laws need to be strengthened and, if necessary, new laws need to be created that further the fight against antisemitism.
- » Given the internationalization of on- and offline media, the fight against antisemitism can only be successful when it becomes a focus of foreign policy and international and transnational political entities such as the European Union and the United Nations.
- » Governments and intergovernmental organizations should condemn the blatant state-sanctioned antisemitism that exists in a number of countries, such as Iran.
- » All countries and international organizations should appoint an envoy for combating antisemitism.
- » Depending on its size, each country needs at least one, if not more, independent institutes for antisemitism studies.
- » Each country should fund the fight against antisemitism with 0.02% of its Gross Domestic Product annually.
- » Each group, organization, and institution should spend 1% of its budget to fight antisemitism inside its own context annually.
- » People who express or hold antisemitic views should not be allowed to occupy positions of power or to become cultural, religious, academic, or educational influencers and multipliers.
- » Elites, decision makers, and influencers need to provide positive role models in the fight against antisemitism.
  - › They should speak out against all manifestations of antisemitism in the most audible and visible way.
  - › They should act immediately against all manifestations of antisemitism.
- » Companies should be advised not to do business with countries or organizations that support antisemitism in any way.
- » Companies should reject selling or marketing antisemitic contents both off- and online.

## The fight against antisemitism and the religious and cultural heritage of our world

- » Existing antisemitic stereotypes and symbols need to be eradicated from the cultural and religious memories of the world. They should be identified as antisemitic and not be allowed to generate new antisemitic contents. For this purpose, whenever possible,
  - › antisemitic contents should be taken out of circulation both off- and online.
  - › antisemitic contents in social and other media should be suppressed and/or removed.
  - › antisemitic contents that cannot be removed from the cultural or religious memories of the world should be accompanied by glosses and commentaries warning about their antisemitic nature.
- » Positive contents about Judaism in the cultural and religious memories of the world should be emphasized and/or added both off- and online. For this purpose,
  - › Jewish achievements for a given society or country should be highlighted by memorials celebrating Jewish contributions to the world's heritage.
  - › Existing and new books and documentaries of high quality about Judaism should be translated in as many languages as possible and distributed in an affordable way or free of charge both off- and online.
- » The history of antisemitism should be depicted accurately in the cultural and religious memories of the world, and inaccurate depictions should be corrected whenever possible.
  - › Existing and new books and documentaries of high quality about the history of antisemitism from its ancient beginnings until today should be translated into as many languages as possible and distributed in an affordable way or free of charge both off- and online.
  - › The voices of all victims of antisemitism from antiquity until today need to be heard and made visible both off- and online. To this end, online databases should be created.
  - › In addition to Holocaust memorial days, the victims of antisemitic persecutions should be recognized by special commemorations in the countries where these persecutions took place.
  - › Museums, documentaries, etc. should focus not only on the Shoah but should address other instances of antisemitic violence as well.

## The fight against antisemitism in education and the exposure to living Judaism

- » Holocaust education needs to be accompanied by other educational strategies that communicate a wider historical sense of the horrors of antisemitism as well as an understanding of the contribution of the Jewish people to many areas of modern culture and civilization.
  - › Schools need to teach the history, culture, and religion of Judaism on all levels from pre-school to universities and continuing education.
  - › Schools need to teach the history of antisemitism from its ancient beginnings until today from the earliest educational level advisable up to universities and continuing education.
- » In the context of education and elsewhere, the irrational, religious nature of antisemitic hatred makes it impossible to fight antisemitism with rational arguments alone. They need to be accompanied by emotional experiences that can be both religious and secular. Education on all levels should thus include emotional experiences with Judaism and practical encounters with Jewish people.
- » Exposure to living Judaism is crucial beyond education. Especially decision makers and influencers should be exposed to Jewish culture and religion as well as to practical experiences with Judaism both in Israel and abroad. For that purpose, it is recommended that
  - › Religious groups and organizations should participate in interfaith activities ranging from discussion groups and committees to interfaith prayers.
  - › Cooperation with Israeli and other Jewish religious, cultural, academic, educational, business, and political organizations, groups, institutions, and companies should be encouraged.