

Rabbi Andrew Baker
Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism
Testimony
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
Hearing
“Anti-Semitism, Racism and Discrimination in the OSCE Region”
July 22, 2014

At the outset I want to express my appreciation for the role that you, Senator Cardin and Representative Smith, have played in particular and the Helsinki Commission more generally. My memory and experience go back long enough to know firsthand that so much of the OSCE and ODIHR work on fighting anti-Semitism and combating intolerance more generally—activities that include the first international conferences, important declarations, monitoring and police training programs, educational initiatives, and even my own current position and that of my two colleagues—can really be traced back to the hearings and resolutions and advocacy efforts that you initiated here. So it is a special pleasure and privilege for me to be present this morning.

The ongoing conflict in Gaza has sparked anti-Israel demonstrations in many places, with notably large numbers of angry protesters in several European capitals. Many are carrying placards and spewing rhetoric that is clearly anti-Semitic. A week ago in Paris crowds shouted “Death to the Jews,” and laid siege to a synagogue with two hundred worshipers inside, leading the Interior Minister to ban further demonstrations. But unauthorized demonstrations in France, Germany and elsewhere still continue.

Ten years ago the participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) meeting in Berlin adopted the Berlin Declaration, which stated in part that, “[We] declare unambiguously that international developments or political issues, including those in Israel or elsewhere in the Middle East never justify anti-Semitism.”

Events taking place today in the OSCE region show how important it is to remember those words. They are a stern rebuke to those who would seek to excuse the anti-Semitism or rationalize it. And they are a clear call to political leaders to speak loudly and act quickly to condemn the anti-Semitic attacks and ensure that all available legal measures are taken to prevent further outbreaks.

I would have hoped that as we are already halfway through our current mandate I could report to you on the findings of our OSCE country visits, which is a major component of our work. Unfortunately, we have so far not undertaken a single, joint visit until this one to the United States. A second visit has now been scheduled for Denmark in September. Other countries have been identified, and I know that the Swiss Chairmanship is hopeful that we might also pay visits to Russia and Turkey. But so far nothing more has been fixed. The Swiss have facilitated discussions with the UN in Geneva and the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in the belief that we

might learn from their experience and take advantage of the information they have gathered. This may prove to be true, but it will only be truly demonstrated via our own country visits.

I should point out that I did make a special visit to Ukraine on my own in late April, as a way of responding to the extraordinary situation at the time and the heightened attention that contesting parties were giving to charges of anti-Semitism. That report has been completed and issued and is appended to this testimony. I should note that one of the special challenges was to separate anti-Semitic incidents that were determined to be provocations by outside actors from what might otherwise be attributed to local elements. My visit occurred at volatile time. (An OSCE military monitoring mission was being held hostage in eastern Ukraine.) And I am grateful for the assistance provided to me by the Swiss Chairmanship that made the visit possible.

Of course there have been other important and troubling developments with regard to anti-Semitism in the OSCE region which I would like to address.

The murder of four people at the Jewish Museum of Brussels in June apparently carried out by a self-radicalized Islamist extremist reminded us of the special security needs confronting Jewish communities in Europe. In many ways it was similar to the murder of three young children and a father that was carried out in Toulouse, France in 2012. I had the opportunity to address issues of security with authorities in both Belgium and France during country visits undertaken last year. While I believe they are aware of the dangers confronting Jewish communities—although the new challenges posed by radicalized Jihadists returning from Syria are only beginning to sink in—they and most other OSCE participating States have not really adjusted to this new reality. This issue was taken up at length in June 2013 in Berlin at a high level expert conference, *Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities in the OSCE Region: Challenges and Good Practices*. A summary report of the conference is appended to this testimony. (<http://www.osce.org/odihr/105253?download=true>) Although not binding, the participants offered a number of important recommendations to participating States which are only more relevant in light of recent developments.

Members of this Commission will recall that ten years ago this year the OSCE organized a high level conference on anti-Semitism which was hosted by the German Government in Berlin and also issued the important Berlin Declaration. I know you were interested in marking this important anniversary and using it as an opportunity to reexamine the problem and to secure renewed commitments by governments. I am pleased to report that under the current Swiss Chairmanship a high level event has now been scheduled for November 12-14, and it will again be hosted by the German Government in Berlin. Both Swiss Foreign Minister (and OSCE Chairperson-in-Office) Didier Burkhalter and German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier will be present, and we hope that other participating States—including the US—will also attend at a similarly high level. The Berlin gathering will also include an expanded NGO forum with special attention given to student participation.

Among the issues scheduled to be discussed in Berlin are the security challenges facing Jewish communities, responding to hate on the Internet, the role of political leadership in the fight against anti-Semitism, the impact of growing opposition to ritual circumcision and kosher slaughter, and (with particular relevance to the current situation) the impact of the Middle East conflict on European Jewish communities.

I welcome the opportunity to discuss any of these issues with Members of the Helsinki Commission.

Country Visit: Ukraine
Report of the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chair-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism
Rabbi Andrew Baker
April 27-30, 2014

Although organized on short notice, I met with a wide range of Jewish leaders and representatives in Ukraine, including rabbis, organizational directors, researchers and student activists. They are not of a single opinion but surprisingly there was a general agreement on several broad issues. Not all of them were active participants in the Maidan demonstrations, but all do view the ensuing developments, including the ouster of the Yanukovych regime and the new government quite positively. Notwithstanding the situation in Crimea and in the east of Ukraine and the uncertain geopolitical developments, they are largely optimistic that given the opportunity Ukraine may now be ready to forge a genuinely pluralistic society.

Provocations and Propaganda

In the last decade there have been relatively few reported incidents of anti-Semitic violence. Thus, the fact that four such incidents have occurred since January this year has been a cause for concern. These included two knife attacks on individual Jews leaving synagogue services in January and an arson attack and anti-Semitic graffiti on two synagogues. Additionally, on April 15, Donetsk Jews were presented with leaflets containing what looked like an edict demanding that they register before the new, self-appointed regional authorities or face the confiscation of their property. Because of their rarity and occurring at a time of political upheaval these incidents received significant international attention. Russian media in particular claimed that the January attacks were a result of the presence of ultra-nationalists who had come to Kyiv to participate in the Maidan demonstrations.

However, by all accounts of Jewish leaders each of these incidents is believed to have been a provocation, either launched by the previous Yanukovych government or by pro-Russian nationalists. To date no one has been apprehended and charged in these attacks, although government officials are taking investigative measures and believe they will be successful in doing so. Meanwhile, Jewish community leaders insist that there is no credible evidence to tie these incidents to either the right wing Svoboda Party or ultra-nationalist Right Sector, despite the accusations from abroad.

These Ukrainian Jewish leaders also shared their irritation at the public comments being made by some Jewish voices in Russia, which described a far more precarious state of affairs for the Jews of Ukraine than the reality on the ground would indicate. They suggested that such comments were the result of coercion on the part of the Russian government or simply that some of them have had long-time, close relations with the Kremlin. Many Ukrainian Jewish leaders signed an open letter to Russian Federation President Putin charging him with

misrepresenting the problem of anti-Semitism in Ukraine. A few of these leaders reported that they were now being pressured to rescind their signatures.

This problem has not been confined to misreporting or exaggerating the degree of anti-Semitism. They also report a campaign in the Russian media that has intentionally twisted the truth and offered entirely new fabrications. For example, television stories portrayed Jews in Crimea in the aftermath of its annexation by Russia celebrating the Passover holiday, with the message that only now could they do so freely. Although the vast majority of Crimean Jews supported the Russian takeover, they had long been free to practice their religion without any difficulty. Russian media carried select accounts of rabbis voicing fear and concern, but presented them in entirely false ways. Thus, the Rabbi of Simferopol who had publicly opposed annexation and as a result was fearful of remaining fled the Crimean peninsula. Russian television reported his departure but described it as occurring because of Ukrainian anti-Semitism. The Rabbi of the Choral Synagogue in Kyiv warned his congregants at the height of the violence in the Maidan demonstrations to stay away from the city center. His warnings were repeated in news accounts and elsewhere, but presented as though he were calling for Jews to leave Kyiv or even the country entirely.

Danger from Right Wing Parties

There continue to be anti-Semitic incidents in Ukraine that cannot be blamed on outside elements. Researchers from the Euro-Asian Jewish Congress (EAJC) monitor these (largely non-violent) incidents of anti-Semitism in Ukraine and publish regular reports. Anti-Semitic and xenophobic attitudes are also present in Ukrainian society. But how significant a problem this is and to what degree it poses a genuine threat are subject to some debate within the Jewish community. The nationalist, Svoboda Party is most frequently cited as a source for political, anti-Semitic rhetoric. Its leaders frequently use a derogatory term for Jew—much like “kike” in English—in their public speeches. They were also responsible for presenting an anti-Semitic nativity play during the December demonstrations at the Maidan. The party’s stronghold in Western Ukraine and its veneration of Stepan Bandera, a World War II nationalist who was allied with the Nazis, have been the source of some tension with the Jewish community.

Svoboda emerged during the demonstrations as one of the three opposition parties to eventually forge the government. Some Jewish leaders believe the Maidan events genuinely served to moderate Svoboda’s nationalist and anti-Semitic ideology, and they maintain that a real change in the party’s thinking has occurred. Others are more skeptical, suggesting that they were only being careful in their public statements because of the intense international scrutiny. One observer maintained that for now the party had the only enemy it really needed—Russia—but if and when things change, it will again find Jews to be the ready scapegoat. There were still others who maintained that this debate missed a larger reality. They cited opinion surveys showing a significant decline in the party’s popularity, suggesting that it might not even secure enough votes to remain in Parliament. According to these analysts, the party’s support was never due to its nationalist—and anti-Semitic—agenda, but instead it received the votes of

those who wanted to protest against the Yanukovich government, and now this is no longer a basis for support.

The Right Sector is a collection of extremist and neo-Nazi groups that gained prominence at the Maidan when its militants confronted the violence of the state authorities. The current government shuns them, and the Jewish community has little contact with them. However, the Right Sector leaders have also been careful in their public actions. They initiated a meeting with the Israeli Ambassador to assure him that they would refrain from making any anti-Semitic appeals. Right Sector members were among the first to respond to the appearance of anti-Semitic graffiti on a Holocaust memorial in Odessa with a well-publicized clean-up campaign. Most Jewish leaders believe these are only temporary tactics and do not really expect Right Sector members to temper their extremist views. But at this point their numbers appear to be too small to have any impact on the coming elections.

Longer-term concerns

Both Jewish organizations and other NGOs say that most anti-Semitic incidents and hate crimes more generally likely go unreported in Ukraine. This is due to a general lack of trust in the police, a record of corruption, and police officers' inability in knowing how to identify and how to respond to such incidents. In the aftermath of the Maidan demonstrations and February crack down by the previous regime on the demonstrators, overall trust in the police reached a new low. The new authorities have a significant challenge in restoring trust and developing the necessary competence.

Physical Security

Until recently violent, anti-Semitic incidents had been quite rare. As a result, little attention had been given to increasing the physical security of synagogues and other Jewish institutions. However, the attacks of this year have changed the thinking of community leaders. Whether they stem from outside provocateurs (as most believe) or from local Ukrainian sources, they have created a new level of concern. As a stopgap measure and with the support of private donations, Jewish communities are installing security cameras and hiring their own security guards. So far this has been limited to major cities, such as Kyiv, Odessa, and Dnepropetrovsk, but such protection is still lacking in many smaller communities. How active and responsible police authorities will be in the event of an attack is uncertain. (The Reform Rabbi of Kyiv does say that an alarm at the community's new synagogue and meeting space is connected directly to the police and will bring a response in three minutes.) Clearly, a comprehensive review of both the immediate and long-term security needs of Jewish community institutions is in order.

Changing Attitudes of Ukrainians and Ukrainian Jews

For some of the young, Jewish students who volunteered their time to participate in the Maidan demonstrations, it was their first experience of revolutionary change. For some older members of the community who remember both 1989 and 2004, it was a third occasion. And

yet both groups seem to share a sense of guarded optimism and a belief that this time Ukraine could “get it right.” They see in their own participation and the acceptance with which it was greeted evidence that the new leaders of Ukraine—and Ukraine society more generally—is ready to accept the model of a diverse and pluralist Ukraine, one where minorities are fully valued and integrated. They experienced few if any anti-Semitic encounters; far more frequently they were welcomed and embraced. Several made special note of the success of the recently appointed governor of the Dnepropetrovsk Region, Ihor Kolomoysky, whose Jewishness is well-known. Kolomoysky’s success and use of his own funds to equip the region’s military and police have made him a hero especially among nationalists in Western Ukraine. He has proven that it is possible to be both Jewish and a Ukrainian patriot.

Jewish representatives have also noted that the leaders of the new government are outspoken in their condemnation of anti-Semitism. They have reacted quickly and strongly, in contrast to previous governments. They also report that a number of younger municipal leaders, such as the mayors of Lviv and Rava Ruska, have promoted an inclusive, non-nationalist agenda. Despite Svoboda’s local political strength, it was prohibited from participating in the Lviv Maidan demonstrations. Both mayors also announced special, Russian-speaking days to promote the bilingual nature of the country.

Confronting the Holocaust in Ukraine

Jewish scholars in Ukraine have described exchanges in the past with their non-Jewish colleagues where the Holocaust is referred to as “your history” while Ukrainians point, for example, to the Holodomor (Great Famine) as “ours.” This too may be changing in the aftermath of the Maidan demonstrations, where one Holocaust scholar believes that there may now be a new willingness to accept all of this as Ukrainian history, open to study and even critical analysis. Over one and one-half million Ukrainian Jews were murdered in the Holocaust, most of whom lie buried in mass graves that are frequently unmarked and unprotected. The development of teaching materials on the Holocaust and the training of teachers are in their early stages. The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), an intergovernmental body of 31 countries, has so far been unsuccessful in convincing Ukraine to join the alliance, but there is some hope that now this too may change.

Ukrainian Government Activity

My visit to Kyiv came at a time of increasing crisis, with the government confronting pro-Russian militants in several eastern cities and intense negotiations to secure the release of OSCE military monitors who had been taken hostage. In such a climate it was not always easy to focus on long-term strategies to address the problems of anti-Semitism. But I am grateful to Ukrainian authorities for arranging appropriate, high level meetings covering the full range of my mandate. (A list of the officials with whom I met can be found in the appendix to this report.)

State Security Service

A special unit on anti-Semitism and xenophobia has been established in the Security Service of Ukraine and tasked with the focus of preventing hate crimes. Its officials have already initiated meetings with civil society representatives and with the Israeli ambassador and other diplomats and are open to international cooperation, advice and assistance. A telephone hot line and an Internet link exist in the Security Service of Ukraine to facilitate individual reporting of incidents, including hate crimes.

Officials spoke candidly about the challenges they face in reforming law enforcement bodies, noting that they are hampered by the corruption that was common during the previous regime.

The Chairman of the Security Service reported that they had successfully identified the source of anti-Semitic flyers that were distributed to Jews in Donetsk, which they trace to a high official of the former Yanukovich government now living in Russia. It is not clear when this evidence will be made public.

Ministry of Education and Science

Government policy provides support for the education of national minorities in their own languages. Recognizing that Hebrew is the traditional language of the Jewish people, Ukrainian schools offer some classes in Hebrew to 3,200 students, while 411 students are studying Hebrews as a second language.

Several years ago teaching materials designed to combat anti-Semitism were developed by ODIHR and the Anne Frank House in cooperation with Ukrainian civil society partners, and these materials are being used in most of the country's regions. There are additional programs that focus on Holocaust education, undertaken with the support of the governments of Switzerland and Norway and in cooperation with Holocaust education centers in Kyiv and Dnepropetrovsk. The Ministry also works with the VAAD of Ukraine in organizing visits for students to Jewish memorial sites. Ministry officials spoke about the shortage of qualified Hebrew teachers and the need for more training to assist teachers who are covering Jewish subjects.

Foreign Ministry and Ministry of Justice

New laws have been drafted and introduced as amendments to the legal code that focus on preventing discrimination. They are designed to bring Ukrainian law into alignment with European standards and will broaden the definition of discrimination and also convey additional authority to the Ombudsman Office in this area. Both Ministries anticipated that this legislation would be adopted by the Parliament in the near future.

The Ministry of Justice retains the authority to initiate in court the banning of political parties which are determined to be extremist and anti-constitutional in nature or which violate other provisions of the Constitution, the Law on Political Parties, or other laws of Ukraine. Two such

parties—Russian Block and Russian Unity—were banned by court decision, and the Ministry of Justice is prepared to initiate the same proceedings with regard to similar parties in all regions of the country.

There are intentions to hold a national plebiscite on June 15, which will address issues such as the unity of Ukraine, regional authority, and decentralization.

Ministry of Culture

The Minister of Culture expressed the view that the Jewish community has been an important contributor to the development of Ukrainian culture and underscored the importance of acknowledging the shared history and experience of Ukrainians and Jews.

He spoke of plans to appoint a special envoy responsible for national diversity as well as reestablishing the consultative committee on the rights of national minorities. This committee had been housed within the Cultural Ministry, but there is some discussion now about having it report to the Cabinet of Ministers, as the issues it will address cover several Ministries.

The Minister also indicated the willingness of the Ministry of Culture to study the possibility of engaging with the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance as an observer or eventual member and said he would coordinate this with the Foreign Ministry.

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Under current practice this Ministry—responsible for policing and pre-trial investigations—does not identify citizens by ethnicity, which would appear to hamper the ability to address hate crimes in general and anti-Semitic crimes in particular. They do take note of attacks on foreigners, and three cases this year (from over 300) involved attacks on “citizens of Israel.”

Authorities offered assurances that the recent, violent incidents of anti-Semitism are being investigated and the perpetrators will be successfully identified and prosecuted. However, no information was provided on who these suspects are or when any public announcement is likely to be made. In light of the international attention that these cases have received, I urged the Ukrainian government to make public the evidence it has as soon as it has been verified.

In 2012, the Ministry of Internal Affairs signed a memorandum of understanding with ODIHR to launch the implementation of the Training Against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) to provide police training on dealing with hate crimes. In light of the multiple challenges that have been voiced during this visit—the previous corruption in the police force, the reluctance of citizens to report hate crimes, and the limited skills and experience the police now have in responding to hate crimes—there should be strong interest in engaging with ODIHR to implement this training. Officials spoke of resuming this cooperation when the overall situation in the country improves.

OSCE COMMITMENTS

Since the OSCE held the first conferences on anti-Semitism in 2003 and 2004, participating States assumed responsibility for addressing this problem, as provided for in subsequent Ministerial Council Meetings (MC Decisions No. 12/2004, No. 10/2005, No. 13/2006, No. 10/2007, No. 9/2009, and No. 3/2013). In particular, they pledged to enact a comprehensive set of measures to respond to violent manifestations of anti-Semitism as well as committing themselves to implement educational activities to raise awareness about anti-Semitism and promote remembrance of the Holocaust. The commitment to address and respond to anti-Semitism and other biases has been part of the OSCE's work in the human dimension of security. It is further reflected in the declarations issued at OSCE High Level Conferences in Berlin (2004), Cordoba (2005), Bucharest (2007) and Astana (2010). The full texts of these MC decisions and OSCE declarations, along with relevant declarations of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly can be found here: <http://tandis.odihr.pl/?p=ki-as,dec-sect>

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Government of Ukraine in particular and the unit on anti-Semitism and xenophobia in the Security Service of Ukraine should avail themselves of the assistance of ODIHR and the Personal Representative in evaluating the security needs of Jewish community institutions and other relevant recommendations that were presented at the June 2013 OSCE Expert Meeting, *ADDRESSING THE SECURITY NEEDS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN THE OSCE REGION: CHALLENGES AND GOOD PRACTICES*. (<http://www.osce.org/odihr/105253>)
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs should renew its cooperation with ODIHR in the implementation of police training to address hate crimes, as provided for in the 2012 Memorandum of Understanding, and should avail itself of ODIHR assistance in data collection on hate crimes.
- ODIHR is also prepared to provide hate crime training for new staff members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Security Service of Ukraine who will be dealing with hate crime and anti-Semitism.
- The Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Foreign Affairs should engage with the current chair (United Kingdom) of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance to secure observer status and eventual membership in IHRA. ODIHR in cooperation with IHRA would be prepared to help organize a meeting in Ukraine to take stock of existing initiatives and explore avenues for multilateral cooperation in the area of Holocaust education and research.
- The Ministry of Education and Science should extend the use of ODIHR teaching materials on anti-Semitism to encompass all the regions of Ukraine and ensure that sufficient training is provided for the needed number of teachers.

- Government officials should continue to speak out strongly and swiftly in response to incidents of anti-Semitism and other manifestations of intolerance.
- Government authorities are encouraged to complete and make public the findings of investigations into the violent anti-Semitic attacks that occurred earlier this year.

APPENDIX:

LIST OF MEETINGS

Representatives of civil society, community and non-governmental organizations

- Alexander Dukhovny, Chief Rabbi of Kyiv and Ukraine of the Progressive Jewish Congregations
- Eduard Dolinsky, Executive Director of the Ukrainian Jewish Committee
- Igor Kozlovsky, Jewish Social Platform
- Anatoly Podolski, Director, Ukrainian Center for Holocaust Studies
- Oleksandra Sverdlova, "No borders" project
- Oleksandr Zaiets, Head of the Board and Maksym Vasin, Executive Director of the NGO "Institute for Religious Freedom"
- Anna Lenchovska, Executive Director, Congress of National Minorities of Ukraine
- Vyacheslav Likhachev, EAJC Monitor of Anti-Semitism in Ukraine
- Arkady Monastyrsky, Chair of the Board, Jewish Foundation of Ukraine

Ukrainian Union of Jewish Students:

- Victoria Godik, Chairperson, Ukrainian Union of Jewish Students
- Arseniy Finberg, co-ordinator, Misterious Kyiv
- Mikhail Shtekel, correspondent, Espresso.tv

Government of Ukraine

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Andrii Doshchynskyi, Acting Minister
- Andrii Beshta, Acting Director-General, Directorate General for International Organizations
- Oleksandr Shcherba, Ambassador-at-Large, Department for Political Analysis and Planning
- Yuriy Nykytiuk, Deputy Head, Department for Cultural and Humanitarian Cooperation
- Taras Barnyak, Acting Head, Department for Relations with the Ukrainian Diaspora
- Hanna Gdanska, Second Secretary, OSCE Unit, Directorate General for International Organizations

Security Service

- Valentyn Nalyvaichenko, Head
- Sergei Naraevsky, Unit on Combating Xenophobia and anti-Semitism
- Vasyl Lazor, introduced as Deputy Department Head

- Viktoria Garbuz, Head of the International Cooperation Center

Ministry of Justice

- Ihor Bondarchuk, Deputy Minister
- Sergii Pyniak, Chief Specialist, Division on Issues of Local Government Activity, Department for Constitutional and Administrative Legislation, Directorate for Constitutional, Administrative and Social Legislation

Ministry of Internal Affairs

- Oleksiy Kriukov, Head of the Division, Principle Investigation Department
- Andrii Chalyi, Deputy Head of the Division, Department of Public Security
- Dmytro Polyakov, Deputy Head of the Unit, Criminal Investigation Department
- Nataliya Borodych, Head of the Unit, Public Relations Department

Ministry of Culture

- Yevhen Nyschuk, Minister
- Svitlana Fomenko, Head of the International Co-operation Department

Ministry of Education and Science

- Yurii Kononenko, Director, Department of Secondary and Pre-school Education
- Petro Peretiatko, Deputy Head of Division of International Relations
- Nataliya Beskova, Head of the Unit, Content of Secondary Education and Education of National Minorities
- Nataliya Bakulina, Senior Research Fellow, National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine, Institute of Pedagogy, Laboratory Study of Russia language and other ethnic minorities

International organizations

- Madina Jarbussynova, Ambassador, OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine

Accompanied by OSCE/ODIHR

- Anne Giebel, Adviser on combating anti-Semitism, Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department
- Dmitry Ivanov, Programme Officer, Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department



SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

EXPERT MEETING

ON

**ADDRESSING THE SECURITY NEEDS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN THE OSCE REGION:
CHALLENGES AND GOOD PRACTICES**

13 June 2013

Berlin, Germany

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 16

I. INTRODUCTION 18

II. SUMMARY OF THE SESSIONS..... 20

 OPENING SESSION 20

 SESSION I: Giving voice to concerns and identifying major challenges to the security of Jewish communities 21

 SESSION II: Identifying effective state responses to meet the security needs of Jewish communities 25

 SESSION III: Increasing the capacity of community organizations on security issues 29

 CLOSING REMARKS 30

III. RECOMMENDATIONS 31

ANNEXES 33

 Annex I: Meeting Agenda 33

 Annex II: Short Biographies for Moderators and Speakers 42

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Expert Conference “Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities in the OSCE Region: Challenges and Good Practices” took place on 13 June 2013 in Berlin. The conference was co-organized by the Ukrainian Chairmanship of the OSCE and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR).

The conference offered a forum in which government officials, law enforcement practitioners, civil society organizations and Jewish community representatives could take stock and explore challenges and good practices with regard to the security of Jewish communities in the OSCE region.

In the **opening session**, speakers recalled the OSCE’s 2004 Berlin Conference on Anti-Semitism and emphasized the need to implement OSCE commitments. The importance of addressing the security challenges faced by Jewish communities through international co-operation was emphasized.

Session I gave voice to some of the security challenges faced by Jewish communities in different parts of the OSCE region. The contributions explored how Jewish communities are affected by security threats and measures. The session also provided participants with an opportunity to develop recommendations on the types of assistance Jewish communities may require to effectively address their security needs.

Session II was an opportunity for government and Jewish community officials to discuss the role and responsibilities of governments in this area. The session was also designed to facilitate the exchange of good practices to show how authorities and Jewish communities can build trust, exchange information and co-operate on security issues.

During **Session III**, participants were invited to share experiences and ideas on increasing the capacity of Jewish community organizations in the area of security. The discussion focused on the presentation of good practices on the types of activities community organizations can undertake to raise awareness, provide training and collect data on hate crimes.

During the **closing remarks**, it was stressed that governments and individuals play an important role in fighting anti-Semitism. The speakers emphasized the need to raise awareness on issues related to the security of Jewish communities.

Key **recommendations** made include recommendations to OSCE participating States to implement their OSCE commitments in the area of combating hate crimes, to provide protection to Jewish communities and to assess their security needs. It was also recommended that governments and Jewish communities co-operate closely with each other through dialogue, information-sharing and other confidence-building measures.

I. INTRODUCTION

On 13 June 2013, the Ukrainian Chairmanship of the OSCE and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) co-organized the Expert Conference “Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities in the OSCE Region: Challenges and Good Practices” that took place in Berlin.

This event offered a forum in which government officials, law enforcement practitioners, civil society organizations and Jewish community representatives could take stock and explore challenges and good practices with regard to the security of Jewish communities in the OSCE region. A total of 102 participants from 27 countries attended, including 55 civil society representatives.

The conference took place within the framework of the OSCE’s on-going efforts to promote international co-operation to combat anti-Semitism. Ministerial Council Decisions in Maastricht (2003) and Sofia (2004), among others, established a broad set of commitments aimed at preventing and responding to anti-Semitism and other forms of intolerance. Ministerial Council Decision No. 9/09, adopted in Athens in 2009, stipulates specific commitments in the area of combating hate crimes, stressing the need to assist civil society efforts, to collect reliable data and to train law enforcement to respond to hate crimes. Tools and programs developed by the OSCE/ODIHR are designed to assist participating States in implementing these commitments.

Against this background, verbal assaults and violent, including deadly, attacks motivated by anti-Semitism persist; Jewish people, including community leaders, observant Jews and schoolchildren are the victims of such attacks. Community buildings require protection and security measures that confront Jewish communities with exorbitant costs. Addressing the security of Jewish communities by identifying key needs and challenges, developing recommendations for government intervention, building partnerships and exchanging good practices is thus of vital importance to combating anti-Semitism in the OSCE region.

In this context, the conference set out to:

- Survey the security of Jewish communities in the OSCE region with the aim of identifying key challenges;
- Discuss the role of governments in this area and present good practices of co-operation between state authorities and Jewish communities;
- Encourage confidence-building measures between Jewish communities, governments and civil society within the framework of the OSCE.

Following the opening session, the meeting was organized in three working sessions, focused on:

- Giving voice to concerns and identifying major challenges to the security of Jewish communities;
- Identifying effective state responses to meet the security needs of Jewish communities;
- Increasing the capacity of community organizations on security issues.

II. SUMMARY OF THE SESSIONS

OPENING SESSION

Rabbi Andrew Baker, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism

Mr. Thomas E. Schultze, Head of Division, OSCE, Council of Europe, Federal Foreign Office, Germany

Ms. Floriane Hohenberg, Head of the Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

Dr. Ariel Muzicant, Vice President for Security and Crisis Management, European Jewish Congress

Mr. Stephan J. Kramer, Secretary General, Central Council of Jews in Germany

During the **opening session**, Rabbi Andrew Baker, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating anti-Semitism, referred to a recent survey by the European Union's Agency for Fundamental Rights which suggests that many Jews are confronted with, worried about and affected by manifestations of anti-Semitism all over Europe. Rabbi Baker stressed that governments have an obligation to protect their citizens and to guarantee their freedom of religion or belief. Delivering an address on behalf of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office, Rabbi Baker noted that the conference took place in Berlin – the birthplace of the OSCE's 2004 Declaration on anti-Semitism – and emphasized the Ukrainian Chairmanship's dedication to promoting the implementation of OSCE commitments. He stressed that violent anti-Semitic attacks are unacceptable and noted that they should be prevented in advance by all means, including through youth human rights education on tolerance and non-discrimination.

Mr. Thomas E. Schultze, Head of the OSCE division in Germany's Federal Foreign Office, welcomed the participants. Recalling the OSCE's 2004 Berlin Conference on Anti-Semitism, Mr. Schultze stressed the importance of implementing OSCE commitments in this area. The speaker referenced the available data on anti-Semitic and xenophobic crime in Germany and condemned such acts and other hate crimes. Mr. Schultze expressed support for ODIHR's efforts to provide assistance to participating States on these matters and indicated that the recommendations to emerge from the conference would be received with great interest.

Welcoming the participants on behalf of the ODIHR, Ms. Floriane Hohenberg, Head of the Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, stressed the need to collect data on hate-motivated incidents and introduced ODIHR's annual hate crime report. Ms. Hohenberg noted a lack of data on anti-Semitic hate crime and identified an implementation gap in this regard. She stressed the importance of trust between communities and governments and alluded to ODIHR's tools and programmes in the area of tolerance and non-discrimination.

Dr. Ariel Muzicant, Vice-President for Security and Crisis Management at the European Jewish Congress, described current manifestations of anti-Semitism and stressed that Jewish communities are faced with rising costs for security measures – costs which should be considered a government duty. He noted that effective mechanisms of co-operation between governments and communities have been set up in some OSCE participating States, while no such mechanisms can be found in other states. He stressed that there is a need for greater awareness among governments and for improved communication between local authorities and communities. He recommended that police increase the level of protection for Jewish communities, that Jewish communities receive financial support to cover their security costs and that terrorist organizations be outlawed.

Mr. Stephan E. Kramer, Secretary General of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, stressed the importance of engaging with this global challenge at the international level. He emphasized the need for societies to consider any manifestation of intolerance against any minority a threat against society as a whole. Mr. Kramer noted that Jewish communities will only be safe and secure if other communities are also safe and secure. He stressed the excellent co-operation with the German security agencies at all levels of government. Mr. Kramer underlined the need to raise awareness among the wider public to make it clear that Jewish communities are in no way more legitimate targets than other population groups. He recommended training and awareness-raising campaigns for the criminal justice personnel as well as for government officials.

SESSION I: Giving voice to concerns and identifying major challenges to the security of Jewish communities

Moderator: **Dr. Sylke Tempel**, Editor-in-Chief, *Internationale Politik*, Germany

Panelists: **Dr. Ariel Muzicant**, Vice President for Security and Crisis Management, European Jewish Congress

Mr. Jonas Zolkén, Regional Director for Sweden, Nordic Jewish Security Council, Sweden

Mr. Olexandr Feldman, President of Ukrainian Jewish Committee, Member of Parliament

Dr. Benjamin Albalas, President of the Athens Jewish Community, Greece

The first session focused on identifying security challenges faced by Jewish communities. Apart from giving voice to concerns, participants were asked to explore how security challenges affect communal life. Discussions therefore also focused on the financial, practical and psychological implications of recent challenges to the security of Jewish communities.

The first panelist, Dr. Muzicant, noted the financial implications of security measures. He explained that many Jewish communities are funded through donations and need to spend their funds on education and places of worship rather than on setting up security measures. Dr. Muzicant expressed concern about anti-Semitic hate crimes. Against the backdrop of anti-Semitic discourse, including on the Internet, such acts lead Jewish people all over Europe to hide their identity. The speaker underlined the importance of appointing security officers and putting in place a security strategy in every community.

Mr. Zolkén laid out the types of security challenges faced by the 30,000 members of the Jewish community in the Nordic countries. He reported that some 300 anti-Semitic incidents (e.g. violent attacks, verbal harassment, etc.) were recorded in the Nordic region every year. The panelist explained that the Nordic Jewish communities have to spend some one million euro per year on security, noting that only limited government funding is available. Mr. Zolkén reported that some members of the community feel that visibly expressing their identity may expose them to attack. The speaker stressed the need to raise awareness among governments by inviting them to visit the community. He explained that awareness-raising measures include introducing governments to good practices from other OSCE participating States where law enforcement agencies are very present around Jewish community buildings.

The third speaker, Mr. Feldman, expressed concern about the manifestations of anti-Semitism in Ukraine, noting at the same time that the rights of Jews and other minorities are protected by legislation in line with European standards and that the state authorities play an active role in addressing discrimination and in enforcing the existing legislation. Mr. Feldman stressed that the Jewish community tries to create a climate of tolerance. The panelist expressed concern about the recent rise and electoral success of an extremist party with openly xenophobic views. In this regard, Mr. Feldman noted that security has become the most important question, with synagogues and schools requiring protection in the face of mounting anti-Semitism. The speaker identified the securing of adequate resources as the top priority, noting that the Jewish community of Ukraine does not receive financial support from the Government, but rather has to depend on its own resources to meet its security needs.

Dr. Albalas laid out the challenges faced by the Greek Jewish community. Against the backdrop of the economic crisis, which, as he explained, also has a significant impact on the ability of the community to support its members, the success of a far-right political party has become the cause of serious concern. Dr. Albalas explained that neo-Nazis have physically attacked the Muslim community and migrants, while a representative of the Golden Dawn party has publicly denied the Holocaust. The speaker noted that this climate has put security issues on the agenda of the Jewish community. Before the rise of this right wing party, the Jewish community spent 5 per cent of its budget on security – ever since, 8 per cent of resources are used to protect Jewish children and synagogues. Dr. Albalas noted that the Jewish community closely co-operates with the Greek Government and explained that law enforcement representatives are present around synagogues, the community administration and the Holocaust memorial at all times. In addition, the Government also provides for a security guard at the Jewish school in

Athens. Other measures include training community officials on security issues as well as recruiting volunteers to help with security issues during the Jewish holidays.

The ensuing discussion facilitated by the moderator focused on ways of addressing the lack of resources to address the security needs of Jewish communities in some OSCE participating States. In this regard, Mr. Feldman noted that a complex solution was necessary. He recommended adopting a common European legislation defining government responsibilities with regard to the security of different communities. Several participants noted that such legislation should apply to the needs of other communities as well. Mr. Feldman also stressed the need to raise awareness on this issue. Dr. Muzicant recommended that the OSCE ensure that governments provide security to Jewish communities, especially in participating States where governments do not as yet do so. It was recommended that governments co-operate with Jewish communities on these issues. A representative of the Holy See expressed concern about the levels of anti-Semitism in the OSCE region and stressed that the Holy See has irrevocably committed itself to pursuing the path of dialogue, fraternity and friendship with Jewish communities. The delegation underscored that anti-Semitism has no place within the Catholic Church and emphasized that countering anti-Semitism means fighting for human rights and promoting peace.

Address by H.E. Dr. Hans-Peter Friedrich, Federal Minister of the Interior, Germany

Minister Friedrich welcomed the participants and underlined the special responsibility of the German Government when addressing the security needs of Jewish communities. The Minister noted the excellent co-operation between the Government and the Jewish community, including at the local level, and expressed concern about the fact that Jewish community institutions continue to require protection. He laid out that law enforcement agencies and Jewish communities jointly assess the situation, with police consulting the community on how to best protect Jewish community organizations, including by appointing a liaison officer at the police. The Minister noted that increased patrolling of some Jewish cemeteries by police has led to a significant decrease in the number of cemetery desecrations. He also referred to the existence of terrorist threats and stressed that Jewish community institutions are among the possible targets for such attacks and underscored that the federal police communicate directly with the Jewish community in this regard.

The Minister expressed concern about the persistence of anti-Semitic and xenophobic prejudice in society, which, *inter alia*, manifests itself in a high number of crimes and violent acts motivated by anti-Semitism. Minister Friedrich underlined that the German Government takes such crimes very seriously and is committed to prioritizing the fight against intolerance. He stressed that concerted efforts need to be taken to confront extremism, including through civic education and capacity-building programs for civil society. He noted the creation of a specialized body to counter right-wing extremism in the aftermath of the revelation of the killings committed by a group of neo-Nazis. He noted that the German police also closely monitor relevant Internet sites to ensure that crimes committed on the Internet, such as incitement to hatred, are investigated and prosecuted. In this regard, the German authorities

consult the Jewish and other communities as well as civil society, with a view to jointly encouraging Internet providers to undertake self-regulatory measures. He stressed the importance of civil society activities and inter-faith dialogue in countering anti-Semitism.

SESSION II: Identifying effective state responses to meet the security needs of Jewish communities

Moderator: **Ms. Deidre Berger**, Director, American Jewish Committee Berlin Ramer Institute for German Jewish-Relations

Panelists: **Mr. William F. Flynn**, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, United States of America and **Mr. Paul G. Goldenberg**, National Director, Secure Communities Network, United States of America

Ms. Katařina Flaigová Vronská, Director General, Section of International Relations, Strategies and Conceptions, Ministry of Interior, Czech Republic and **Dr. Tomáš Kraus**, Executive Director, Federation of Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic

Colonel Xavier Denis, National Institute for Higher Studies in Security and Justice, France and **Mr. Ron Azogui**, Director, Jewish Community Security Service, France

Ms. Sally Sealey, Senior Policy Adviser, Department for Communities and Local Government, United Kingdom and **Mr. David Rich**, Deputy Director of Communications, Community Security Trust, United Kingdom

The purpose of the second session was to discuss the role of governments with regard to the security of Jewish communities, to share good examples of government intervention and to recommend how co-operation between Jewish communities and governments could be intensified. Jewish community representatives and government officials were asked to present good practices from different OSCE participating States.

The first speaker, Mr. Flynn, stressed the importance of leadership and partnership in meeting the security needs of Jewish communities. Mr. Flynn explained that it is a priority for the United States Department of Homeland Security to work closely with faith-based organizations to build trust. Trying to learn from attacks that have taken place worldwide, the Government engages in dialogue with communities to share information about and prepare for possible threats. Mr. Flynn stressed the need for co-operation between the federal Government, the Jewish leadership and community as well as with local law enforcement organizations. He reported that the United States Department of Homeland Security works closely with communities to ensure that they have emergency operation plans for houses of worship and to ensure that those are implemented. He reported that voluntary assessments and security surveys are also conducted within the framework of providing security and emergency planning assistance to communities. Mr. Flynn stressed that since incidents happen at the local level, the local community needs to be prepared to respond.

Joining Mr. Flynn, Mr. Goldenberg stressed the need for training law enforcement to recognize hate crimes and the impact such crimes have on communities. He expressed concern about the fact that many governments do not take hate crimes seriously and emphasized the important role of legislation and data collection in this regard. The panelist noted the increase in manifestations of anti-Semitic bias over the last decade, explaining that 40 per cent of all thwarted terror plots since 11 September 2001 included Jewish targets. Mr. Goldenberg mentioned the critical role of the Internet in this regard. He explained that the American Jewish community has received generous support from the Government and referred to the Secure Communities Network as a good practice.

Ms. Flaigová Vronská laid out how the Czech Government co-operates with the Jewish community. Ms Flaigová Vronská recalled that the Ministry of the Interior reached out to the Jewish community on security issues when neo-Nazis tried to provoke violence around Jewish community sites in Prague in 2007. The co-operation involved inviting representatives of the Jewish Security Center to give lectures to law enforcement officials in their trainings. Furthermore, she explained that the Ministry of the Interior, law enforcement and the secret service regularly consult with the Jewish community's security center, with the community's reports being circulated among relevant Ministries. Aside from regular meetings, the co-operation is intensified in the context of special events such as football matches and assemblies. In the context of such assemblies, the Government's intervention command remains in close contact with the Jewish community. Ms. Flaigová Vronská also noted that the community's emergency plan has been checked for complementarity with internal police procedures.

Dr. Kraus reported that the Czech Jewish community has not recorded an increase in physical attacks, noting at the same time that challenges on the Internet are on the rise and there are also manifestations of anti-Semitism during football matches. Dr. Kraus expressed concern about the desecration of Jewish cemeteries, noting that some of them are located in remote places. He explained that the costs incurred by systematically monitoring and securing these sites would be too high. Turning to Jewish sites in Prague, he explained that security measures for Jewish community buildings and the Jewish museum are currently being covered by these institutions themselves. Dr. Kraus noted that the emergency and crisis management in place in the Czech Jewish community had proved to be effective during the recent floods. Stressing the excellent co-operation with the Government, he recalled how the community co-operated with authorities in diverting a 2007 march of neo-Nazis. In co-operation with the then Government Envoy for Human Rights, the community developed a manual for municipalities to draw on in the context of assemblies.

Focusing on the situation in France, Mr. Azogui expressed appreciation for opportunities to learn about good practices from other countries, noting that the French Jewish Community Security Service has learned a lot from the UK-based Community Security Trust. Mr. Azogui laid out how the Jewish community co-operates with the French Ministry of the Interior in conducting mutual risk analyses. The co-operation also includes working together closely on

security priorities and undertaking special measures in the context of the Jewish holidays. Mr. Azogui paid particular attention to Jewish schools, explaining that they require bullet proof entrances and noting that special measures have been put in place to provide protection to schools in the aftermath of the Toulouse attacks. Mr. Azogui presented a short movie about the Toulouse incident. The film, he explained, is used to raise awareness among parents about security challenges.

Colonel Denis presented two good practices that underscore the role law enforcement can play in addressing challenges related to anti-Semitism. Elaborating on his projects, he stressed that law enforcement officers who conduct awareness-raising activities in schools can play an important role in preventing manifestations of racism and anti-Semitism, including by also presenting them as criminal offences that should be reported to the relevant authorities. He emphasized that involving different stakeholders and encouraging law enforcement to co-operate with educators and civil society was critical when countering anti-Semitism. Colonel Denis also stressed that there is a need to survey how law enforcement agencies are trained in fighting racism and anti-Semitism and informed participants about a survey that is currently being conducted in France to identify potential gaps. The survey is intended to produce recommendations on how to increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies to support victims. He stressed that providing for the security of Jewish communities should be accompanied by a comprehensive set of measures against anti-Semitism and racism.

Looking at the situation in the United Kingdom, Ms. Sealey and Mr. Rich explored the question of the role of governments in developing effective responses to the security needs of Jewish communities. The panellists emphasized the critical role of the 2005 All-Party Parliamentary Inquiry into Anti-Semitism and its recommendation to the Government to provide a greater level of support for the security needs at Jewish schools. In 2010, funding was granted by the Government to cover the security costs of Jewish schools. The speakers noted that building trust between communities and civil servants was essential for co-operation to endure from one government to the next. As a result of this co-operation, the speakers reported that every Jewish school has its security needs independently assessed by counter-terrorist police working with the Community Security Trust.

Providing an example of a political mechanism to give voice to Jewish community concerns, Ms. Sealey presented the work of the Cross-Governmental Anti-Semitism Work Group, formed in response to the parliamentary inquiry. Gathering civil servants from all relevant Government departments, this work group also includes Jewish community leaders dealing with anti-Semitism as well as parliamentarians. Ms. Sealey stressed that this mechanism provides a standing forum for Jewish community organizations to raise issues, express concerns and highlight potential problems directly to the Government.

Mr. Rich noted that co-operation between the Government, law enforcement and the community's security organization was vital when managing the community impact of major incidents. He stressed that public statements of support from politicians and reassurance policing can have a significant and lasting impact on community confidence in such situations.

He noted that this may involve planning a strategy of reassurance patrols and messaging to minimize the impact of an incident on the local Jewish community likely to be affected by it. Another mechanism introduced was the National Communities Tension Team – a national policing strategy body that receives tension indicators from police forces across the country and from community organizations. Mr. Rich stressed that this dialogue also extends to hate crime data, with the National Communities Tension Team facilitating meetings where police and Jewish communities can compare hate crime trends and data.

In the ensuing discussion, a civil society representative recommended that OSCE participating States address the security needs of Jewish communities and also make financial efforts in this regard. He urged law enforcement and judiciary to combat anti-Semitism. One participant stressed that a close relationship between security services and communities will not stop anti-Semitism, but that it helps the communities in dealing with and anticipating incidents. Some participants commented on the discussion by sharing their national experience. One participant gave an overview of the situation in Belgium, noting the impact of the economic crisis on Jewish community security. Another participant stressed the important role of education in addressing the underlying factors that give rise to the security needs of Jewish communities. Several participants stressed the need to address hate on the Internet. One participant stressed that the monitoring of threats needs to be complemented by monitoring incitement on the Internet. This participant also called on OSCE participating States to assess the security needs of Jewish communities and provide financial support. Several participants shared their experiences and activities with regard to hate on the Internet. One delegation underscored the need to protect freedom of expression, emphasizing that incitement to hate-motivated violence had to be distinguished from hate speech.

SESSION III: Increasing the capacity of community organizations on security issues

Moderator: **Ms. Floriane Hohenberg**, Head of the Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

Panelists: **Ms. Gabriela Jirásková**, Security and Crisis Center Manager, European Jewish Congress

Mr. Solomon Bali, President, B'nai Brith, Bulgaria

Mr. Gadi Fischman, Chairman of the Security Council, Jewish Community of Vienna, Austria

The third session focused on the role played by Jewish community organizations and civil society in addressing the security needs of Jewish communities.

Ms. Jirásková stressed that crisis planning is a specific part of security and that Jewish communities should generally be prepared for crisis situations. The speaker introduced a project that aims at preparing and implementing a crisis plan for Jewish communities. Apart from mentioning terrorism, she noted that this includes being prepared for natural disasters and other threats. In this regard, she stressed the importance of minimizing the damage after a traumatic event and of assisting affected communities in returning to their daily lives after a disaster. Ms. Jirásková underscored the importance of leadership in crisis planning and stressed that calling on Jewish communities to do crisis management does not aim at creating double responses from official and Jewish community emergency bodies. Rather, she stressed, the goal should be to strive for good co-operation with official bodies.

Drawing on personal experience, Mr. Bali emphasized the important role played by trust and partnership in addressing the security needs of Jewish communities. He noted that it is important to recognize that partners can be found in unexpected places when working on these issues. He explained that the non-Jewish parents of pupils attending the Jewish schools share the concerns of the parents of the Jewish community to provide for the security of the school. Mr. Bali recommended to governments that they try to build trust with Jewish communities, *inter alia*, by having security structures inform Jewish communities about how they operate. In turn, Mr. Bali recommended to Jewish communities that they share their observations with security forces so as to increase the level of trust between the community and relevant government bodies. Mr. Bali also stressed the need for Jewish communities to co-operate with other local minorities and emphasized the excellent co-operation with the Muslim community.

The third speaker, Mr. Fischman, approached the topic from the point of view of the Jewish community in Vienna, noting that his community spends 20 per cent of its budget on security expenses, thus having to cut on cultural and religious needs. In addition to having established a special Security Council, the community's forum against anti-Semitism monitors incidents,

conducts awareness-raising activities and provides support to victims. Mr. Fischman stressed that community organizations can assist governments in assessing the security needs of Jewish communities by raising awareness among community members, collecting data about incidents and by closely co-operating with the police. He suggested that community organizations can best serve their members by issuing publications on security topics and providing practical guidance, installing a security liaison officer in all institutions and by offering adequate training and emergency exercises. He stressed the importance of involving the authorities in these activities and underlined the need for sustainable solutions.

In the discussion, one participant stressed that data is an important advocacy and awareness-raising tool. He noted that physical attacks and hate mail received by Jewish communities is under-reported. Another participant stressed the need to raise awareness among governments on the issue of crisis management. A representative of a non-governmental organization recommended that Jewish communities co-operate with other groups in reporting data to raise awareness on hate crime. He referenced a good practice from one participating State where different civil society actors and communities had built a coalition to raise awareness on hate crime and called on participating States to implement their commitments, stressing that hate crime affects all. Another participant recommended that inter-governmental organizations adopt a unified approach to data collection.

CLOSING REMARKS

H.E. Mr. Ira Forman, Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism,
Department of State, United States of America

Rabbi Andrew Baker, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on
Combating Anti-Semitism

During the **closing remarks**, H.E. Mr. Forman, Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, United States Department of State, noted the importance of the topic discussed and the level of concern about this issue in Europe. He stressed that it is a priority of the United States to combat anti-Semitism and all forms of intolerance and stressed that the United States has a number of tools at its disposal to combat anti-Semitism. He underscored the important role of governments and individuals committed to fighting anti-Semitism.

Recalling the speeches and discussions, Rabbi Andrew Baker, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating anti-Semitism, stressed that strengthening Jewish life is only possible when Jewish communities feel safe. He stressed that the Jewish community was confronted with a unique situation of possibly being targeted in terrorist attacks. He emphasized the need to raise levels of security and awareness on these issues, including by making recommendations to the governments of OSCE participating States.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

This section of the report contains a selection of the wide-ranging recommendations made by participants. The recommendations are addressed to a variety of actors, including OSCE participating States and OSCE institutions and field operations, as well as other international organizations, civil society organizations and the media. These recommendations have no official status and are not based on consensus. The inclusion of recommendations in this report does not suggest that they reflect the views or policy of the OSCE.

General recommendations to OSCE participating States:

- Participating States should enact hate crime legislation and prosecute hate crimes.
- Participating States should implement OSCE commitments on monitoring and reporting of hate crimes.
- Participating States, law enforcement agencies in particular, should provide protection to Jewish communities and guarantee their freedom of religion or belief.
- Participating States should assess the security needs of Jewish communities and provide financial support to meet their security costs.
- Participating States should set up mechanisms of co-operation and communication between authorities and Jewish communities, including at the local level, and assist Jewish communities in developing and implementing emergency plans.
- Participating States, civil servants and law enforcement in particular, should build trust with Jewish communities through regular consultations, by exchanging information about challenges and threats and by informing each other how they operate.
- Participating States should co-operate with Jewish communities in the context of special events and assemblies that may pose a security challenge to Jewish communities.
- Participating States should co-operate with Jewish communities in managing the impact of major incidents and send messages of reassurance to affected communities.
- Participating States should co-operate with Jewish communities in sharing, checking and collecting data on hate crimes.
- Participating States should ensure that the security sector receives adequate training to identify threats and recognize hate crimes.
- Participating States should raise awareness on anti-Semitism to ensure that the wider public understands that Jewish communities are in no way more legitimate targets than other groups.
- Participating States should co-operate with each other and agree on government responsibilities in the area of providing for the security needs of Jewish and other communities.
- Participating States should prevent and combat anti-Semitic prejudices through education.
- Participating States should recognize that monitoring and countering anti-Semitism on and off the Internet is part and parcel of community security, and as such support the work of civil society in this area.

- Participating States should address anti-Semitism through a comprehensive approach, involving law enforcement, educators and civil society.

Recommendations to the OSCE, its institutions and field operations, as well as other inter-governmental organizations:

- The OSCE should support participating States in the implementation of their obligations to provide for the security of Jewish communities, especially in participating States where this is not the case.
- Inter-governmental organizations should adopt a unified approach in the area of hate crime data collection.

Recommendations to civil society:

- Jewish communities should raise awareness among government officials about their security concerns, including by inviting government officials to come and meet the community.
- Jewish communities should assist governments by collecting and sharing data on anti-Semitic incidents and thus increase the level of trust.
- Jewish communities should build coalitions with other communities and jointly present hate crime data.
- Jewish communities should co-operate with governments in setting up emergency plans and bodies.
- Jewish communities should install a security officer, develop a security strategy and generally be prepared for crisis situations.
- Jewish communities should raise awareness among their members about security issues, including through trainings, publications and emergency exercises.
- Jewish communities should find partners, including among other local minorities that can assist them in advocating for the need to address their security needs.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Meeting Agenda



**Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities in the OSCE region:
Challenges and Good Practices
13 June 2013
Berlin Congress Center
Annotated Agenda**

In recent years, verbal assaults and violent, including deadly, attacks motivated by anti-Semitism have become a serious issue of concern for public officials, law enforcement, civil society and Jewish communities all across the OSCE region. Jewish people, including community leaders, observant Jews and schoolchildren, are the victims of such attacks, while community buildings, schools, synagogues and cemeteries are also targeted in hate-motivated incidents. OSCE participating States agree that anti-Semitic incidents and crimes are a challenge to social cohesion and security. Such incidents violate core values of tolerance, mutual respect and understanding in OSCE societies. They pose a serious danger to the security of Jewish communities and threaten to create long-lasting perceptions of isolation, exclusion and fear, especially among the young. Addressing the security of Jewish communities by identifying key needs and challenges, developing recommendations for government intervention, building partnerships and exchanging good practices is thus of vital importance to combating anti-Semitism in the OSCE region.

Through Ministerial Council Decisions adopted in Maastricht 2003 (MC Decision 4/03), Sofia 2004 (PC Decision 607, endorsed by and annexed to MC Decision 12/04), Ljubljana 2005 (MC Decision 10/05), Brussels 2006 (MC Decision 13/06) and Athens 2009 (MC Decision 9/09), OSCE participating States have committed themselves to combating anti-Semitic hate crimes, with ODIHR assisting governments through capacity-building programs in the area of law enforcement and legislation. Governments have also acknowledged the need to “take appropriate measures to encourage victims to report hate crimes” (MC Decision 9/09) and have underlined the “instrumental role” (MC Decision 9/09) political representatives can play in spearheading the fight against intolerance. While identifying key areas of intervention for governments, participating States have also underscored the significance of “effective partnerships and strengthened dialogue and co-operation between civil society and state authorities in the sphere of (...) combating intolerance, including by establishing local, regional

or national consultation mechanisms where appropriate” (MC Decision 13/06). The Ministerial Council Decisions adopted in Brussels 2006 (MC Decision 13/06), Madrid 2007 (MC Decision 10/07) and Athens 2009 (MC Decision 9/09) make clear that there is consensus among OSCE participating States that civil society can contribute to the fight against hate crimes motivated by anti-Semitism and other biases.

This conference sets out to build on existing commitments by offering a forum in which government officials, law enforcement practitioners, civil society organizations and Jewish community representatives can take stock and explore challenges and good practices with regard to the security of Jewish communities. The European Jewish Congress has supported the participation of select Jewish community leaders in the conference.

The conference will:

- Survey the security of Jewish communities in the OSCE region with the aim of identifying key challenges;
- Discuss the role of governments in this area and present good practices of co-operation between state authorities and Jewish communities;
- Encourage confidence-building measures between Jewish communities, governments and civil society within the framework of the OSCE.

08:30-09:00 Registration

09:00-09:30 Opening Session

Rabbi Andrew Baker, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism

Mr. Thomas E. Schultze, Head of Division, OSCE, Council of Europe, Federal Foreign Office, Germany

Ms. Floriane Hohenberg, Head of the Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

Dr. Ariel Muzicant, Vice President for Security and Crisis Management, European Jewish Congress

Mr. Stephan J. Kramer, Secretary General, Central Council of Jews in Germany

09:30-11:00 Session I: Giving voice to concerns and identifying major challenges to the security of Jewish communities

The first session will seek to identify the security challenges faced by Jewish communities. It is an opportunity to give voice to concerns, share experiences and express needs with regard to

this issue. While engaging in religious and communal activities, investing in schools and other centers of learning and practicing cultural traditions, Jewish communities play an active role in the public life of societies in the OSCE region. At the same time, the day-to-day activities of Jewish communities are regularly affected and endangered by manifestations of anti-Semitism. Vandalism of Jewish cemeteries, synagogues and Holocaust memorials; verbal and physical assaults on Jewish individuals; (threats of) violent and deadly attacks against religious leaders and others have recently highlighted the vulnerability of Jewish communities. As a result, Jewish people may not feel safe to follow their religious practice, celebrate their holidays and reveal their Jewish identity, with parents fearing that their children are in danger on their way to school.

The session also aims at recognizing the comprehensive and costly security measures that Jewish communities have had to take in order to protect community centres, schools and religious sites. The inordinate costs incurred for these measures often present Jewish communities with the dilemma of having to choose between adequate security and essential religious and communal services for their members. Security measures also bring to the fore a number of other challenges: Security measures may, for example, have an impact on how Jewish communities are perceived by others. Security checks and other safety instruments may also make it more difficult to reach out to other communities, give visibility to the core activities of Jewish communities and maintain an open and welcoming climate. Furthermore, educators, community leaders and parents alike may wonder how best to balance the needs of the young generation alongside the security measures that need to be put in place. One of the challenges encountered in this regard is to protect children and other community members from being emotionally affected by security threats and measures. Discussions will therefore also focus on the financial, practical and psychological implications of recent challenges to the security of Jewish communities.

Questions to be discussed

- What are the main challenges to the security of Jewish communities in the OSCE region?
- In what ways have community buildings, Jewish symbols and representatives been targeted in attacks motivated by anti-Semitism in recent years?
- What are the security needs of Jewish communities? Which measures have been put in place by Jewish communities? What effect do such security measures have on the life of Jewish communities?
- What is the impact of security threats and hate-motivated incidents on Jewish communities and individuals? To what extent do security threats endanger the core functions of religious, educational and other community institutions?

Panelists: **Dr. Ariel Muzicant**, Vice President for Security and Crisis Management, European Jewish Congress

Mr. Jonas Zolkén, Regional Director for Sweden, Nordic Jewish Security Council, Sweden

Mr. Olexandr Feldman, President of Ukrainian Jewish Committee, Member of Parliament

Mr. Benjamin Albalas, President of the Athens Jewish Community, Greece

Moderator: **Dr. Sylke Tempel**, Editor-in-Chief, *Internationale Politik*, Germany

11:00-11:30 Coffee Break

11:30-12:00 Address by **H.E. Dr. Hans-Peter Friedrich**, Federal Minister of the Interior, Germany

12:00-13:00 Session II: Identifying effective state responses to meet the security needs of Jewish communities

This session explores the role of the state in effectively addressing challenges to the security of Jewish communities. The state plays a vital role in the protection of Jewish communities and in responding to violent attacks motivated by anti-Semitism. States are obligated under international human rights law to protect the right to life and physical integrity of all those within their jurisdiction, which includes an obligation to identify and punish those responsible for attacks on (members of) Jewish communities. The state is also under an obligation, where sufficiently specific information about possible attacks is available, to take reasonable and adequate steps to prevent such attacks from occurring. If they fail to take such measures, their obligation to protect the freedom of religion or belief may also be engaged. In this sense, the security of Jewish communities should not be seen solely as a responsibility of Jewish communities themselves, but rather as a core state function.

In some OSCE participating States, political representatives have taken the lead and given voice to the security needs and concerns of Jewish communities. Parliamentarians have, for example, advocated that governments assist Jewish communities with the financial burdens imposed on them due to the comprehensive security provisions that need to be set in place. Furthermore, there are also many effective partnerships between state, notably law enforcement authorities and Jewish communities that reveal how mechanisms of co-operation and coordination as well as confidence-building measures can be used so as to effectively address the security needs of Jewish communities. Rather than isolating Jewish communities, such mechanisms may help to include community organizations in broad social coalitions against hate and intolerance. The purpose of this session is to discuss the role of governments with regard to the security of Jewish communities, to share good examples of government intervention and to recommend how co-operation between Jewish communities and governments could be intensified.

Questions to be discussed

- What role do governments play in developing effective responses to the security needs of Jewish communities? What are government obligations in this regard?
- What political mechanisms are in place to give voice to and recognize the security concerns of Jewish communities? What is the role of political representatives in helping to protect Jewish communities?
- How do governments and Jewish communities co-operate in identifying and addressing security threats? How could this co-operation be deepened, improved and intensified? What is the role of law enforcement agencies?

Panelists: **Mr. William F. Flynn**, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, United States of America and **Mr. Paul G. Goldenberg**, National Director, Secure Communities Network, United States of America

Ms. Katařina Flaigová Vronská, Director General, Section of International Relations, Strategies and Conceptions, Ministry of Interior, Czech Republic and

Dr. Tomáš Kraus, Executive Director, Federation of Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic

Moderator: **Ms. Deidre Berger**, Director, AJC Berlin Ramer Institute for German Jewish-Relations

13:00-14:00 Lunch and coffee break

13:15-13:45 Press conference

14:00-15:00 Session II (*continued*)

Colonel Xavier Denis, National Institute for Higher Studies in Security and Justice, France and **Mr. Ron Azogui**, Director, Jewish Community Security Service, France

Ms. Sally Sealey, Senior Policy Adviser, Department for Communities and Local Government, United Kingdom and **Mr. David Rich**, Deputy Director of Communications, Community Security Trust, United Kingdom

Moderator: **Ms. Deidre Berger**, Director, AJC Berlin Ramer Institute for German Jewish-Relations

15:00-16:30 Session III: Increasing the capacity of community organizations on security issues

While the role of governments and political representatives in addressing the security concerns of Jewish communities is critical, Jewish community organizations and civil society can also make a significant contribution to dealing with some of the challenges in this area. In many ways, community organizations can serve as a bridge between state authorities and the community members affected by security threats – they can actively support state interventions in this area, especially by helping local authorities and police identify where the security challenges are. Many community organizations have set up comprehensive data collection mechanisms and present their findings on anti-Semitic incidents in reports that are highlighted and referenced in ODIHR's annual publication, *Hate Crimes in the OSCE Region – Incidents and Responses*. These reports prepared by communities and civil society may not only assist Government efforts to identify the security needs of Jewish communities – they are also instrumental in raising awareness on the security concerns of Jewish communities to the wider public. In addition to raising awareness, community organizations can also play a vital role in building coalitions against hate by co-operating with local authorities, civil society and other communities.

Apart from building bridges between state authorities and civil society, community organizations play a critical role within their communities. Community organizations can increase the capacity of their respective communities to respond to and prevent anti-Semitic attacks. Community organizations all across the OSCE region have developed training and awareness-raising tools to provide community members with the skills necessary to identify and respond to security threats and to cope with security measures. Civil society and

community organizations also play a vital role when it comes to lending support to the victims of anti-Semitic attacks, for example, by empowering them to report incidents and by helping them to cope with an anti-Semitic attack. This session aims at presenting some of the good practices that show how community organizations can support the fight against anti-Semitic threats. Its purpose is also to identify in which areas the capacity of community and non-governmental organizations can be increased. Participants from different parts of the OSCE region are encouraged to present their tools and experiences.

Questions to be discussed

- How can community organizations assist governments in their efforts to identify and address the security needs of Jewish communities? What is the role of data collection in this regard?
- How can community organizations help their community members to cope with security threats and security measures? What can communities do to effectively respond to anti-Semitic attacks?
- In what ways can community organizations increase their capacity on security issues? How can they intensify co-operation with state authorities and civil society, including at the local level?

Panelists: **Ms. Gabriela Jirásková**, Security and Crisis Center Manager, European Jewish Congress

Mr. Solomon Bali, President, B'nai Brith, Bulgaria

Mr. Gadi Fischman, Chairman of the Security Council, Jewish Community of Vienna, Austria

Moderator: **Ms. Floriane Hohenberg**, Head of the Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

16:30-16:45 Coffee Break

16:45-17:15 Closing remarks

H.E. Mr. Ira Forman, Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, United States Department of State

Rabbi Andrew Baker, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism

17:30-19:00 Reception

hosted by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

Address by **Dr. Mario Silva**, Chair of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance

Address by **Ms. Deidre Berger**, Director, American Jewish Committee Berlin
Ramer Institute for German Jewish-Relations

Annex II: Short Biographies for Moderators and Speakers

OPENING SESSION

Mr. Thomas E. Schultze, Head of Division, OSCE, Council of Europe, Federal Foreign Office, Germany

Mr. Schultze was appointed as Head of Division OSCE, Council of Europe at the Federal Foreign Office in 2012. He entered the Foreign Service of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1993, was deployed to diplomatic missions in Riyadh, Istanbul and Kunduz (Afghanistan) and returned to Turkey as Counsellor and Head of the Legal and Consular Department of the German Embassy in Ankara in 2009-2012. In the Ministry, Mr. Schultze served as Desk Officer for public relations in the Minister's Office and Head of the Visitors Center (2001-2004) and as Head of Unit for Council of Europe (2007-2009). He graduated in law with the Second State Examination and holds a Master's degree in Public Administration Science from the University of Speyer.

Ms. Floriane Hohenberg, Head of the Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

Ms. Hohenberg has been working for ODIHR since 2005. She has served as the Head of the Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department since 2009. From 2000 until 2004 she was the Head of the Representation in Germany of the French Commission for the Victims of Spoliation Resulting from the Anti-Semitic Legislation in Force during the Occupation. Ms. Hohenberg co-authored a study commissioned by the French government on the extent of the confiscation of Jewish assets in France during World War II which was published in 1999.

Dr. Ariel Muzicant, Vice President for Security and Crisis Management, European Jewish Congress (EJC)

Dr. Ariel Muzicant was a member of the EJC Executive from 1998 to 2006 and has been a member again since 2012, serving several years as Vice President. He has been involved in Jewish life in Vienna for more than four decades in a large number of functions and institutions, including President Jewish Students, Founder and President (1979-1995) at the Jewish School in Vienna; President of B'nai B'rith-ZPC Lodge (1996-1998), Vice President (1981-1998) and President (1998-2012) of the Jewish Community of Vienna and Austria (IKG). Since 2012, Dr. Muzicant has been President of Keren Hajessod/UJA-Austria and Honorary President of IKG. Holding a Ph.D. degree in medicine from the University of Vienna, in the late 1970s, Dr. Muzicant took over his family's real estate company, Columbus-Immobilien, which under his chairmanship became one of the largest real estate consultant and broker agencies in Vienna and a partner of Colliers International Property Consultants.

Mr. Stephen J. Kramer, Secretary General, Central Council of Jews in Germany

Mr. Kramer has been Secretary General of the Central Council of Jews in Germany since April 2004 and heads the office of the European Jewish Congress in Berlin. He is a member of the Board of Governors, World Jewish Congress. At the Central Council of Jews in Germany he served as Executive Director (2000-2004) and as personal assistant to the Secretary General,

Mr. Ignatz Bubis (1998-2000). Prior to joining the Council, Mr. Kramer worked for five years in the Frankfurt office of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany as a press spokesman and advisor for public and government relations and liaison to the New York headquarters. He also worked as a consultant for the existing individual compensation funds and the slave labour compensation program for the Central and Eastern European Compensation Fund of the Claims Conference, the Compensation Treuhand Ltd. (non-profit company under German law for handling compensation payments to Jewish Auschwitz survivors), and as chief of staff to three members of the German Bundestag. Mr. Kramer has headed a consulting firm specializing in both public and government affairs, political lobbying and economic affairs. He has been involved in a large number of public functions in Germany and Europe for many years, among others on the International Advisory Committee for Holocaust Memorial in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Mr. Kramer studied law and economics.

Rabbi Andrew Baker, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism

Rabbi Baker is Director of International Jewish Affairs for the American Jewish Committee (AJC). In January 2009 he was appointed Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in Office on Combating Anti-Semitism. He has played an active role in confronting the legacy of the Holocaust. Rabbi Baker is a Vice President of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany, the Jewish umbrella organization working on restitution issues. In 2003 he was awarded the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit (First Class) by the President of Germany for his work in German-Jewish relations. He was a member of Government Commissions in both the Czech Republic and Slovakia that were established to address the claims of Holocaust Victims. He was a founding member of the National Historical Commission of Lithuania and involved in restitution negotiations there. In 2006 the President of Lithuania presented him with the Officer's Cross of Merit for his work. For similar work he was awarded the Order of the Three Stars by the President of Latvia in 2007. He helped the Romanian Government establish a national commission to examine its Holocaust history and served as one of its founding members. For this work he was awarded the National Order of Merit (Commander) by the President of Romania in 2009. Rabbi Baker directed AJC efforts in the development and construction of the Belzec Memorial and Museum, a joint project of the AJC and the Polish Government on the site of the former Nazi death camp in Southeastern Poland. In May 2006 he was appointed by the Prime Minister of Poland to a six-year term on the International Auschwitz Council, the official governmental body that oversees the work of the Auschwitz State Museum. Rabbi Baker has served as President of the Washington Board of Rabbis, President of the Interfaith Conference of Washington and Commissioner on the District of Columbia Human Rights Commission. Rabbi Baker received a B.A. from Wesleyan University and a Master's Degree and Rabbinic Ordination from Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in New York City.

SESSION I: Giving voice to concerns and identifying major challenges to the security of Jewish communities

Dr. Ariel Muzicant, Vice President for Security and Crisis Management, European Jewish Congress

Please see page 22.

Mr. Jonas Zolkén, Regional Director for Sweden, Nordic Jewish Security Council, Sweden

Mr. Zolkén is the Chief Security Officer at the Jewish Community in Stockholm. With more than a decade of experience in the field of security and counter-terrorism, he has become a leading figure in the Swedish security community. As a recognized authority on crisis management, Mr. Zolkén was one of the founders of Noah's Ark in 2010 – a community crisis management project established in response to a heightened security concern among the Nordic Jewish leadership on how to handle a crisis, which became a great success and is being implemented recently in numerous communities around the world. Mr. Zolkén serves on the board of the Nordic Jewish Security Council and is the Regional Director of Sweden. Parallel to his work he is deepening his knowledge and expertise at the Swedish National Defense College in Stockholm on terrorism and asymmetric threats.

Mr. Olexandr Feldman, President of Ukrainian Jewish Committee, Member of Parliament

Mr. Feldman is a Member of the Ukrainian Parliament and the President of the Ukrainian Jewish Committee. He is the founder of the Institute of Human Rights and Prevention of Extremism and Xenophobia and the Chairman of the Ukraine-Israel Parliamentarian Group. Mr. Feldman founded the Kiev Interfaith Forum. He is the Chairman of the Association of National Minorities of Ukraine and the Vice-President of the International Council of Jewish Parliamentarians. Mr. Feldman is a graduate of Kharkiv State University.

Dr. Benjamin Albalas, President of the Athens Jewish Community, Greece

Dr. Albalas has served for many years in a large number of functions and institutions in the Jewish community of Greece, including his most recent positions as President of the Jewish Community of Athens, General Secretary of the Jewish Museum of Greece and Vice President of the Jewish Community of Rhodes. He was also President of the Jewish Community of Athens for two terms and Vice President of the Central Board of the Jewish Communities in Greece. On the international level, he is a Member of the Board of the European Council of Jewish Communities (ECJC). Dr. Albalas graduated from the Veterinary School of the University of Thessaloniki and finished post-graduate studies in England and Canada. Having been in practice for many years, he retired recently. He was President of many national and European Veterinary Associations and until today is President of the Hellenic Companion Animal Veterinary Society.

Dr. Sylke Tempel, Editor-in-Chief, *Internationale Politik*, Germany

Dr. Tempel has been Editor-in-Chief of the bi-monthly foreign policy magazine *Internationale Politik* at the German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) since 2008. She is a lecturer at the Stanford Study Center Berlin and visiting professor at Stanford University. Dr. Tempel has

worked as a Middle East correspondent for various German language magazines and newspapers. She holds a Ph.D. in history. Among her recent publications are: "Israel. Reise durch ein altes, neues Land" (Israel, Journey through an Old New Land, 2008) and "Freya von Moltke. A Biography" (2011).

ADDRESS

H.E. Dr. Hans-Peter Friedrich, Minister of the Interior, Germany

Dr. Friedrich was appointed Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany in 2011. He has been a member of the Bundestag (federal Parliament) for the Christian Social Union (CSU) since 1998, and has served as a Deputy Chair of the Bundestag Committee of Inquiry into Party Donations (2002-2005), a Deputy Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU)/CSU parliamentary group in the Bundestag (2005-2009), and the Chairman of the group of CSU parliamentarians in the German Bundestag (2009-2011) and in other parliamentary positions. Prior to his election to the federal Parliament, Dr. Friedrich worked for federal institutions, including a secondment to the German Embassy in Washington, D.C. (1990-1991), and for the CDU/CSU parliamentary group in the Bundestag and CSU Member of Parliament Michael Glos (1991-1998). He studied economics and law, graduated in law with the Second State Examination and holds a Ph.D. degree (LLD) from the University of Hagen.

SESSION II: Identifying effective state responses to meet the security needs of Jewish communities

Mr. William F. Flynn, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, United States of America

Mr. Flynn was designated Deputy Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Office of Infrastructure Protection in November 2010. He is responsible for supporting the Assistant Secretary in leading the coordinated national effort to reduce risk to the nation's critical infrastructure posed by acts of terrorism, and increasing the nation's preparedness, timely response, and rapid recovery in the event of attack, natural disaster, or other emergency. Having been a member of the Senior Executive Service since 2005, Mr. Flynn has developed several major and successful security programs in support of law enforcement and private sector security. He is a highly decorated member of the Homeland Security Intelligence Council, the Counterterrorism Advisory Board, co-chair of the Special Events Working Group and a board member of the Terrorist Device Analytical Center. Mr. Flynn, a retired Captain with over 37 years of active duty and reserve experience in the U.S. Navy, joined the Federal Government in 2004 after 24 years with the New York City Police Department. On September 11, 2001, he was on duty and responded to the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center. In the months following the attack, he was in charge of the collection and custody of recovered evidence and property, the biometric identification of recovered victims, the deployment of emergency response equipment, and security for emergency services critical infrastructure. Mr. Flynn holds a B.A. degree in Criminal Justice from St. John's University and a Master's degree in Organizational Psychology from Columbia University.

Mr. Paul G. Goldenberg, National Director, Secure Communities Network, United States of America

Mr. Goldenberg acts as adviser to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and was appointed by Secretary Janet Napolitano as Vice-Chair of the Homeland Security Advisory

Council's Faith-Based Security and Communications Advisory Committee. He was also appointed as a member of the Homeland Security Council's Countering Violent Extremism Working Group. He has also been serving as National Director of the Secure Community Network (SCN) at the American Jewish Committee since 2004. SCN is the first full-time homeland security effort dedicated to monitoring threats against the American Jewish Community and has been recognized as the official national model for DHS community outreach efforts. Since 2002 Mr. Goldenberg has been at the forefront of international efforts to combat anti-Semitism in working with foreign governments and with the U.S. Congress and Administration. He led the nation's first full-time State Attorney General's Hate Crimes Division. Mr. Goldenberg was a consultant to ODIHR for its project on training for law enforcement on hate crime in 2005-2006. Mr. Goldenberg built a distinguished career as a highly decorated criminal justice executive with extensive and broad-based experience in a wide variety of high profile and politically sensitive government and NGO environments. He played a key role in setting domestic and international policy for the legislation and investigation of hate crimes and counter-terrorism and is well known for his record of resolving numerous high profile and confidential matters for governments and international human rights organizations. Mr. Goldenberg has spoken globally on the subject of counter terrorism, conflict resolution and related issues at many national institutions and international meetings and wrote on these issues for numerous publications.

Ms. Katařina Flaigová Vronská, Director General, Section of International Relations, Strategies and Conceptions, Ministry of Interior, Czech Republic

Ms. Flaigová Vronská is Director General of the Section of International Relations, Strategies and Conceptions at the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic. She holds a Master's degree in political science. Since 2001 she has been working at the Ministry of Interior and the Police Presidium on various positions as a Senior Law Expert in Security Policy Department, Head of the European Union and Schengen Department and Director of the European Union Department. During her career at the Ministry of Interior, Ms. Flaigová Vronská has been engaged particularly in European Union policy, issues of security policy and international relations, and has represented the Czech Republic at various European Union and other international forums.

Dr. Tomáš Kraus, Executive Director, Federation of Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic

Dr. Kraus joined the Federation of Jewish Communities to help revitalizing the life of Czech Jewish community after the "Velvet Revolution" in 1990, and was appointed Executive Director of the Federation only one year later. In this position he has been rebuilding the whole infrastructure of Czech Jewish Communities, been in charge of legislation and by-laws, created the position of the Federation vis-à-vis the Czech authorities as well as international Jewish organizations and other entities. He also negotiated for the return of Jewish property and for compensation for Holocaust survivors, among others realizing the return of the Jewish Museum in Prague in 1994. Dr. Kraus was one of the initiators of the 2009 Holocaust Era Assets Conference under the Czech European Union Presidency and was appointed the Supervisory board chair of the European Shoah Legacy Institute that was established as a result of this conference. For many years he was cooperating also with the Center for Documentation of

Expropriation of Victims of the Second World War, where he became the Chairman of the Board of Directors in January 2012. Dr. Kraus served for several terms as the President of B'nai B'rith Prague Renaissance Lodge and also as the President of Czech Society of Christians and Jews. He was a member of the Executive of the European Council of Jewish Communities. In addition, as an executive member of the European Jewish Congress, he was elected Vice President in 2009. In that same year he was also elected Vice-President of the World Jewish Congress. After graduating in law at the Charles University Prague, Dr. Kraus worked for the Czech national record company Supraphon.

Colonel Xavier Denis, National Institute for Higher Studies in Security and Justice, France

Colonel Denis graduated from the Saint-Cyr Military Academy. Colonel Denis spent most of his career working with the Gendarmerie where he was successively assigned to operational command positions and staff functions. Along with these positions, he took part in many international missions, such as UN observer in Western Sahara, advisor (Fighting Crime and Corruption) to the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina and advisor to the French Ambassador to the OSCE. In this assignment, Colonel Denis was in charge of non-military security issues, with a specific focus on hate crime. Since June 2010, Colonel Denis has been Head of the Studies and Research Department within the French National Institute for Higher Studies in Security and Justice where he initiated projects to combat hate crime.

Mr. Ron Azogui, Director, Jewish Community Security Service, France

Mr. Azogui is the Director of the Jewish Community Security Service in France.

Ms. Sally Sealey, Senior Policy Adviser, Department for Communities and Local Government, United Kingdom

Ms. Sealey is a senior policy advisor on tackling hate crime and all other forms of hatred and intolerance at the Department of Communities and Local Government – a department in the government of the United Kingdom responsible for preventing hate crime. Prior to this Ms. Sealey held a number of posts in South Africa including as an amnesty investigator for the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission and head of community policing in one of South Africa's key provinces, Gauteng, in the first post-apartheid government. During apartheid Ms. Sealey worked for the Independent Board of Inquiry which was formed by the trade union movement and churches to investigate post-judicial executions and torture by the South African police and security apparatus.

Mr. David Rich, Deputy Director of Communications, Community Security Trust, United Kingdom

Mr. Rich is Deputy Director of Communications at the Community Security Trust (CST), which provides security advice and assistance to the Jewish community in the United Kingdom and represents British Jewry to police, government and media on Anti-Semitism and Jewish security. Mr. Rich is CST's lead analyst of Anti-Semitic hate crimes and the author of CST's annual *Antisemitic Incidents Report*. He is also a Research Student Associate at the Pears Institute for the Study of Antisemitism, Birkbeck College, University of London, where he is studying for his Ph.D.

Ms. Deidre Berger, Director, American Jewish Committee Berlin, Ramer Institute for German Jewish-Relations

Ms. Berger has served as Director of the American Jewish Committee (AJC) Berlin, Lawrence and Lee Ramer Institute for German-Jewish Relations since 2000. Before assuming this position, Ms. Berger worked for 15 years as a Germany-based foreign correspondent, reporting for the American public radio network, National Public Radio and for Germany's international television and radio broadcaster Deutsche Welle. Ms. Berger is a member of the boards of Action Reconciliation / Service for Peace, the International Youth Center in Oswiecim, House of

the Wannsee Conference in Berlin, Global Bridges e.V., and the Society for Christian-Jewish Cooperation. She frequently lectures in Germany, Europe and the U.S. and writes on European security affairs, German-Jewish relations, issues of extremism and the promotion of democracy.

SESSION III: Increasing the capacity of community organizations on security issues

Ms. Gabriela Jirásková, Security and Crisis Center Manager, European Jewish Congress

Ms. Jirásková was recruited by the Security and Crisis Center at the European Jewish Congress (EJC) in recent times to prepare and implement crisis plans for the Jewish communities in Europe, to train project managers from various communities as well as to assist in potential crisis situations in any European community. Before joining the EJC, Ms. Jirásková worked for the Jewish community in Prague as a security analyst. She was a member of the team that was responsible for the preparation and implementation of a crisis plan in the Prague Jewish Community in 2012. Ms. Jirásková holds a B.A. in Political Science and International Relations from Charles University in Prague and a Master's degree in Diplomacy and Conflict Studies from the Interdisciplinary Center, Herzliya.

Mr. Solomon Bali, President, B'nai Brith, Bulgaria

Having been a member of B'nai Brith Bulgaria since 1992, Mr. Bali was elected President of the organization in 2011. Since 2005 he has also been coordinator of the group for combating Anti-Semitism and Xenophobia at the B'nai Brith Carmel Lodge, of which he was a board member in 2006-2010. Other involvements of Mr. Bali in Jewish life in Bulgaria include his membership in Organization of the Jews in Bulgaria (OJB) Shalom since 1989, a member of the board of Shalom Sofia (2003-2006), member of the board (1990-1992) and President of the Bulgarian Union of Jewish students and Youth (1992-1994), and coordinator of Maccabi martial art section (1991-1993) Mr. Bali studied at the Technical University in Sofia and at the Bulgarian School of Politics and holds a B.A. in Business Administration from the Open University in the United Kingdom. He is member of the board of the Alumni Club of the Bulgarian School of Politics, where he served as president in 2008-2011.

Mr. Gadi Fischman, Chairman of the Security Council, Jewish Community of Vienna, Austria

Mr. Fischman is the Chairman of the Security Council of the Jewish Community Vienna, which provides security advice and assistance to the Jewish community in Austria and represents the Community to the Ministry of Interior and Police on Jewish security. Mr. Fischman is lead analyst, strategic and operative "decision-maker" on security issues and a member of the Crisis Management of the Jewish Community Vienna.

Ms. Floriane Hohenberg, Head of the Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

Please see page 22.

CLOSING REMARKS

Rabbi Andrew Baker, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism

Please see page 23.

H.E. Mr. Ira Forman, Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, Department of State, United States of America

Mr. Forman was sworn in as Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism on May 20, 2013. Inspired by his parents' values, Mr. Forman has accumulated 30 years of experience in Jewish communal work and public service. Most recently Mr. Forman served as the Jewish Outreach Director for the Obama for America campaign. He served for nearly 15 years as the Executive Director of the National Jewish Democratic Council and spent four years with the American Israel Public Affairs Committee where he worked as Political Director and Legislative Liaison. He has also served on the boards of a number of Jewish non-profits. In the Clinton Administration Mr. Forman was the Director of Congressional Relations for the Office of Personnel Management. Earlier in his career he worked as professional staff of the Public Works and Transportation Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. Throughout his career he has spoken and written extensively on Jewish history and public policy. Mr. Forman co-edited and wrote for the reference book, *Jews In American Politics*. He has written articles on these topics for the *Encyclopedia Judaica*. He also staffed and helped edit the volume, *Democrats and the American Idea* in his role as a Fellow in American Politics and the Economy at the Center for National Policy. Mr. Forman received his B.A. from Harvard University and his M.B.A. from Stanford University's Graduate School of Business.

RECEPTION

Dr. Mario Silva, Chair of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance

Dr. Silva is a legal scholar and a former Canadian politician. Dr. Silva served as a Canadian Member of Parliament from 2004 to 2011. He holds a B.A. in political science from the University of Toronto, a "Certificat de Langue Francaise" from Paris-Sorbonne University, and a Master's degree in International Human Rights Law from University of Oxford. Dr. Silva holds a Ph.D. from the Faculty of Law at the National University of Ireland, Galway. He was appointed to chair the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance in 2013. He also serves as the Honorary Chair of the International Forum of Rights and Security. Dr. Silva chaired the Inquiry panel of the Canadian Parliamentary Coalition to Combat Antisemitism (CPCCA), a multi-partisan group of MPs which has investigated the issue of anti-Semitism. He is a Vice-Chair of the CPCCA's Steering Committee, which organized an international conference on anti-Semitism in Ottawa in 2010.

Ms. Deidre Berger, Director, American Jewish Committee Berlin Ramer Institute for German Jewish-Relations

Please see page 27.

