



Outcomes of the First International conference on Online Antisemitism, 19 April 2016, Jerusalem, Israel.

Preamble

The conference notes that antisemitism is not a Jewish problem; it is a global problem which should be dealt with globally. Furthermore, the conference agrees that antisemitism is a direct threat to Western values and democracy and online antisemitism is a major contributor to contemporary anti-Jewish violence.

The International Network Against Cyber hate (INACH) and the Israeli Students Combating Antisemitism (ISCA), organizers and conveners of the conference, will work together to address these issues in the future, using and promoting the recommendations made by the conference.

The conference, gathered together in Jerusalem, adopted the following recommendations, which are supported by representatives from 21 countries.

Recommendations to National Governments, International and Intergovernmental bodies, NGOs and Internet Industry actors.

The conference calls upon all actors to:

1. Endorse and implement the Working Definition on Antisemitism, which is a guideline for understanding contemporary antisemitism and also the most practical guide for identifying incidents, collecting data, and for supporting the implementation and enforcement of legislation dealing with antisemitism.
2. Establish, identify and develop the capacity of national, regional and local legal units responsible for combating cyberhate/antisemitism, to make stronger use of existing laws to prosecute cyberhate and online antisemitism and to propose to legislatures, consistent with the free speech constraints of each country, enactment of the legal basis for prosecution of cyberhate and online antisemitism where such laws are absent.
3. Promote and support coalition building on an inter-governmental level to apply and enforce existing legislation against Hate Speech.
4. Promote and support coalitions, alliances and partnerships that work on antisemitism and other subjects.
5. Promote and support student-based targeted activism like ISCA (and others).
6. Promote, lobby for and support funding for NGOs and/or student programs like ISCA.

7. Foster, Promote and support awareness-raising programs incorporating core components on antisemitism, hate speech, and the Holocaust targeting many specific audiences including the wider public.
8. Promote and encourage the intertwining of antisemitism and holocaust education, since it is not possible to educate about the Holocaust without talking about antisemitism.
9. Promote and support training on counter-speech.
10. Promote the use humor and irony as powerful weapons in counter-speech, e.g. memes.
11. Address racism in migrant communities and refugee groups by, amongst other measures, education about Holocaust and antisemitism.
12. Make use of positive references of Muslim-Jewish shared common ground using Jewish and Islamic sources.
13. Increase coalition building with the Social Media industry working on shared goals.
14. Request and promote precise definitions and terms of service from social media, e.g. on terrorism and antisemitism, and at the same time urge the social media Industry to condemn terrorist exploitation of their services.
15. Call upon the Internet Industry to uphold and enforce terms of service which preclude hate speech.
16. Encourage the Internet Industry to use technological means to prevent online hate speech, racism, antisemitism.
17. Research those Human Rights organizations and the BDS movement who pervert the universal ideals of human rights by promoting online hatred of Jews.
Research Governmental and EU funding of anti-Israel campaigns and the creation of open guidelines for the funding of human rights organizations that rely on public funds.