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Fra: Janne Laursen [<mailto:JL@jewmus.dk>]
Sendt: 13. marts 2015 11:29

Til: Justitsministeriet

Emne: Dansk Jødisk Museum

Til Justitsminister Mette Frederiksen

Da museet ikke har modtaget noget svar på sit brev af 20. januar 2015 til Ministeren, fremsender vi hermed denne mail, da brevet kan være gået tabt i posten.

Dansk Jødisk Museum er et statsanerkendt museum og en selvejende institution med egen bestyrelse og økonomi. Museet er således ikke en institution under Det Jødiske Samfund i Danmark.

Det er dog ingen hindring for, at trusselsbilledet også omfatter Dansk Jødisk Museum, der havde 36.174 gæster i 2014. Det er vigtigt for museet at gøre Ministeren opmærksom på, at museet er en selvstændig problemstilling, og at dets interesser og sikkerhed ikke varetages af Det Jødiske Samfund i Danmark. Derfor anmoder vi om et møde med henblik på at drøfte de sikkerhedsmæssige implikationer med Ministeren.

På formanden Ivar Samréns og egne vegne vil det naturligvis være os en stor glæde og ære, hvis mødet kunne foregå på museet.

Med venlig hilsen

Janne Laursen

Janne Laursen

Museumsdirektør

Dansk Jødisk Museum

Købmagergade 5, 3. sal - 1150 København K

3311 22 18 - jl@iewmus.dk

www.iewmus.dk

Director

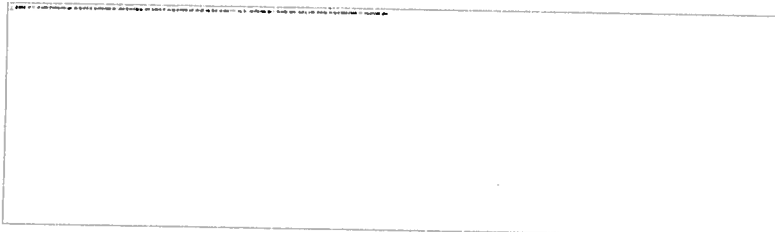
The Danish Jewish Museum

Købmagergade 5, 3. sal - DK-1150 Copenhagen K

+45 3311 22 18 - jl@iewmus.dk

www.iewmus.dk

Klik her for at tilmelde dig Dansk Jødisk Museums elektroniske nyhedsbrev: <http://www.iewmus.dk/nyhedsbrev.asp>



Jmt. mdt.

21 JAN. 2015

Justitsminister Mette Frederiksen
Justitsministeriet
Slotsholmsgade 10
1216 København K

København den 20. januar 2015


Kære Justitsminister Mette Frederiksen

I forbindelse med de seneste begivenheder i Frankrig og Belgien samt debat i dagspressen om særlige sikkerhedsønsker i Det jødiske Samfund i Danmark finder vi det vigtigt at gøre Ministeren opmærksom på Dansk Jødisk Museum. Museet er en selvejende institution og et statsanerkendt museum med egen bestyrelse. Museet har sikkerhedsservice hos Det Kongelige Bibliotek og har haft det siden åbningen i 2004.

Museet evaluerer løbende sikkerheden i samarbejde med Sikringsafdelingen på Det Kongelige Bibliotek og har siden skyderiet på det jødiske museum i Bruxelles i foråret været omfattet af skærpet opmærksomhed.

På formanden Ivar Samréns og egne vegne skulle det naturligvis være en stor glæde og ære at vise Ministeren museet, der ligger på Slotsholmen og er indrettet af den verdenskendte arkitekt Daniel Libeskind.

Med venlig hilsen


Janne Laursen
Museumsdirektør



JUSTITSMINISTERIET

Administrationsafdelingen

Folketinget
Finansudvalget
Christiansborg
1240 København K

Dato: 26. marts 2015
Kontor: Budget- og
planlægningskontoret
Sagsbeh: Andreas Langsted
Sagsnr.: 2015-0031-0043
Dok.: 1552072

Hermed sendes besvarelse af spørgsmål nr. 8 til aktstykke 108, § 11, som
Finansudvalget har stillet til justitsministeren den 25. marts 2015.
Spørgsmålet er stillet efter ønske fra Peter Christensen (V).

Mette Frederiksen

Johan Kristian Legarth

Slotsholmsgade 10
1216 København K.

Telefon 7226 8400
Telefax 3393 3510

www.justitsministeriet.dk
jm@jm.dk

Spørgsmål nr. 8 til aktstykke 108, § 11 fra Folketingets Finansudvalg.

”Vil ministeren redegøre for de undersøgelser og vurderinger, der ligger til grund for, at en sikring af det jødiske samfunds bygninger kan afholdes inden for den afsatte ramme på 20 mio. kr.?”

Svar:

I lyset af blandt andet angrebet mod synagogen i Krystalgade den 14.-15. februar 2015 har PET gennemført en besigtigelse og vurdering af en række bygninger mv., som primært benyttes af det jødiske mindretal i Danmark. PET er på den baggrund fremkommet med en række anbefalinger til forbedring af den fysiske sikkerhed ved de pågældende lokaliteter.

Bygningsstyrelsen har på baggrund af PET's anbefalinger – og i samarbejde med PET – foretaget et umiddelbart skøn over de omkostninger, som anbefalingerne er forbundet med. På denne baggrund ønsker regeringen at afsætte en økonomisk ramme på 20 mio. kr. til at forbedre den fysiske sikkerhed ved de pågældende bygninger mv.

PET's nærmere anbefalinger og vurderinger vil af sikkerhedsmæssige hensyn ikke blive offentliggjort. Det er vurderingen, at samtlige anbefalinger kan gennemføres inden for den økonomiske ramme på 20 mio. kr.



JUSTITSMINISTERIET

Administrationsafdelingen

Folketinget
Finansudvalget
Christiansborg
1240 København K

Dato: 8. april 2015
Kontor: Budget- og
planlægningskontoret
Sagsbeh: Andreas Langsted
Sagsnr.: 2015-0031-0043
Dok.: 1553975

Hermed sendes besvarelse af spørgsmål nr. 16 til aktstykke 108, § 11, som
Finansudvalget har stillet til justitsministeren den 26. marts 2015.
Spørgsmålet er stillet efter ønske fra René Christensen (DF).

Mette Frederiksen

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**Spørgsmål nr. 16 til aktstykke 108, § 11, fra Folketingets
Finansudvalg.**

”Ministeren bedes redegøre for, hvilke trusler det jødiske samfund er udsat for og oplyse, hvem (personkreds, organisationer og lign.) truslerne kommer fra eller hvem det jødiske samfund mest frygter.”

Svar:

Justitsministeriet har til brug for besvarelsen indhentet en udtalelse fra Rigspolitiet, som har oplyst følgende:

”Den politimæssige beskyttelse af Det Jødiske Samfund fastlægges på baggrund af en politi- og sikkerhedsfaglig vurdering og tilpasses løbende i lyset af trusselsbilledet. Det er imidlertid ikke muligt at svare på ovenstående konkrete spørgsmål, da det er klassificerede oplysninger, der danner grundlag for efterretningsbilledet. Hverken PET, der laver trusselsvurderingerne på baggrund af efterretningsbilledet, eller det øvrige politi, der står for udførelsen af det politimæssige tilsyn, har således mulighed for at oplyse herom.”



JUSTITSMINISTERIET

Administrationsafdelingen

Folketinget
Finansudvalget
Christiansborg
1240 København K

Dato: 8. april 2015
Kontor: Budget- og
planlægningskontoret
Sagsbeh: Andreas Langsted
Sagsnr.: 2015-0031-0043
Dok.: 1553978

Hermed sendes besvarelse af spørgsmål nr. 17 til aktstykke 108, § 11, som
Finansudvalget har stillet til justitsministeren den 26. marts 2015.
Spørgsmålet er stillet efter ønske fra René Christensen (DF).

Mette Frederiksen

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**Spørgsmål nr. 17 til aktstykke 108, § 11 fra Folketingets
Finansudvalg.**

”Hvad vil det koste, hvis den nuværende beskyttelse af jødiske institutioner skal vare året ud?”

Svar:

Justitsministeriet har til brug for besvarelsen indhentet en udtalelse fra Rigspolitiet, som har oplyst følgende:

”Københavns Politi har siden skudepisoderne i København den 14.-15. februar haft fast bevogtning af jødiske institutioner i hovedstadsområdet. Bevogtningen varetages ved personaleassistancer fra landets øvrige politikredse.

De aktuelle udgifter forbundet med bevogtningen af de jødiske interesser kan skønsmæssigt opgøres til ca. 11,2 mio. kr. pr. måned. Skønnet baserer sig på den aktuelle fordeling af assistancer til Københavns Politi fra landets øvrige politikredse, hvor der for at minimere udgifter til bl.a. transport og overnatning aktuelt ikke indgår bistand fra de jyske politikredse.

Det bemærkes, at løbende tilpasninger i bevogtningsindsatsen i lyset af den aktuelle trusselvurdering vil have indflydelse på politiets udgifter til bevogtning.

Københavns Politi og PET er i gang med at udarbejde en langsigtet plan for, hvordan den politimæssige indsats fremover skal tilrettelægges, så den i kombination med den i aktstykket foreslåede øgede bygningsmæssige sikkerhed fortsat sikrer trygheden omkring de jødiske institutioner.”



JUSTITSMINISTERIET

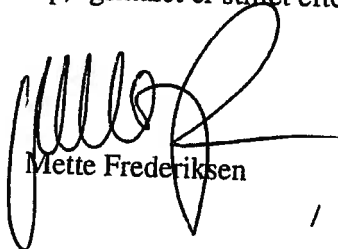
Politi- og Strafferetsafdelingen

Folketinget
Retsudvalget
Christiansborg
1240 København K


Afsendt med
E-Post

Dato: **19 MRS. 2015**
Kontor: Sikkerheds- og Forebyg-
gelseskontoret
Sagsbeh: Yassmina Amadid
Sagsnr.: 2015-0030-2958
Dok.: 1453691

Hermed sendes besvarelse af spørgsmål nr. 344 (Alm. del), som Folketin-
gets Retsudvalg har stillet til justitsministeren den 13. januar 2015.
Spørgsmålet er stillet efter ønske fra Karina Lorentzen Dehnhardt (SF).



Mette Frederiksen



Rikke-Louise Ørum Petersen

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Spørgsmål nr. 344 (Alm. del) fra Folketingets Retsudvalg:

”Vil ministeren redegøre for, hvordan regeringen vil følge op på jødernes appel om mere beskyttelse oven på begivenhederne i Frankrig?”

Svar:

1. Som justitsminister er det min vigtigste opgave at sikre, at befolkningen i Danmark er tryk. Det gælder selvfølgelig også herboende jøder.

Som det forfærdelige angreb i København den 14./15. februar 2015 har været med til at understrege, er Det Jødiske Samfund i Danmark et udsat mindretal, som har behov for – og krav på – særlig beskyttelse.

Jeg har hele tiden taget sikkerheden omkring Det Jødiske Samfund og de jødiske institutioner meget alvorligt. Bl.a. mødtes jeg den 14. januar 2015 med Det Jødiske Samfund for at drøfte deres konkrete bekymringer om sikkerhedssituationen. Det er min opfattelse, at vi havde et konstruktivt møde, og jeg sørgede efter mødet for, at Det Jødiske Samfunds bekymringer blev viderebragt til Politiets Efterretningstjeneste (PET).

Og det siger sig selv, at jeg og myndighederne er maksimalt optagede af sikkerheden for det Det Jødiske Samfund i Danmark.

2. Hvad nærmere angår den politimæssige beskyttelse af Det Jødiske Samfund kan jeg oplyse, at der er en løbende dialog mellem PET og Det Jødiske Samfund vedrørende sikkerheden omkring de jødiske institutioner.

Beskyttelsen fastlægges på baggrund af en politi- og sikkerhedsfaglig vurdering og tilpasses løbende i lyset af trusselsbilledet.

Sikkerheden omkring de jødiske interesser blev øget efter angrebene i Paris, og siden angrebet på Krudttønden i København har der været en markant og synlig politiindsats omkring de jødiske institutioner. Den øgede indsats fortsætter, samtidig med at Københavns Politi og PET arbejder på en langsigtet plan, der skal sikre trygheden omkring de jødiske institutioner.

Hverken PET, der laver trusselsvurderingerne, eller det øvrige politi, der står for udførelsen af det politimæssige tilsyn, kan give nærmere oplysninger om de konkrete sikkerhedsforanstaltninger, da dette ville kunne inde-

bære en risiko for, at sikkerhedsforanstaltningerne kompromitteres.

3. Jeg kan i øvrigt oplyse, at regeringen som led i antiterrorudspillet "Et stærkt værn mod terror" fra februar 2015 bl.a. vil afsætte 100 mio. kr. i år til en styrkelse af politiets beredskab og PET's overvågningsindsats, herunder til beskyttelsen af Det Jødiske samfund.

Derudover vil regeringen også afsætte yderligere midler til forbedring af den fysiske sikkerhed af centrale jødiske lokationer, herunder Carolineskolen og synagogen i Krystalgade. Jeg har derfor i dag anmodet Folketingets Finansudvalg om en ekstraordinær bevilling på 20 mio. kr. til at forbedre den fysiske sikkerhed ved bygninger mv., som primært benyttes af det jødiske mindretal i Danmark.



JUSTITSMINISTERIET

Politi- og Strafferetsafdelingen

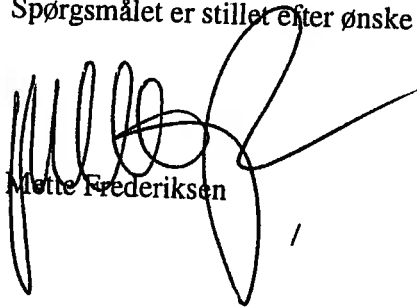
Folketinget
Retsudvalget
Christiansborg
1240 København K

Afsendt med
E-Post


19 MRS. 2015

Dato:
Kontor: Sikkerheds- og Forebyg-
gelseskontoret
Sagsbeh: Yassmina Amadid
Sagsnr.: 2015-0030-2959
Dok.: 1453836

Hermed sendes besvarelse af spørgsmål nr. 345 (Alm. del), som Folketin-
gets Retsudvalg har stillet til justitsministeren den 13. januar 2015.
Spørgsmålet er stillet efter ønske fra Pernille Skipper (EL).



Mette Frederiksen



Rikke-Louise Ørum Petersen

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1216 København K.

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jm@jm.dk

Spørgsmål nr. 345 (Alm. del) fra Folketingets Retsudvalg:

”Ministeren bedes bekræfte, at terrorangreb såsom angrebet på Charlie Hebdo i Paris fører til, at PET revurderer sikkerheden for religiøse mindretal i Danmark, samt foretager de nødvendige skridt for at sikre deres beskyttelse.”

Svar:

Der henvises til den samtidige besvarelse af spørgsmål nr. 344 (Alm. del) fra Folketingets Retsudvalg.



JUSTITSMINISTERIET

Budget- og planlægningskontoret

Dato: 13. marts 2015
Kontor: Budget- og planlægningskontoret
Sagsbeh: Ane Røddik Christensen
Sagsnr.: 2015-0221-0040
Dok.: 1534705

Notits om Bygningsstyrelsens gennemførelse af anbefalinger til forbedring af den fysiske sikkerhed ved jødiske interesser i København

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Justitsministeriet finder det hensigtsmæssigt, hvis Bygningsstyrelsen – i dialog med det jødiske samfund og PET – vil forestå gennemførelsen af PETs anbefalinger om fysisk sikring, således at bevillingen og ansvaret for gennemførelsen tilgår Bygningsstyrelsen. Det helt foreløbige skøn over projektets omfang er, at det vil andrage 15-20 mio.kr.

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JUSTITSMINISTERIET

Politi- og Strafferetsafdelingen

Dato: 04. marts 2015
Kontor: Sikkerheds- og Forebyggelseskontoret
Sagsbeh: Andreas Christensen
Sagsnr.: 2014-1924-0147
Dok.: 1520415

Tidslinje over udvalgt korrespondance omkring sikkerheden for Det Jødiske Samfund siden sommeren 2014

28. juli 2014: Det Jødiske Samfund sender to enslydende breve til daværende justitsminister Karen Hækkerup og ministeren for Børn, Ligestilling, Integration og Sociale Forhold. Det Jødiske Samfunds ønsker om fast posterede politifolk ved jødiske institutioner fremgår ikke af disse breve.

22. august 2014: Det Jødiske Samfund rykker Justitsministeriet for svar på brevet af 28. juli 2014.

2. september 2014: Daværende justitsminister Karen Hækkerup besvarer henvendelsen fra Det Jødiske Samfund med et ministersvar.

9. september 2014: Det Jødiske Samfund sender et nyt brev til daværende justitsminister Karen Hækkerup, hvori der anmodes om fast polititilstedeværelse ved visse jødiske institutioner på særlige kritiske tidspunkter. Som det også fremgår af brevet, er der en løbende dialog mellem henholdsvis Det Jødiske Samfund og PET og Københavns Politi vedrørende sikkerheden omkring de jødiske institutioner. I brevet anføres bl.a., at der efter Det Jødiske Samfunds vurdering ikke kommer til at ske en ændring af politiets indsats, medmindre der kommer en klar udmelding fra justitsministeren.

11. september 2014: Justitsministeriet, Rigspolitiet, Rigsadvokaten og PET mødes på embedsmandsniveau med OSCE-formandskabets tre personlige repræsentanter for tolerance og ikke-diskrimination. På mødet drøftes bl.a. Det Jødiske Samfunds ønske om fast posterede politifolk foran jødiske institutioner på særlige kritiske tidspunkter, herunder de politi-

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taktiske aspekter af en sådan beskyttelsesstrategi. Det bemærkes i den forbindelse, at delegationen dagen forinden har mødtes med bl.a. repræsentanter for Det Jødiske Samfund.

17. september 2014: I forlængelse af brevet af 9. september 2014 fra Det Jødiske Samfund mødes daværende justitsminister Karen Hækkerup med Det Jødiske Samfund, som gør rede for deres bekymringer og ønsker vedrørende politiets beskyttelsesniveau. Justitsministeriet viderebringer efter mødet Det Jødiske Samfunds bekymringer og ønsker til PET.

18. september 2014: Daværende justitsminister Karen Hækkerup er i samråd om sikkerheden for Det Jødiske Samfund. I den forbindelse drøftes spørgsmålet om fast posteret politipersonale ved jødiske institutioner på særlige kritiske tidspunkter igen.

13. januar 2013: Det Jødiske Samfund sender efter angrebene i Paris et brev til justitsministeren, hvori der anmodes om øget polititilstedeværelse ved jødiske institutioner.

14. januar 2015: Justitsministeren mødes med Det Jødiske Samfund.

24. februar 2015: Justitsministeriet modtager et brev om sikkerheden på Carolineskolen, som en række forældre til skolens børn har sendt efter angrebet i København. I brevet anmoder forældrene om fast polititilstedeværelse ved skolen

25. februar 2015: Justitsministeren besvarer brevet fra forældrene på Carolineskolen.

Fra: Michael Brix Hesselager [mib@bygst.dk]
Sendt: 26. marts 2015 09:52
Til: Andreas Langsted
Cc: Trine Vámosi; Thea Lüttichau; Jan Quitzau Rasmussen

[Vi skal dog gøre opmærksom på at Bygningsstyrelsen endnu ikke har haft mulighed for at foretage en fysisk gennemgang af de pågældende lokationer (dette er ved at blive arrangeret). Der er selvsagt heller ikke indhentet tilbud, ligesom der ikke har været dialog med leverandører.]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Fra: Dan Rosenberg Asmussen [<mailto:dra@apotekerforeningen.dk>]
Sendt: 3. marts 2015 13:43
Til: Justitsministeriet
Cc: Alan Melchior; 'Jonas Herzberg Karpantschof'; Jonathan Fischer
Emne: Møde med World Jewish Congress og Det Jødiske Samfund i Danmark
Prioritet: Høj

Kære Justitsminister Mette Frederiksen

På baggrund af terrorangrebet imod synagogen den 15. februar 2015 vil Robert Singer, CEO og vice-præsident for World Jewish Congress, en international organisation der repræsenterer jødiske menigheder i over 100 lande, besøge København onsdag den 11. marts 2015.

På trods af det ekstremt korte varsel, skal jeg forhøre mig om muligheden for et kort møde den 11. marts for at diskutere den nuværende og fremtidige sikkerhedssituation for det jødiske samfund i Danmark.

World Jewish Congress ser – i lighed med Det Jødiske Samfund i Danmark - med stor bekymring på udviklingen i antisemitiske aktiviteter i Europa og Danmark over de sidste par år – hvilket foreløbigt

er kulmineret med terrorangrebet på det jødiske samfund i København.

Robert Singer vil med sit besøg både vise sympati overfor de jødiske menigheder samt opfordre de europæiske regeringer til at forholde sig til den nuværende problemstilling – og ikke mindst opfordre den danske regering til at beskytte deres egne borgeres sikkerhed og ret til at leve et jødisk liv.

Jeg skal beklage det meget korte varsel, men skal samtidig bede Justitsministeren om at prioritere et kort møde.

For god ordens skyld skal jeg oplyse, at en lignende henvendelse er tilgået Statsministeren.

Med venlig hilsen

Dan Rosenberg Asmussen
Formand, Det Jødiske Samfund i Danmark
Mobil 40 15 85 40

Robert Singers CV er vedhæftet denne mail



ROBERT SINGER

BIO

Robert Singer was appointed to the highest professional post as Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President of the World Jewish Congress in May 2013. The World Jewish Congress is the worldwide umbrella organization of all the Jewish communities around the world whose mission is to address the interests and needs of Jews and Jewish communities globally

Prior to this Mr Singer served for 14 years as the Director General and CEO of World ORT, one of the world's largest non-governmental education and training providers. As the organisation's chief professional, he was responsible for directing operational, educational and fundraising activities across five continents, managing the professional staff and liaising with the lay leadership body.

Mr Singer regularly travelled to meet government officials, view ORT's operations, accompany major donors on missions, or to visit and encourage the organisation's fundraising teams and supporters.

Prior to joining World ORT, Robert Singer spent twelve years with the Office of the Prime Minister in Israel in a number of senior posts. From 1993 to 1997, he was Consul and Head of the Prime Minister's North America Mission, dealing with the US government, Congressmen, Senators as well as other bodies on issues relating to the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe, the CIS and the Baltic States. He was also responsible for building links with Jewish communities throughout the United States and Canada.

Robert Singer was born in Ukraine in 1956 and immigrated to Israel at the age of 15 together with his family. He graduated from Tel Aviv University, Israel, in 1976 with a degree in Political Science and History. After graduating, Robert Singer joined the Israel Defence Force (IDF) where he served as an officer for eleven years. Having served as Chief Education Officer of the Southern Command, he left the Army in 1987 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1996 he received the degree of Master of Science in Management Engineering, from the University of Bridgeport, Connecticut, USA.

Robert Singer is married to Anna and they have twin daughters. He is fluent in Hebrew, English, Russian, and Ukrainian.

[REDACTED]

Fra: Martin Bang [<mailto:marban@um.dk>]

Sendt: 5. marts 2015 08:32

Til: Andreas Emil Christensen; Astrid Vind (asvi@sm.dk)

Emne: UNDERHÅNDEN modtaget endelig version af OSCE repræsentanternes rapport

Kære Andreas og Astrid

Hermed den endelige version af rapporten fra de tre repræsentanter som modtaget underhånden fra det (tidligere) schweiziske OSCE formandskab g.d.

Jeg har foretaget en gennemgang, og kan se at der er foretaget mindre justeringer i teksten. Anbefalingerne er dog uændrede i forhold det udkast til rapport vi tidligere har set.

Schweizerne har meddelt, at rapporten forventeligt vil blive offentliggjort i eftermiddag og senest i morgen. Jeg vender tilbage med opdatering herom.

Schweizerne vil blive gjort opmærksom på, at datoen for besøget i Danmark var 10. - 11. september 2014 (og ikke 11. - 12. september som det fremgår i hovedet af rapporten).

Med venlig hilsen

Martin

MARTIN BANG / MARBAN@UM.DK
SENIOR ADVISOR / HUMAN RIGHTS DEPARTMENT
DIREKT +4533920322 / MOBILE +4550775096

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ASIATISK PLADS 2 / DK-1448 KØBENHAVN K
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COUNTRY VISIT: DENMARK
Visit of the OSCE Personal Representatives
Alexey Avtonomov, Rabbi Andrew Baker, Professor Talip Küçükcan
September 11-12, 2014

Danish Institute for International Studies

The Danish Institute for International Studies houses the small staff responsible for Holocaust education and awareness in Denmark. Although the annual “Auschwitz Day” programs started as a national initiative, they now focus primarily on education and are largely undertaken on the municipal level. While the rescue of Danish Jewry during the Holocaust is a rare and remarkable story, those Jews who were unable to flee found themselves deported by the Nazis to the concentration camp in Terezin. This tragic chapter serves as the basis for a new film produced by the Institute. Their programs reach some 6,500 students and 200 teachers annually, with another 300,000 visits to their website.

In 2006, the Institute conducted a study on anti-Semitism in Denmark. While it was determined to be a relatively “marginalized” phenomenon, the study did find present some degree of “unconscious” anti-Semitism. The report also determined that anti-Semitism was an unaddressed problem among immigrants from Arab and Muslim backgrounds. Researchers based this assessment on interviews conducted with teachers and school administrators, which included two predominantly-Muslim schools. Today, they note, there are fifteen such schools, and a new survey is badly needed.

Additional activities in the planning stage at the Institute include one project that focuses on the challenges of teaching about different forms of intolerance in Danish schools. In visits with teachers and students at schools around the country, they sought information on prejudice and the treatment of various minorities. Based on their experience they will prepare material for educators that will provide historical background, discussion material and recommendations designed to engage students on questions of inclusion and exclusion, majority and minority languages, hate speech and discrimination. To illustrate these points, the material will offer examples from four target groups—Jews, Muslims, Roma and LGBT communities.

The total budget for the Auschwitz Day staff at the DIIS is 2.4 million Kroner (about €400,000) which is subject to further budget cuts.

Jewish Community

The Danish Jewish community counts some 2,000-2,500 official members with an additional two or three times that number, all residing primarily in Copenhagen and vicinity. They maintain a community building, the central synagogue, an old age home and a Jewish day

school. There are also independent Chabad and Reform Jewish congregations, for which the community umbrella looks after security. In all there are some thirty-five Jewish organizations and associations active in the country.

In 2011, the Community's security unit set up a monitoring and reporting agency (AKVAH) which works closely with the Nordic Jewish Security Council (NJSC) and issues an annual report on anti-Semitic incidents. These have numbered on average about 40 incidents annually and include physical and verbal attacks as well as Internet postings. AKVAH believes that the actual number of incidents may be higher, since they only record incidents that people report to them. They also note that the vast majority of Danish Jews eschew wearing anything in public that would identify them as Jews, which would also reduce the number of actual incidents that might otherwise occur.

During the summer of 2014 the Jewish School was vandalized. Windows were broken and graffiti was written on the walls saying, "No peace for Gaza. No peace for you Zionist pigs." Parents were nervous about taking their children to the school, and some forty parents now serve as security volunteers.

Concerns about physical security are thus at a heightened level. Community leaders have asked authorities to provide a police presence in front of the Jewish school when parents are dropping off and picking up their children and in front of the synagogue on Saturday mornings when some 200-300 worshippers are present. But so far these specific requests have been rebuffed. Since 2000, the government has provided an average of 2 million DDK (about €270,000) annually to the Jewish community to help with its security needs, with special grants in 2009 and 2013 to implement Danish Security Services' recommendations.

Several other issues were highlighted in our conversations:

On July 25, 2014, several Jewish organizations organized a pro-Israel rally in front of the Parliament in Copenhagen. Shortly after it began, police informed them that they could not guarantee their safety from counter-demonstrators. Thus, they stopped the rally and bused the demonstrators away. Meanwhile anti-Israel demonstrations continued to be organized with no interference by authorities. Jewish community leaders believe this action represented an abridgment of the elemental right to freedom of speech and assembly. [Note: Copenhagen Police report that protecting the demonstrators was never in doubt, but they were persuaded to end early so as to avoid the need for "massive use of force."]

Community leaders also noted that an Imam from Aarhus while visiting Berlin was interviewed on German television, and in that interview called publicly for killing Jews. While police say they are investigating, the Jewish community is pessimistic about charges being filed since the inciting hate speech took place in another country. However, they believe it illustrates the danger that anti-Semitic feelings among Muslims are being stoked by some Muslim religious leaders. [Note: Danish police have referred the case to German authorities.]

As noted, most Jews in Copenhagen avoid wearing identifiable religious garb in public. In order to test the claims that doing so, at least in certain neighborhoods, would subject the wearer to some form of harassment, one radio journalist donned a *kippah* and went walking through town. Barely an hour passed before he was physically attacked. He fended off his attackers by shouting that he was a journalist and not a Jew. In response, in mid-August, some 1,000 people put on *kippot* and other Jewish symbols and marched en masse as an expression of solidarity with the Jewish community.

It was also reported that one left-wing political party called on the government to investigate Danish citizens who may fight in the Israeli Defense Forces in the same way that they are now examining those who have joined the Jihadists fighting for ISIS in Iraq and Syria.

An on-line petition directed at various Danish media sources has also gathered thousands of signatures. The petition maintains that Jewish journalists or journalists married to Jews cannot be objective in their reporting and should therefore be barred from covering events in Israel and the Middle East.

In Denmark, as in a number of other Western and Northern European countries, there have been growing efforts to restrict or ban certain key religious practices. With very little warning Danish authorities instituted a ban on ritual slaughter earlier in the summer. Since the Jewish community today imports kosher meat from Ireland, authorities insisted that this represented no special burden on them. They were told that should they wish to resume the practice of *shechitah* (Jewish ritual slaughter) in the future, they can appeal to the government for a change in the law. By most accounts this ban was instituted to curtail the Muslim practice of slaughtering lambs in temporary abattoirs, which may lack the proper sanitary conditions. However, we were told, existing legislation which requires official permits for these slaughterhouses is sufficient to address these problems, and a total ban is unnecessary.

More troubling are new efforts to secure a ban on the practice of *brit millah* (ritual circumcision), which is being spearheaded by an activist group known as Intact Denmark. The group has launched a public campaign, claiming that infant circumcision poses serious medical complications and psychological trauma. It brought together sympathetic MPs to host a Parliamentary hearing on the subject, with witnesses heavily weighted in favor of a ban. This is a practice that is carried out by nearly all Jews and Muslims, although the number of Jewish circumcisions is far fewer than those in the Muslim community—about 15 versus 2,000 annually. A total ban on circumcision would lead Danish Jews to question their place and future in Denmark. In the meantime, the accompanying discussions on social media, according to Jewish leaders, can frequently turn anti-Semitic.

Muslims in Denmark

It is estimated that Muslims constitute approximately 4 percent (224,000) of the total population of 5.6 million. They are ethnically diverse and concentrated in the largest cities, particularly Copenhagen, Odense, and Aarhus.

Representatives of Muslim NGOs in Denmark indicated that they face a broad set of problems including recognition, equal treatment in education, workforce, employment by the state or private industry, planning permits for building mosques, minarets, religious schools, equal access to health, justice system, provision of halal food and prayer rooms in state buildings and public schools, cemeteries, circumcision rights and rituals, discrimination on the basis of religion, and intelligence probes on Muslims and their institutions.

Muslim NGO representatives underlined the fact that Islam is not officially recognized as a religion by the Danish State. They feel that recognized religions have privileges and advantages when it comes to making claims. Therefore, they would like to see official recognition of Islam as a religion in Denmark, which they think would also contribute to their feeling of security, legitimacy and self-confidence as Danish citizens.

Muslims state that they face discrimination on the job marked based on their ethnic and religious background. They cite that approximately 30 to 40 percent of Muslim youth between the ages of 20 and 24 are without any education or job.

They assert that the ban on ritual slaughter (introduced in 2014) and the possible restriction on circumcision of male children must be considered a violation of freedom of religion in Denmark. [Note: The Government states that, "In Denmark slaughter according to religious rites is allowed with prior stunning." However, most Muslim and all Jewish ritual practice require the animal to be conscious at the time of slaughter, so by mandating prior stunning the religious rites are impossible to perform.]

They point to the lack of prayer facilities in state buildings or public schools as an undue burden since adult Muslims are required to pray five times a day, including during working hours.

They did note that Muslim cemeteries are allowed, provided their institutions are approved as representing a religious community.

Muslims argue that they are treated badly by the police when it comes to identity and driver's license checks and also during stop and search episodes on the streets. They feel that because of their ethnic and religious outlook police often deal with them in an aggressive manner. One example of this discriminatory treatment is that of Ekrem Sahin, a Turkish Muslim who is said to have died while under arrest and in the custody of prison officers.

Muslims complain about the stigmatization and demonization of Islam and their community and the rise of Islamophobia in politics and social life. They feel that the representation and portrayal of Muslims in the media, educational material, popular culture, cinema and literature are very negative, which has consequences on the streets as Muslims become targets of violent attacks. As a result of negative media and political discourse Muslims are increasingly seen as a

security threat. This is further exacerbated by reports that some Danish-born Muslims have joined radical organizations. Such developments lead to the “securitization” of Muslim in Denmark, and sometimes Muslim-looking men are seen as terrorist. One anecdote that illustrates this is the story of a Muslim-looking man on his way to his university exam carrying a computer whose cables were hanging out of its bag. Spotted by a Danish woman on the train, she called the police who appeared instantly on the scene.

Muslim NGO representatives argue that it is not only Muslim individuals but also their institutions that are targeted. They cited two cases involving mosques that were searched by police, leading them to conclude that religious profiling is taking place in Denmark.

They also report that social media has become an uncontrolled vehicle for hate speech and anti-Muslim rhetoric.

Political groups and parties such as the Danish Defense League and the Danish People’s Party with right-wing and racist ideologies frequently use Muslims as scapegoats, making them targets for hate crimes. On that front, Muslims complain that hate crimes based on religion are not monitored and recorded properly. They also state that attacks on veiled Muslim women motivated by religious hatred are either not recorded as such or simply as ordinary incidents.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the overall judicial system, including the police and the prosecution service, courts, prisons and probation service. The Ministry’s principal functions include legislation, data protection, and immigration. Combating hate crimes is one of the key issues on the agenda of the Ministry. Authorities maintain that the protection of minority rights is one of the government’s priorities. At the same time, Denmark has a centuries-old tradition of freedom of expression. It is a challenge to keep the proper balance between these two basic concerns.

Jewish Community Security

Authorities maintain that all anti-Semitic incidents are taken seriously as is the protection of Jewish community institutions. In the aftermath of the recent conflict in Gaza there has been a rise in anti-Jewish sentiment and incidents. However, Denmark has its own approach to security which reflects a tradition of openness and accessibility. This “relaxed approach”, as one official described it, can be seen in the minimal security present outside the Parliament and the Justice Ministry, by way of example. Therefore, they have been averse to stationing armed police in front of the Jewish school or synagogue. However, that does not mean that security is lacking, and police cars routinely circle around these buildings. The Security and Intelligence Service works closely with the Jewish community and provides them with advice and intelligence.

Although little has been publicly announced, the Copenhagen police have taken the vandalism attack on the Jewish school quite seriously. While they do not issue public statements about specific cases, authorities offered assurances that an active investigation is in progress.

Confronting Radical Threats

The government is fully aware of the heightened security risk posed by returning Danish citizens who have joined the Jihadist fighters in Syria and Iraq, who are estimated to number about 100. Although one may not see a visible police presence at airports, train stations, or government buildings that does not mean that serious steps have not been implemented. Police maintain close communication with the Security and Intelligence Service, and a special database has been established with information on returning fighters from Syria and Iraq, although not other extremists.

Authorities readily admit to the problems posed by increased radicalism in Danish society, which this special database in part addresses. An action plan published by the Ministry of Integration at the time of our visit is designed to combat intolerance, extremism and related issues that are high on their current agenda. The action plan should demonstrate that the government has a clear strategy and vision on how to monitor and combat radicalism.

These efforts build on established working relationships with both Muslim and Jewish communities. The Justice Ministry enjoys good relations with many of the country's Imams, enabling them to focus on combating radicalization. There is also a positive record of exchanging information and reporting of hate crimes, which enables the police to be more effective when addressing intolerance against Muslims.

Monitoring and Reporting Hate Crimes and Hate Speech

A special group in the prosecutor's office has overall responsibility for monitoring hate speech, which can be limited or banned based on legislation adopted in 1939. All cases that have been received by the police are examined and a determination is made if charges should be filed. The Ministry also examines hate speech that may come from politicians in the public media. In such situations it has sought the lifting of parliamentary immunity so that charges could be filed, and it is then up to the judge to decide if the law was violated. All verdicts in the area of hate speech are a matter of public record, and they can be accessed on-line.

While civil society representatives maintain that hate crimes are underreported, government authorities take a different view. They acknowledge that there might be some underreporting but maintain that it is within an acceptable range and no different than with other crimes. Also cited was one survey conducted by an independent research professor which showed that the difference between reported and actual hate crimes was minimal.

It was pointed out that victims themselves are often in a state of shock immediately after an assault or a threat and may thus be unable to offer a clear and reasoned account of what took place. Therefore, police are trained in the academy to deal with these special situations and provided with a list of indicators to look for and questions to ask the victims when confronting a

possible hate crime. Today, police officers should be more aware and prepared for recognizing hate crimes. Details are recorded in the crime profiles, and hate crimes are reflected in the reports of both police and prosecutors. This permits the imposition of additional penalties when guilty verdicts are handed down.

Reports prepared by the Ministry describe hate crimes based on race, skin color, nationality, ethnic group, religion and sexual orientation. However, there is no additional disaggregation that would identify crimes committed against Muslims or against Jews. This is not an oversight but rather based on the principle that every religious group has the right to equal protection. There is no tradition of identifying specific religious groups or denominations.

Training

The Ministry takes a comprehensive approach to improving the knowledge of police, judges and prosecutors about hate crimes. It has enumerated a list of special indicators and issued guidelines that explain how hate crimes and hate speech are to be considered as aggravating circumstances. Sometimes the prosecutor's office will work directly with police, guiding them on dealing with hate crimes during interrogations. They also carefully follow the decisions of judges to see if the court decisions make specific reference to hate crime indicators as originally recognized and stated during the police investigation and the prosecution process.

Police officials, together with the Security and Intelligence Service and the Institute on Human Rights, travel to different police districts to introduce their guidelines, list of hate crime indicators, examples of hate crimes and generally train regional police officers in dealing with hate crimes. Last year 250 police officers received this training. Hate crime education has been part of the curriculum of cadets in the police academy since 2012. A handbook on hate crimes developed by the Institute on Human Rights is widely used during the educational process. Cadets in the police academy consider real cases of hate crime and learn how to deal with them on the streets.

MINISTRY OF CHILDREN, GENDER EQUALITY, INTEGRATION AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Ministry allocated approximately 2.6 million EUR in 2012-2015 for initiatives to promote civic citizenship and to combat ethnic discrimination (inter alia, support for municipalities, NGOs and integration councils). According to the Ministry, there is a distinction between existing residents and newcomers. Thus, newcomers should pass the three-year, full-time training program as a key element for integration: language, individual place in the society and individual place in the labor market. The Ministry is also focused on coordinating the government's efforts in employment assistance for immigrants,, integration at schools and prevention of radicalization and extremism. The Ministry has good relations with municipal authorities with regard to the integration policy, as newcomers usually fall under the power of municipal authority upon arrival.

Training

Ministry officials also noted that the government has a broad range of instruments for stopping radicalism, including a special unit within the Ministry focused on the prevention of violence

and intolerance in society. For such purposes, the Ministry closely co-operates with schools, universities, and civil society to follow current trends in society and gain further insight. By monitoring student attendance and behavior, among other matters, they hope to be able to recognize the threats of radicalism to society at an early stage. Police also gain insight through established dialogues with Muslim religious leaders.

LABOR MARKET

There is a particular focus on ensuring that government jobs and positions in the public administration sector are attractive to persons with diverse backgrounds. Since 2005, there has been a target for having a minimum of four percent of the public administration workforce be of an ethnic background other than Danish.

The Agency for the Modernization of Public Administration (Moderniserings-styrelsen) has been monitoring recruitment of persons with ethnic backgrounds other than Danish for government positions. From 2005 to 2012, the percentage of employed immigrants and their descendants from non-Western countries increased from 2 to 3.2 percent of the total number of employees within the state administration. The percentage of newly employed immigrants and their descendants from non-Western countries in 2012 was approximately 6 percent.

The Danish police force has also works actively to recruit persons with ethnic backgrounds other than Danish. The latest initiatives include issuing a leaflet ("Police job – a future for your children?") in eight different languages in order to increase recruitment from minority groups. The leaflet targeted parents in an attempt to remove some of the cultural barriers to becoming a police officer.

Unfortunately, many applicants from ethnic backgrounds other than Danish fail the police recruitment test and drop out of police colleges.

<i>Number of applicants</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012*</i>
Total	2479	1.633	1.038	952
Estimated non-Western background	164	89	74	59
Non-Western background %	6.6	5.5	7.1	6.2

2012* to 30.10.2012

<i>Newly employed</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Total	400	556	95	192
Estimated non-Western background	20	19	2	5
Non-Western background %	5	3.4	2.1	2.6

<i>Drop out of the National Police College</i>				
Employed year	2009	2010	2011	2012

<i>Drop out of the National Police College</i>				
Dropped-out total	10	9	3	2

The National Commissioner's Office has recently participated in a research study conducted by the Danish Institute of Human Rights which focused, inter alia, on possible reasons why applicants from ethnic backgrounds other than Danish fail police recruitment tests at higher rates than ethnic Danes. The National Commissioner's Office will take the findings into account in the adjustment of the police recruitment test.

The Government has been offering preparatory school courses to persons of other ethnic backgrounds who want to train as prison officers. Since the nineteenth periodic report this scheme has been discontinued as it was no longer needed in order to attract sufficiently qualified applicants with other ethnic backgrounds.

Albeit not aimed specifically at racial discrimination, the Ministry of Defence issued a Diversity Policy in April 2011. The policy aims at increasing diversity with regard to gender and ethnic minorities within the the Ministry of Defence. The policy sets out fourteen initiatives aimed at increasing diversity, including increased awareness of diversity on management levels, the drawing up of action plans at the institutional level, strengthened cooperation with district councils on recruitment of ethnic minorities, and the use of especially appointed ambassadors from within the system to increase recruitment of ethnic minorities and women. The policy will be evaluated at the end of 2014.

The Court Administration (Domstolsstyrelsen) is aware of the Agency for the Modernization of Public Administration's instructions and guidelines regarding initiatives intended to improve the recruitment of ethnic minorities into the state administration in its own recruitment efforts and its instructions to the courts. Furthermore, the Court Administration works to ensure that the heads of administration of the Danish courts follow the guidelines for recruiting persons of diverse ethnic origins.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are primarily the field of responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and the Police: for example, the Jewish community has registered 29 anti-Semitic incidents in Denmark since the start of the 2014 Gaza conflict. The major function of the Ministry of Integration in regard to hate crimes is prevention work, in particular raising awareness and creating understanding between different minority groups.

In August 2010, the Copenhagen police together with the Danish Institute for Human Rights, the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Municipality of Frederiksberg launched a campaign called "Stop Hadforbrydelser" (stop hate crimes) in Copenhagen and Frederiksberg. The purpose of the campaign was to raise awareness about hate crimes and get victims and witnesses to report these types of crimes to the police.

The campaign included posters and stickers displayed in public places such as on busses and on the sides of roads from August 16-29, 2010. The campaign also included artwork with a hate crime theme being displayed in Copenhagen and a campaign on Facebook. Shops in the centre of Copenhagen and in the area of Nørrebro were also invited to contribute to the campaign by displaying stickers on windows, front doors, etc.

The campaign also featured a website (www.stophadforbrydelser.dk) with information about how to report a hate crime to the police. The website had information about the different types of hate crimes, perpetrators and the victims of hate crimes. The website contained information in different languages about the victim's right to have an attorney appointed in case of a trial against the offender. The content of the website has recently been moved to social media (Facebook).

In October 2012, The Ministry of Justice upheld the continuation of the campaign. The new campaign consists of an outdoor campaign targeted at raising awareness and encouraging people to report hate crimes. The campaign also involves an "information and campaign bus" which will make it possible to reach young people and engage in dialogue with both victims and perpetrators.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Review and change the de facto policy of no national involvement in Holocaust commemoration events.

Government leaders should speak clearly in support of the principle of religious freedom in the face of efforts that would seek to ban ritual circumcision.

Review and reconsider the current policy that does not specify the religion or other more defining characteristics of victims of hate speech and hate crimes when recording data.

Provide armed policemen in front of the synagogue and Jewish school at busy times. Such a presence will reassure parents and worshipers and offer additional deterrence.

Consider the offer of ODIHR to provide supplemental training to police and prosecutors on addressing hate crimes.

Provide the necessary financial support to the Danish Institute for International Studies so it can update its 2006 study on anti-Semitism in Denmark.

Strengthen existing efforts to recruit minorities to serve in the police force.

Review and liberalize the procedures by which the Board of Equal Treatment receives and considers complaints of discrimination. This should include the ability to accept oral testimony. Additionally the secretariat of the Board should not unduly dismiss complaints that should be considered by the Board itself.

The findings and conclusions of the broad review of ethnic discrimination in housing and employment should be widely publicized.

Meetings

Representatives of civil society, community and non-governmental organizations

- Solvej Berlau, Head of Section Holocaust and Genocide of the Danish Institute for International Studies, Holocaust and Genocide
- Stine Thuge, Head of Section Education and Information of the Danish Institute for International Studies, Holocaust and Genocide
- Cecilie Felicia Stokholm Banke, Head of Research Unit - Senior Researcher of the Danish Institute for International Studies, Holocaust and Genocide
- Dan Rosenberg Asmussen, President of the Jewish community in Denmark
- Rabbi Jair Melchior, Jewish community in Denmark
- Alan Melchior, Head of the Administration of the Jewish community in Denmark
- Bashy Quraishy, Secretary General of the European Muslim Initiative for Social Cohesion
- Jette Møller, Chairperson of SOS Against Racism Denmark
- Muharrem Aydes, Economist - Director - TV Mosaik
- Helene Larsen, Teacher/Hate Crimes Face Book Page Admin
- Zahra Bellaoui, Silent Voices
- Aamir Sohail, President-Green Cards Association
- Fatih Alev, Imam – Muslim Centre
- Niels-Erik Hansen, Director - Danish Refugee Council
- Uzma Ahmed Andersen, Chair – Nørrebro Local Council
- Gregory Christensen, Youth for Human Rights
- Eckhard Ahmed Krausen, Photographer/Activist
- Mustafa Hussain, Lecturer / researcher, Islamophobia in media
- Raza Mustafa, Radio Host
- Nasar Malik, Journalist/broadcaster
- Abbas Razvi, Member – Regional Council - Copenhagen
- Bashir Nazmi, Minhaj-ul-Quran
- Pervaiz Akhtar, Interpreter-Asylumseekers/refugees
- Navid Baig, Imam and consultant
- Hamid El Mousti, Chair-Danish Moroccan Society
- Nawaz Sandhu, TV Link
- Imran Hussain, Chair – Network/Activist
- Imran Shah, Muslim Association
- Abdul Wahid Petersen, Imam-Chair – International Muslim Aid
- Stine Høxbroe, Consultant/researcher Islamophobia
- Khaterah Parwani, Legal advisor - Danish Refugee Council
- Poya Pakzad, Consultant - MS
- Iqbal Khan, Minorities Health Consultant
- Monsour Heydarzadeh, Researcher minority relations

Government of Denmark

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Mette Nørgaard Dissing-Spandet, Head of Department for Human Rights
- Pernille Ørum Walther, Head of Section, Legal Department - Human Rights Office
- Vanessa Vega Saenz, Head of Section, Legal Department - Human Rights Office
- Martin Bang, Senior Advisor, Legal Department - Human Rights Office

Ministry of Justice

- Carsten Kristian Vollmer, Deputy Permanent Secretary
- Andreas Emil Christensen, Deputy Head of Division
- Ingeborg Gade, Assistant Deputy Director, Director of Public Prosecutions
- Rikke Bækgaard Thomassen, Senior Legal Advisor, Danish Security and Intelligence Service
- Michael Ask, Chief Superintendent, Danish National Police

Ministry of Children, Gender Equality, Integration and Social Affairs

- Henrik Thomassen, Head of Department of Integration and Democracy
- Astrid Vind, Head of Section
- Morten C. R. Spies, Head of Section, the Anti-Discrimination Unit, the National Social Appeals Board

Ministry of Education

- Anders Andersen, Head of Department
- Christian Lamhauge Rasmussen, Special adviser
- Sofia Esmann Busch, Educational advisor
- Jakob Ragnvald Egstrand, Educational advisor
- Lars Erik Storgaard, Educational advisor
- Lise Bagge Rasmussen, Head of Section
- Lene Barba, Head of Section
- Irene Holse, Head of Section
- Ramanan Balasubramaniam, Special adviser
- Hanne Larsen, Special adviser

Danish Parliamentary Ombudsman

- Morten Engberg, Head of Division
- Christian Ougaard, Senior adviser

Accompanied by

- Daniel Bekčić, Political Adviser, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE, Chair-in-Office
- Azra Junuzović, Deputy Head of Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE/ODIHR
- Dmitry Ivanov, Programme Officer, Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE/ODIHR

[Redacted]

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Fra: [Redacted]

Sendt: 24. februar 2015 18:46

Til: stm@stm.dk

Cc: Justitsministeriet; lars.rasmussen@ft.dk; dfanbf@ft.dk; oim@oim.dk; pia.olsen.dyhr@ft.dk; johanne.schmidt-nielsen@ft.dk; anders.samuelson@ft.dk; soren.pape.poulsen@ft.dk

Emne: Forældrebreve fra Carolineskolen til Statsministeren

Til statsminister Helle Thorning-Schmidt.

Vedhæftet følger forældrebreve fra Carolineskolen. Brevet er sendt cc. til justitsminister Mette Frederiksen samt følgende partiledere:

- Lars Løkke Rasmussen (V)
- Kristian Thulesen Dahl (DF)
- Morten Østergaard (RV)
- Pia Olsen Dyhr (SF)
- Johanne Schmidt-Nielsen (EL)
- Anders Samuelson (LA)

Søren Pape Poulsen (KF)

Undertegnede er blandt initiativtagerne til brevet og kan kontaktes på mobil 42 53 55 55.

Med venlig hilsen

A black rectangular redaction box covering the signature of Søren Pape Poulsen.

(Jeg gør opmærksom på, at underskrifterne - i det omfang de har været for læsbare - er blevet anonymiserede af sikkerhedsmæssige årsager. Jeg beder ligeledes om diskretion i forhold til mit navn.)

Kære statsminister Helle Thorning-Schmidt

Dette brev kommer oven på de tragiske omstændigheder i København den 14. og 15. februar 2015 og er et brev, vi håbede, vi aldrig skulle skrive.

Som forældre til elever, børnehave- og vuggestuebørn på Carolineskolen, den jødiske skole i København, gør vi os i disse dage kraftige overvejelser om, hvorvidt vi fortsat tør aflevere vores børn på skolen.

Carolineskolen har eksisteret i over 200 år og er en af de ældste jødiske skoler i verden. Skolen er grundstenen i vores lille menighed og er med til at fastholde de værdier, der ligger i vores dansk-jødiske identitet og kulturhistorie. Skolen giver børnene en forståelse af, hvad det vil sige at være dansk og jøde på samme tid.

Vi har altid vidst, at det ikke var helt uden risiko, når vi dagligt afleverede vores højt elskede børn på skolen om morgenen. Men risikoen fyldte trods alt ikke så meget, at den gav anledning til alvorlig bekymring. Efter likvideringen af Dan Uzan har situationen desværre forandret sig.

Forældrene til de små 200 børn på skolen, i børnehaven og vuggestuen stiller alle samme spørgsmål: Tør vi aflevere vores børn på skolen? Kan vi gå på arbejde uden at være plaget af frygt for, hvad der kan ske med vores børn, hvis den næste terrorhandling sker på skolen, som det er sket andre steder i Europa, bl.a. i Toulouse.

Vi ønsker at kunne fortsætte et jødisk liv i Danmark, sådan som vi har gjort det i mere end 400 år. Men retten til at eksistere som jøde i Danmark er på alle måder truet. Hvis vi skal kunne opretholde modet til at bruge vores institutioner, det være sig skolen, børnehaven, vuggestuen, synagogen eller menighedscentret, er det afgørende med permanente seriøse sikkerhedsforanstaltninger, helt som de jødiske menigheder har det i bl.a. Frankrig, Tyskland, England og Italien.

Da vi mødte på skolen tirsdag den 17. februar – to dage efter terrorangrebet - var der svært bevæbnet politi på begge sider af skolen. Betjentene kommer fra specialenheder, der er uddannet til netop denne type opgave. De er den eneste årsag til, at vi siden angrebet har turde at aflevere vores børn.

Så længe trusselsniveauet mod jøderne er så højt, lige så længe er det nødvendigt med kvalificeret bevæbnet politi ved de jødiske institutioner - og en opgradering af sikkerhedsinstallationerne i øvrigt. Det er ikke en opgave, som en lille menighed på få tusinde medlemmer selv kan eller bør håndtere. Det kræver en permanent indsats, som kun en stat kan garantere.

Den dag Danmark ikke længere støtter op om vores børns sikkerhed, den dag bevæbnet politi forsvinder fra vores skole, den dag forsvinder vores børn også fra skolen. Det er sådan alle forældre føler det lige nu. Desværre.

Vi har behov for regeringens ord på, at politiet ikke forsvinder, når det bliver hverdag igen. Og at vores sikkerhed i øvrigt opgraderes, så vi kan føle os trygge i vores danske samfund, som vi er stolte af at være en del af.

I håbet om at du vil møde os i åben dialog hurtigst muligt.

Med venlig hilsen

Forældrene på Carolineskolen

[REDACTED]

Fra: Lisbeth Gro Nielsen
Sendt: 25. februar 2015 18:56
Til: [REDACTED]
Cc: Andreas Højmark Andersen
Emne: SV: Forældrebreve fra Carolineskolen til Statsministeren

Kære [REDACTED]

Se venligst vedhæftede breve fra justitsminister Mette Frederiksen.

Med venlig hilsen

Lisbeth Gro Nielsen
Ministersekretær



Ministersekretariatet
Slotsholmsgade 10
1216 København K
Tlf. direkte: 7226 8406
Tlf.: 7226 8400
www.justitsministeriet.dk
jm@jm.dk

Fra: [REDACTED]
Sendt: 24. februar 2015 18:46
Til: stm@stm.dk
Cc: Justitsministeriet; lars.rasmussen@ft.dk; dfanbf@ft.dk; oim@oim.dk; pia.olsen.dyhr@ft.dk; johanne.schmidt-nielsen@ft.dk; anders.samuelson@ft.dk; soren.pape.poulsen@ft.dk
Emne: Forældrebreve fra Carolineskolen til Statsministeren

Til statsminister Helle Thorning-Schmidt.

Vedhæftet følger forældrebreve fra Carolineskolen. Brevet er sendt cc. til justitsminister Mette Frederiksen samt følgende partiledere:

Lars Løkke Rasmussen (V)
Kristian Thulesen Dahl (DF)
Morten Østergaard (RV)
Pia Olsen Dyhr (SF)
Johanne Schmidt-Nielsen (EL)
Anders Samuelson (LA)
Søren Pape Poulsen (KF)

Undertegnede er blandt initiativtagerne til brevet og kan kontaktes på mobil 42 53 55 55.

Med venlig hilsen



(Jeg gør opmærksom på, at underskrifterne - i det omfang de har været for læsbare - er blevet anonymiserede af sikkerhedsmæssige årsager. Jeg beder ligeledes om diskretion i forhold til mit navn.)



JUSTITSMINISTERIET

Til forældrene på Carolineskolen

Dato: 25. februar 2015
Kontor: Sikkerheds- og Forebyggelseskontoret
Sagsbeh: Andreas Christensen
Sagsnr.: 2015-1914-0238
Dok.: 1511966

Kære forældre

Jeg har modtaget jeres brev om sikkerheden omkring jeres børns skole. Og jeg vil godt starte med at sige, at det berører mig meget at læse, at I ikke føler jer trygge ved at aflevere jeres børn i skolen.

I det danske samfund skal alle kunne føle sig trygge. Og alle skal kunne være her på lige vilkår.

Derfor må I heller ikke være i tvivl om, at sikkerheden omkring de jødiske institutioner er en opgave, som både jeg og politiet tager meget alvorligt. Det gælder ikke mindst sikkerheden omkring Carolineskolen.

Som det allerede er gjort klart, er der ikke sat nogen udløbsdato på den forhøjede sikkerhed omkring jødiske institutioner i kølvandet på angrebet i København forrige weekend.

Lige nu er der en markant og synlig politiindsats omkring de jødiske institutioner. Indsatsen fortsætter, og – som Politidirektøren i København også var ude at sige i mandags – så arbejder Københavns Politi sammen med PET på en langsigtet plan, som skal sikre trygheden omkring de jødiske institutioner.

Jeg vil opfordre til, at der ikke offentligt pågår en konkret diskussion om, hvordan politiet praktisk tilrettelægger deres beskyttelsesopgave, da det ville kunne misbruges, hvis politiets beskyttelsesstrategi blev lagt helt eller

Slotsholmsgade 10
1216 København K.

Telefon 7226 8400
Telefax 3393 3510

www.justitsministeriet.dk
jm@jm.dk

delvis åbent frem. Jeg håber på forståelse for den grundlæggende præmis af hensyn til jeres sikkerhed.

I skal vide, at vi er maksimalt optagede af sikkerheden for det jødiske mindretal. Det bliver vi ved med at være. Ligeledes er det væsentligt, at der er den nødvendige dialog om sikkerhedsforhold mellem Carolineskolen og vores myndigheder.

Med venlig hilsen



Mette Frederiksen

SJ20150516114910584 [DOR1606580]

Fra: Rasmus Krogh Pedersen
Sendt: 24. februar 2015 16:44
Til: Stephan Andreas Damgaard
Emne: Aktstykke mv.
Vedhæftede filer: SJ20150224154119914 [DOR751619].jpg

docId: <http://101vs319/sjdep09p/DOK1606578>
SJ: 1

Kære Stephan

Hermed det omtalte aktstykke samt omtale af den årlige bevilling på finansloven til Mosaisk Trossamfund. Giv mig gerne et kald ved lejlighed.

Mvh. Rasmus



JUSTITSMINISTERIET

Budget- og planlægningskontoret

Dato: 2. april 2013
Kontor: Budget- og planlægningskontoret
Sagsbehandler: Rasmus Friis Blomhøj
Sagsnr.: 2013-0221-0029
Dok.: 672670

Aktstykke

- a. Justitsministeriet anmoder om Finansudvalgets tilslutning til, at der i 2013 kan ydes et ekstraordinært tilskud på 1,7 mio. kr. til Det Mosaiske Troessamfund, og at det årlige tilskud på 1,9 mio. kr. forhøjes med 0,2 mio. kr. Udgiften finansieres ved træk på § 11.11.79, Reserver og budgetregulering.
- b. Det Mosaiske Troessamfund er siden 1997 blevet tildelt midler på finansloven til finansiering af vagttjeneste ved foreningens lokaler. Midlerne er optaget som et tilskud på Justitsministeriets finanslovparagraf under § 11.11.01, Departementet. Det Mosaiske Troessamfund fik før 1997 tilskud via tipsmidlerne.

Fra og med 2000 har tilskuddet til Det Mosaiske Troessamfund udgjort 1,9 mio. kr. årligt. Det Mosaiske Troessamfund blev i 2009 ekstraordinært uddelt en engangsbevilling på 1,5 mio. kr. til ekstra investeringer i bygningssikkerhed mv. i lyset af det generelle trusselsbillede, som det vurderedes af PET.

PET har gennemført en besigtigelse og vurdering af det fysiske sikringsniveau for Det Mosaiske Troessamfunds lokaler i Krystalgade 12, Carolineskolen og Chabad Huset (alle København). I forlængelse heraf anbefaler PET flere tiltag i forhold til den fysiske sikring på de tre lokationer. Til gennemførelse af PET's anbefalinger ydes et ekstraordinært tilskud på 1,7 mio. kr. til Det Mosaiske Troessamfund i 2013, og det årlige tilskud til Det Mosaiske Troessamfund på 1,9 mio. kr. forhøjes med 0,2 mio. kr. til 2,1 mio. kr. fra 2013.

Strømsgade 10
1216 København K.

Telefon 7226 5470
Telefax 3393 3510

www.justitsministeriet.dk
jm@jm.dk

[REDACTED]

Fra: [REDACTED]
Sendt: 20. februar 2015 13:56
Til: Rikke Ørum Petersen
Emne: Møde med Det Jødiske Samfund på mandag den 23. februar 2015 kl. 16.00

Kære Rikke

Til orientering om møde på mandag hos Jens Madsen med repræsentanter for Det Jødiske Samfund i Danmark om sikkerhedsforanstaltninger.

Mvh

[REDACTED]

Fra: Michael Gelvan [<mailto:mik@aras.dk>]
Sendt: 20. februar 2015 13:41
Til: [REDACTED]
Cc: Peter Lind; Jonathan Fischer; Dan Rosenberg Asmussen
Emne: Re: Møde med PET chefen på mandag den 23. februar 2015

Kære [REDACTED]

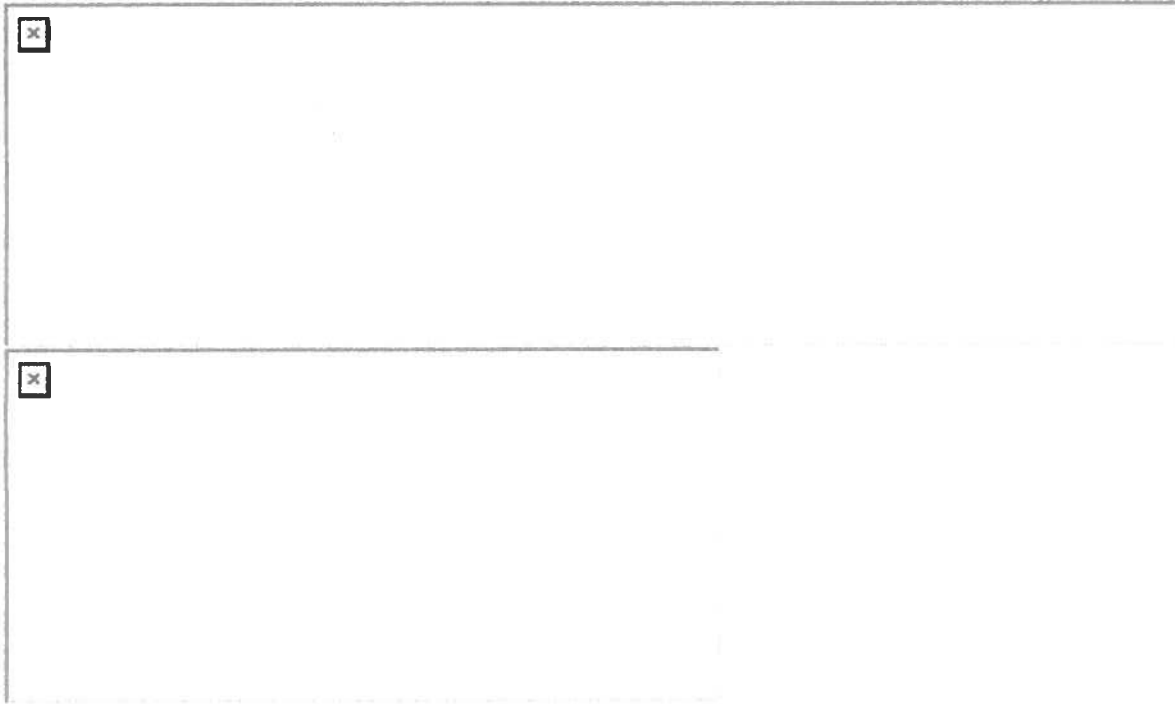
Tusind tak for jeres hurtige reaktion på min henvendelse tidligere i dag på vegne Det jødiske Samfund i Danmark.

Formand Dan Rosenberg Asmussen, Næstformand Jonathan Fischer og jeg ville være meget taknemmelige for et møde. Desværre er mandag eftermiddag helt booket grundet møder med bl.a. Lars Løkke Rasmussen, Chr. Thulesen-Dahl, og Søren Espersen.

***** så var det jeg ringede :-) ****

Vi kommer meget gerne på mandag den 23.02.15 kl. 16:00

Med venlig hilsen/Best regards,



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Fra: Ambassador Assistant-Embassy of Israel-Copenhagen [<mailto:ambassador-asst@Copenhagen.mfa.gov.il>]
Sendt: 20. februar 2015 11:22
Til: Andreas Højmark Andersen
Emne: Mødeforspørgsel med ambassadør Barukh Binah
Prioritet: Høj

Kære Andreas Højmark Andersen

Mange tak for en behagelig samtale. I forlængelse heraf ville jeg høre, om justitsministeren måtte have tid til at mødes med Israels ambassadør Barukh Binah i forlængelse af weekendens tragiske begivenheder. Såfremt justitsministeren måtte have tid til et møde næste uge, kan jeg foreslå følgende tider:

- 23. februar frem til kl. 14:30 eller efter kl. 16:15.
- 24. februar frem til kl. 11:30 eller efter kl. 14:00
- 25. februar fra kl. 14:00
- 26. februar frem til kl. 15:30
- 27. februar frem til kl. 11:30 eller i tidsrummet fra kl. 14:00 og frem til kl. 15:00.

I er selvfølgelig også velkomne til at foreslå andre tider, såfremt der måtte være en mulighed. Ambassadøren har selvfølgelig forståelse for, at justitsministeren har en presset kalender, og såfremt der ikke måtte være mulighed i uge 9, ville ambassadøren sætte pris på at få et møde i uge 10, hvor han endnu er ganske fleksibel og i høj grad kan tilpasse sig ministerens kalender.

Jeg ser frem til at høre fra dig og vil ønske dig en god weekend.

Med venlig hilsen / Best regards,
Helene Susanne Apelt



Description: Logo 10

Helene Susanne Apelt

PA to the Ambassador

Tel: (+45) 8818 5512 | Fax: (+45) 8818 5555

E-mail: ambassador-asst@copenhagen.mfa.gov.il | www.israelsambassade.dk

Embassy of Israel, Copenhagen | Lundevangsvej 4, 2900 Hellerup, Denmark



Description: Description: Logo 10

Description: Description: Logo 10



This footnote confirms that this email message has been scanned by
PineApp Mail-SeCure for the presence of malicious code, vandals & computer viruses.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Fra: <MJE050@politi.dk>
Dato: 18. feb. 2015 kl. 10.25.33 CET
Til: <eme@jm.dk>
Emne: Vs: En udskrift fra Peter Dahl

Vh
 Mads Jensen
 Kommunikationschef
 Københavns Politi
 93500248

----- Oprindelig meddelelse -----
Fra: Kirstine Dons Christensen
Dato: 18/02/2015 09.56 (GMT+01:00)
Til: "Jensen, Mads (MJE050)"
Emne: En udskrift fra Peter Dahl

Peter Dahl, politiinspektør.

Jeg har læst jeres artikel om sikkerhedsniveauet omkring de jødiske interesser. Jeg ringer for at fortælle, at vi kan bekræfte, at der blev ført tilsyn med de jødiske interesser før hændelsen i Paris, og at det sikkerhedsniveau blevet hævet efter hændelsen.

- Det er det, som jøderne siger, de ikke kan mærke. Hvad er det, I har hævet?

Vi har ingen kommentarer til, hvordan vi har hævet det. Men alle kan vel mærke, at efter hændelsen i krudttønden, så er sikkerhedsniveauet et helt andet. Så hvis man sammenligner med det, så er det nok korrekt, at man ikke kan se eller mærke, at det er øget. Men vi kan i hvert fald både bekræfte og dokumentere, at det sikkerhedsniveau, der var omkring de jødiske interesser før Charlie Hebdo, det er blevet hævet.

Hvordan kan I dokumentere det?

Den dokumentation vil vi ikke lægge frem, for det er et spørgsmål om at lægge frem, hvad vi gør. Men hvis statsministeriet eller justitsministeriet beder om det, så kan vi dokumentere hvad vi har brugt af ressourcer, og hvad vi har gjort.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]



Fra: NFG001@politi.dk [<mailto:NFG001@politi.dk>]
Sendt: 11. marts 2015 09:56
Til: Louise Falkenberg
Cc: TCH004@politi.dk
Emne: VS: Special Envoy Ira Forman to visit Denmark

Kære Louise

Jeg har forsøgt at ringe til dig, men du var optaget ☺

Som det fremgår nedenfor, har vi fået en henvendelse fra FBI vedrørende et ønske fra Ira Forman (som er udpeget under U.S. Department of State til at monitorere og bekæmpe antisemitisme) om at mødes med en højtstående repræsentant fra Justitsministeriet under et kommende besøg den 17.-19. marts (der er ikke lang tid at løbe på....).

Jeg tænker, at det er lettest, at I selv løber med den bold – eventuelt i samarbejde med PET, jf. emnet?

Du er velkommen til at ringe til mig.

Vh.

Nanna

Nanna Flindt Grønning
Politiassessor

Politiområdet
Nationalt Efterforskningscenter (NEC)
Polititorvet 14
1780 København V
Tlf.: +45 4515 4030
Lokal: (15) 4030
Mobil: +45 4137 3805
E-mail: NFG001@politi.dk
Web: www.politi.dk

Besøgsadresse:
Ejby Industrivej 125-135,
2600 Glostrup

Fra: Christensen, Tormod Husted (TCH004)
Sendt: 10. marts 2015 15:28
Til: Grønning, Nanna Flindt (NFG001)
Emne: VS: Special Envoy Ira Forman to visit Denmark

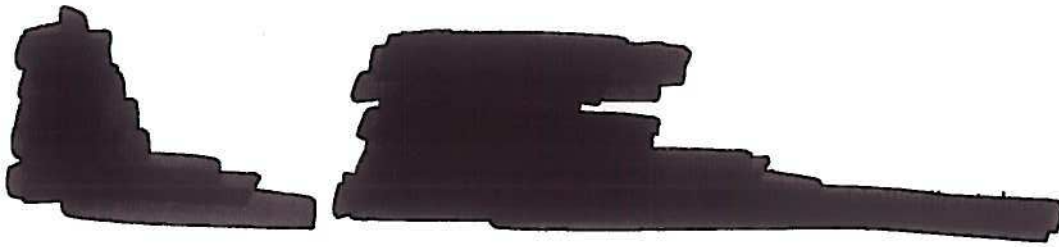
Fra: Vandenhoogen, Johannes M. (CH) (FBI) [<mailto:Johannes.Vandenhooqen@ic.fbi.gov>]
Sendt: 10. marts 2015 15:12
Til: Christensen, Tormod Husted (TCH004)
Emne: Special Envoy Ira Forman to visit Denmark

Hi Tormod,

As I mentioned on the phone, U.S. Special Envoy Ira Forman (<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/biog/211515.htm>) will be visiting Denmark March 17-19. He will be visiting and meeting with various members of the Jewish community. Mr. Forman, through the U.S. Embassy in Copenhagen, would like to meet with a high level Ministry of Justice official to discuss the security situation for the Jewish community. We believe the MOJ Permanent Secretary or someone under the Permanent Security would be appropriate (possibly the MOJ Head for the Police and Criminal Justice Division). Thanks for your assistance.

Best, Johannes

Johannes M. Van Den Hoogen
Legal Attaché
Copenhagen, Denmark
Office: +45 3341 7396
Cell: +45 2069 0153



Fra: Martin Bang [<mailto:marban@um.dk>]

Sendt: 5. marts 2015 10:09

Til: Andreas Emil Christensen

Emne: Min track-changes version til...

...dig under hånden, tror bestemt at jeg har fået alle ændringer med, men kan ikke stå på mål for det. Så bare lige som et hurtigt overblik til dig. Track-changes er lavet i udkastet, så du kan se hvad der er lagt til eller trukket fra.

Bh Martin

MARTIN BANG / MARBAN@UM.DK
SENIOR ADVISOR / HUMAN RIGHTS DEPARTMENT
DIREKT +4533920322 / MOBILE +4550775096

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ASIATISK PLADS 2 / DK-1448 KØBENHAVN K
PHONE +45 3392 0000

COUNTRY VISIT: DENMARK
Visit of the OSCE Personal Representatives
Alexey Avtonomov, Talip Küçükcan, Andrew Baker
September 11-12, 2014

FINAL DRAFT
(December 5, 2014)

Danish Institute for International Studies

The Danish Institute for International Studies houses the small staff responsible for Holocaust education and awareness in Denmark. Although the annual "Auschwitz Day" programs started as a national initiative, they now focus primarily on education and are largely undertaken on the municipal level. While the rescue of Danish Jewry during the Holocaust is a rare and remarkable story, those Jews who were unable to flee found themselves deported by the Nazis to the concentration camp in Terezin. This tragic chapter serves as the basis for a new film produced by the Institute. Their programs reach some 6,500 students and 200 teachers annually, with another 300,000 visits to their website.

In 2006, the Institute conducted a study on anti-Semitism in Denmark. While it was determined to be a relatively "marginalized" phenomenon, the study did find present some degree of "unconscious" anti-Semitism. The report also determined that anti-Semitism was an unaddressed problem among immigrants from Arab and Muslim backgrounds. Researchers based this assessment on interviews conducted with teachers and school administrators, which included two predominantly-Muslim schools. Today, they note, there are fifteen such schools, and a new survey is badly needed.

Additional activities in the planning stage at the Institute include one project that focuses on the challenges of teaching about different forms of intolerance in Danish schools. In visits with teachers and students at schools around the country, they sought information on prejudice and the treatment of various minorities. Based on their experience they will prepare material for educators that will provide historical background, discussion material and recommendations designed to engage students on questions of inclusion and exclusion, majority and minority languages, hate speech and discrimination. To illustrate these points, the material will offer examples from four target groups—Jews, Muslims, Roma and LGBT communities.

The total budget for the Auschwitz Day staff at the DIIS is 2.4 million Kroner (about €400,000) which is subject to further budget cuts.

Jewish Community

The Danish Jewish community counts some 2,000-2,500 official members with an additional two or three times that number, all residing primarily in Copenhagen and vicinity. They maintain a community building, the central synagogue, an old age home and a Jewish day school. There are also independent Chabad and Reform Jewish congregations, for which the community umbrella looks after security. In all there are some thirty-five Jewish organizations and associations active in the country.

In 2011, the Community's security unit set up a monitoring and reporting agency (AKVAH) which works closely with the Nordic Jewish Security Council (NJSC) and issues an annual report on anti-Semitic incidents. These have numbered on average about 40 incidents annually and include physical and verbal attacks as well as Internet postings. AKVAH believes that the actual number of incidents may be higher, since they only record incidents that people report to them. They also note that the vast majority of Danish Jews eschew wearing anything in public that would identify them as Jews, which would also reduce the number of actual incidents that might otherwise occur.

During the summer of 2014 the Jewish School was vandalized. Windows were broken and graffiti was written on the walls saying, "No peace for Gaza. No peace for you Zionist pigs." Parents were nervous about taking their children to the school, and some forty parents now serve as security volunteers.

Concerns about physical security are thus at a heightened level. Community leaders have asked authorities to provide a police presence in front of the Jewish school when parents are dropping off and picking up their children and in front of the synagogue on Saturday mornings when some 200-300 worshippers are present. But so far these specific requests have been rebuffed. The government does provide 2 million DDK (about €270,000) annually to the Jewish community to help with its security needs, but this amount has been unchanged for the last fifteen years, despite the new threats that have emerged. Since 2000, the government has provided an average of 2 million DDK (about €270,000) annually to the Jewish community to help with its security needs, with special grants in 2009 and 2013 to implement Danish Security Services' recommendations.

Several other issues were highlighted in our conversations:

On July 25, 2014, several Jewish organizations organized a pro-Israel rally in front of the Parliament in Copenhagen. Shortly after it began, police informed them that they could not guarantee their safety from counter-demonstrators. Thus, they stopped the rally and bused the demonstrators away. Meanwhile anti-Israel demonstrations continued to be organized with no interference by authorities. Jewish community leaders believe this action represented an abridgment of the elemental right to freedom of speech and assembly. [Note: Copenhagen Police report that protecting the demonstrators was never in doubt, but they were persuaded to end early so as to avoid the need for "massive use of force."]

Community leaders also noted that an Imam from Arhus while visiting Berlin was interviewed on German television, and in that interview called publicly for killing Jews. While police say they are investigating, the Jewish community is pessimistic about charges being filed since the inciting hate speech took place in another country. However, they believe it illustrates the danger that anti-Semitic feelings among Muslims are being stoked by some Muslim religious leaders. [\[Note: Danish police have referred the case to German authorities.\]](#)

As noted, most Jews in Copenhagen avoid wearing identifiable religious garb in public. In order to test the claims that doing so, at least in certain neighborhoods, would subject the wearer to some form of harassment, one radio journalist donned a *kippah* and went walking through town. Barely an hour passed before he was physically attacked. He fended off his attackers by shouting that he was a journalist and not a Jew. In response, in mid-August, some 1,000 people put on *kippot* and other Jewish symbols and marched en masse as an expression of solidarity with the Jewish community.

It was also reported that one left-wing political party called on the government to investigate Danish citizens who may fight in the Israeli Defense Forces in the same way that they are now examining those who have joined the Jihadists fighting for ISIS in Iraq and Syria.

An on-line petition directed at various Danish media sources has also gathered thousands of signatures. The petition maintains that Jewish journalists or journalists married to Jews cannot be objective in their reporting and should therefore be barred from covering events in Israel and the Middle East.

In Denmark, as in a number of other Western and Northern European countries, there have been growing efforts to restrict or ban certain key religious practices. With very little warning Danish authorities instituted a ban on ritual slaughter earlier in the summer. Since the Jewish community today imports kosher meat from Ireland, authorities insisted that this represented no special burden on them. They were told that should they wish to resume the practice of *shechitah* (Jewish ritual slaughter) in the future, they can appeal to the government for a change in the law. By most accounts this ban was instituted to curtail the Muslim practice of slaughtering lambs in temporary abattoirs, which may lack the proper sanitary conditions. However, we were told, existing legislation which requires official permits for these slaughterhouses is sufficient to address these problems, and a total ban is unnecessary.

More troubling are new efforts to secure a ban on the practice of *brit millah* (ritual circumcision), which is being spearheaded by an activist group known as Intact Denmark. The group has launched a public campaign, claiming that infant circumcision poses serious medical complications and psychological trauma. It brought together sympathetic MPs to host a Parliamentary hearing on the subject, with witnesses heavily weighted in favor of a ban. This is a practice that is carried out by nearly all Jews and Muslims, although the number of Jewish circumcisions is far fewer than those in the Muslim community - about 15 versus 2,000 annually. A total ban on circumcision would lead Danish Jews to question their place and future

in Denmark. In the meantime, the accompanying discussions on social media, according to Jewish leaders, can frequently turn anti-Semitic.

Muslims in Denmark

It is estimated that Muslims constitute approximately 4 percent (224,000) of the total population of 5.6 million. They are ethnically diverse and concentrated in the largest cities, particularly Copenhagen, Odense, and Aarhus.

Representatives of Muslim NGOs in Denmark indicated that they face a broad set of problems including recognition, equal treatment in education, workforce, employment by the state or private industry, planning permits for building mosques, minarets, religious schools, equal access to health, justice system, provision of halal food and prayer rooms in state buildings and public schools, cemeteries, circumcision rights and rituals, discrimination on the basis of religion, and intelligence probes on Muslims and their institutions.

Muslim NGO representatives underlined the fact that Islam is not officially recognized as a religion by the Danish State. They feel that recognized religions have privileges and advantages when it comes to making claims. Therefore, they would like to see official recognition of Islam as a religion in Denmark, which they think would also contribute to their feeling of security, legitimacy and self-confidence as Danish citizens.

Muslims state that they face discrimination on the job market based on their ethnic and religious background. They cite that approximately 30 to 40 percent of Muslim youth between the ages of 20 and 24 are without any education or job.

They assert that the ban on ritual slaughter (introduced in 2014) and the possible restriction on circumcision of male children must be considered a violation of freedom of religion in Denmark. [Note: The Government states that, "In Denmark slaughter according to religious rites is allowed with prior stunning." However, most Muslim and all Jewish ritual practice require the animal to be conscious at the time of slaughter, so by mandating prior stunning the religious rites are impossible to perform.]

They point to the lack of prayer facilities in state buildings or public schools as an undue burden since adult Muslims are required to pray five times a day, including during working hours.

They did note that Muslim cemeteries are allowed, provided their institutions are approved as representing a religious community.

Muslims argue that they are treated badly by the police when it comes to identity and driver's license checks and also during stop and search episodes on the streets. They feel that because of their ethnic and religious outlook police often deal with them in an aggressive manner. One example of this discriminatory treatment is that of Ekrem Sahin, a Turkish Muslim who is said to

have died while under arrest and in the custody of prison officers, ~~but no investigation was launched.~~

Muslims complain about the stigmatization and demonization of Islam and their community and the rise of Islamophobia in politics and social life. They feel that the representation and portrayal of Muslims in the media, educational material, popular culture, cinema and literature are very negative, which has consequences on the streets as Muslims become targets of violent attacks. As a result of negative media and political discourse Muslims are increasingly seen as a security threat. This is further exacerbated by reports that some Danish-born Muslims have joined radical organizations. Such developments lead to the "securitization" of Muslim in Denmark, and sometimes Muslim-looking men are seen as terrorist. One anecdote that illustrates this is the story of a Muslim-looking man on his way to his university exam carrying a computer whose cables were hanging out of its bag. Spotted by a Danish woman on the train, she called the police who appeared instantly on the scene.

Muslim NGO representatives argue that it is not only Muslim individuals but also their institutions that are targeted. They cited two cases involving mosques that were searched by police, leading them to conclude that religious profiling is taking place in Denmark. They also report that social media has become an uncontrolled vehicle for hate speech and anti-Muslim rhetoric.

Political groups and parties such as the Danish Defense League and the Danish People's Party with right-wing and racist ideologies frequently use Muslims as scapegoats, making them targets for hate crimes. On that front, Muslims complain that hate crimes based on religion are not monitored and recorded properly. They also state that attacks on veiled Muslim women motivated by religious hatred are either not recorded as such or simply as ordinary incidents.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the overall judicial system, including the police and the prosecution service, courts, prisons and probation service. The Ministry's principal functions include legislation, data protection, and immigration. Combating hate crimes is one of the key issues on the agenda of the Ministry. Authorities maintain that the protection of minority rights is one of the government's priorities. At the same time, Denmark has a centuries-old tradition of freedom of expression. It is a challenge to keep the proper balance between these two basic concerns.

Jewish Community Security

Authorities maintain that all anti-Semitic incidents are taken seriously as is the protection of Jewish community institutions. In the aftermath of the recent conflict in Gaza there has been a rise in anti-Jewish sentiment and incidents. However, Denmark has its own approach to security which reflects a tradition of openness and accessibility. This "relaxed approach", as one official described it, can be seen in the minimal security present outside the Parliament and the Justice

Ministry, by way of example. Therefore, they have been averse to stationing armed police in front of the Jewish school or synagogue. However, that does not mean that security is lacking, and police cars routinely circle around these buildings. The Security and Intelligence Service works closely with the Jewish community and provides them with advice and intelligence.

Although little has been publicly announced, the Copenhagen police have taken the vandalism attack on the Jewish school quite seriously. While they do not issue public statements about specific cases, authorities offered assurances that an active investigation is in progress.

Confronting Radical Threats

The government is fully aware of the heightened security risk posed by returning Danish citizens who have joined the Jihadist fighters in Syria and Iraq, who are estimated to number about 100. Although one may not see a visible police presence at airports, train stations, or government buildings that does not mean that serious steps have not been implemented. ~~A special database has been established with information on extremists, including returning fighters from Syria and Iraq, and police maintain close communication with the Security and Intelligence Service.~~ Police maintain close communication with the Security and Intelligence Service, and a special database has been established with information on returning fighters from Syria and Iraq, although not other extremists.

Authorities readily admit to the problems posed by increased radicalism in Danish society, which this special database in part addresses. An action plan published by the Ministry of Integration at the time of our visit is designed to combat intolerance, extremism and related issues that are high on their current agenda. The action plan should demonstrate that the government has a clear strategy and vision on how to monitor and combat radicalism.

These efforts build on established working relationships with both Muslim and Jewish communities. The Justice Ministry enjoys good relations with many of the country's Imams, enabling them to focus on combating radicalization. There is also a positive record of exchanging information and reporting of hate crimes, which enables the police to be more effective when addressing intolerance against Muslims.

Monitoring and Reporting Hate Crimes and Hate Speech

A special group in the prosecutor's office has overall responsibility for monitoring hate speech, which can be limited or banned based on legislation adopted in 1939. All cases that have been received by the police are examined and a determination is made if charges should be filed. The Ministry also examines hate speech that may come from politicians in the public media. In such situations it has sought the lifting of parliamentary immunity so that charges could be filed, and it is then up to the judge to decide if the law was violated. All verdicts in the area of hate speech are a matter of public record, and they can be accessed on-line.

While civil society representatives maintain that hate crimes are underreported, government authorities take a different view. They acknowledge that there might be some underreporting but maintain that it is within an acceptable range and no different than with other crimes. Also cited was one survey conducted by an independent research professor which showed that the difference between reported and actual hate crimes was minimal.

It was pointed out that victims themselves are often in a state of shock immediately after an assault or a threat and may thus be unable to offer a clear and reasoned account of what took place. Therefore, police are trained in the academy to deal with these special situations and provided with a list of indicators to look for and questions to ask the victims when confronting a possible hate crime. Today, police officers should be more aware and prepared for recognizing hate crimes. Details are recorded in the crime profiles, and hate crimes are reflected in the reports of both police and prosecutors. This permits the imposition of additional penalties when guilty verdicts are handed down.

Reports prepared by the Ministry describe hate crimes based on race, skin color, nationality, ethnic group, religion and sexual orientation. However, there is no additional disaggregation that would identify crimes committed against Muslims or against Jews. This is not an oversight but rather based on the principle that every religious group has the right to equal protection. There is no tradition of identifying specific religious groups or denominations.

Training

The Ministry takes a comprehensive approach to improving the knowledge of police, judges and prosecutors about hate crimes. It has enumerated a list of special indicators and issued guidelines that explain how hate crimes and hate speech are to be considered as aggravating circumstances. Sometimes the prosecutor's office will work directly with police, guiding them on dealing with hate crimes during interrogations. They also carefully follow the decisions of judges to see if the court decisions make specific reference to hate crime indicators as originally recognized and stated during the police investigation and the prosecution process.

Police officials, together with the Security and Intelligence Service and the Institute on Human Rights, travel to different police districts to introduce their guidelines, list of hate crime indicators, examples of hate crimes and generally train regional police officers in dealing with hate crimes. Last year 250 police officers received this training. Hate crime education has been part of the curriculum of cadets in the police academy since 2012. A handbook on hate crimes developed by the Institute on Human Rights is widely used during the educational process. Cadets in the police academy consider real cases of hate crime and learn how to deal with them on the streets.

~~Ministry officials also noted that the government has a broad range of instruments for stopping radicalism, including a special unit within the Ministry focused on the prevention of violence and intolerance in society. For such purposes, the Ministry closely co-operates with schools, universities, and civil society to follow current trends in society and gain further insight. By monitoring student attendance and behavior, among other matters, they hope to be able to~~

Formateret: Engelsk (Storbritannien)

~~recognize the threats of radicalism to society at an early stage. Police also gain insight through established dialogues with Muslim religious leaders.~~

MINISTRY OF CHILDREN, GENDER EQUALITY, INTEGRATION AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Integration strategy

The Ministry allocated approximately 2.6 million EUR in 2012-2015 for initiatives to promote civic citizenship and to combat ethnic discrimination (inter alia, support for municipalities, NGOs and integration councils). According to the Ministry, there is a distinction between existing residents and newcomers. Thus, newcomers should pass the three-year, full-time training program as a key element for integration: language, individual place in the society and individual place in the labor market. The Ministry is also focused on coordinating the government's efforts in employment assistance for immigrants,, integration at schools and prevention of radicalization and extremism. The Ministry has good relations with municipal authorities with regard to the integration policy, as newcomers usually fall under the power of municipal authority upon arrival.

Ministry officials also noted that the government has a broad range of instruments for stopping radicalism, including a special unit within the Ministry focused on the prevention of violence and intolerance in society. For such purposes, the Ministry closely co-operates with schools, universities, and civil society to follow current trends in society and gain further insight. By monitoring student attendance and behavior, among other matters, they hope to be able to recognize the threats of radicalism to society at an early stage. Police also gain insight through established dialogues with Muslim religious leaders.

LABOUR MARKET *Labor Market*

Formateret: Skriftype: Fed

There is a particular focus on ensuring that government jobs and positions in the public administration sector are attractive to persons with diverse backgrounds. Since 2005, there has been a target for having a minimum of four percent of the public administration workforce be of an ethnic background other than Danish.

The Agency for the Modernization of Public Administration (Moderniserings-styrelsen) has been monitoring recruitment of persons with ethnic backgrounds other than Danish for government positions. From 2005 to 2012, the percentage of employed immigrants and their descendants from non-Western countries increased from 2 to 3.2 percent of the total number of employees within the state administration. The percentage of newly employed immigrants and their descendants from non-Western countries in 2012 was approximately 6 percent.

The Danish police force has also works actively to recruit persons with ethnic backgrounds other than Danish. The latest initiatives include issuing a leaflet ("Police job – a future for your children?") in eight different languages in order to increase recruitment from minority groups.

The leaflet targeted parents in an attempt to remove some of the cultural barriers to becoming a police officer.

Unfortunately, many applicants from ethnic backgrounds other than Danish fail the police recruitment test and drop out of police colleges.

<i>Number of applicants</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012*</i>
Total	2479	1.633	1.038	952
Estimated non-Western background	164	89	74	59
Non-Western background %	6.6	5.5	7.1	6.2

2012* to 30.10.2012

<i>Newly employed</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Total	400	556	95	192
Estimated non-Western background	20	19	2	5
Non-Western background %	5	3.4	2.1	2.6

<i>Drop out of the National Police College</i>				
<i>Employed year</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Dropped-out total	10	9	3	2

The National Commissioner's Office has recently participated in a research study conducted by the Danish Institute of Human Rights which focused, inter alia, on possible reasons why applicants from ethnic backgrounds other than Danish fail police recruitment tests at higher rates than ethnic Danes. The National Commissioner's Office will take the findings into account in the adjustment of the police recruitment test.

The Government has been offering preparatory school courses to persons of other ethnic backgrounds who want to train as prison officers. Since the nineteenth periodic report this scheme has been discontinued as it was no longer needed in order to attract sufficiently qualified applicants with other ethnic backgrounds.

Albeit not aimed specifically at racial discrimination, the Ministry of Defence issued a Diversity Policy in April 2011. The policy aims at increasing diversity with regard to gender and ethnic minorities within the the Ministry of Defence. The policy sets out fourteen initiatives aimed at increasing diversity, including increased awareness of diversity on management levels, the drawing up of action plans at the institutional level, strengthened cooperation with district councils on recruitment of ethnic minorities, and the use of especially appointed ambassadors from within the system to increase recruitment of ethnic minorities and women. The policy will be evaluated at the end of 2014.

The Court Administration (Domstolsstyrelsen) is aware of the Agency for the Modernization of Public Administration's instructions and guidelines regarding initiatives intended to improve the recruitment of ethnic minorities into the state administration in its own recruitment efforts and its instructions to the courts. Furthermore, the Court Administration works to ensure that the heads of administration of the Danish courts follow the guidelines for recruiting persons of diverse ethnic origins.

Hate crimes *Hate-crimes*

Formateret: Skrifttype: Ikke Kursiv

Hate crimes are primarily the field of responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and the Police: for example, the Jewish community has registered 29 anti-Semitic incidents in Denmark since the start of the 2014 Gaza conflict. The major function of the Ministry of Integration in regard to hate crimes is prevention work, in particular raising awareness and creating understanding between different minority groups.

In August 2010, the Copenhagen police together with the Danish Institute for Human Rights, the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Municipality of Frederiksberg launched a campaign called "Stop Hadforbrydelser" (stop hate crimes) in Copenhagen and Frederiksberg. The purpose of the campaign was to raise awareness about hate crimes and get victims and witnesses to report these types of crimes to the police.

The campaign included posters and stickers displayed in public places such as on busses and on the sides of roads from August 16-29, 2010. The campaign also included artwork with a hate crime theme being displayed in Copenhagen and a campaign on Facebook. Shops in the centre of Copenhagen and in the area of Nørrebro were also invited to contribute to the campaign by displaying stickers on windows, front doors, etc.

The campaign also featured a website (www.stophadforbrydelser.dk) with information about how to report a hate crime to the police. The website had information about the different types of hate crimes, perpetrators and the victims of hate crimes. The website contained information in different languages about the victim's right to have an attorney appointed in case of a trial against the offender. The content of the website has recently been moved to social media (Facebook).

In October 2012, The Ministry of Justice upheld the continuation of the campaign. The new campaign consists of an outdoor campaign targeted at raising awareness and encouraging people to report hate crimes. The campaign also involves an "information and campaign bus" which will make it possible to reach young people and engage in dialogue with both victims and perpetrators.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Review and change the de facto policy of no national involvement in Holocaust commemoration events.

Government leaders should speak clearly in support of the principle of religious freedom in the face of efforts that would seek to ban ritual circumcision.

Review and reconsider the current policy that does not specify the religions of victims of hate speech and hate crimes when recording data.

Provide armed policemen in front of the synagogue and Jewish school at busy times. Such a presence will reassure parents and worshipers and offer additional deterrence.

Consider the offer of ODIHR to provide supplemental training to police and prosecutors on addressing hate crimes.

Provide the necessary financial support to the Danish Institute for International Studies so it can update its 2006 study on anti-Semitism in Denmark.

Strengthen existing efforts to recruit minorities to serve in the police force.

Review and liberalize the procedures by which the Board of Equal Treatment receives and considers complaints of discrimination. This should include the ability to accept oral testimony. Additionally the secretariat of the Board should not unduly dismiss complaints that should be considered by the Board itself.

The findings and conclusions of the broad review of ethnic discrimination in housing and employment should be widely publicized.

Meetings

Representatives of civil society, community and non-governmental organizations

- Solvej Berlau, Head of Section Holocaust and Genocide of the Danish Institute for International Studies, Holocaust and Genocide
- Stine Thuge, Head of Section Education and Information of the Danish Institute for International Studies, Holocaust and Genocide
- Cecilie Felicia Stokholm Banke, Head of Research Unit - Senior Researcher of the Danish Institute for International Studies, Holocaust and Genocide
- Dan Rosenberg Asmussen, President of the Jewish community in Denmark
- Rabbi Jair Melchior, Jewish community in Denmark
- Alan Melchior, Head of the Administration of the Jewish community in Denmark
- Bashy Quraishy, Secretary General of the European Muslim Initiative for Social Cohesion
- Jette Møller, Chairperson of SOS Against Racism Denmark
- Muharrem Aydes, Economist - Director - TV Mosaik
- Helene Larsen, Teacher/Hate Crimes Face Book Page Admin
- Zahra Bellaoui, Silent Voices
- Aamir Sohail, President-Green Cards Association
- Fatih Alev, Imam – Muslim Centre
- Niels-Erik Hansen, Director - Danish Refugee Council
- Uzma Ahmed Andersen, Chair – Nørrebro Local Council

- Gregory Christensen, Youth for Human Rights
- Eckhard Ahmed Krausen, Photographer/Activist
- Mustafa Hussain, Lecturer / researcher, Islamophobia in media
- Raza Mustafa, Radio Host
- Nasar Malik, Journalist/broadcaster
- Abbas Razvi, Member – Regional Council - Copenhagen
- Bashir Nazmi, Minhaj-ul-Quran
- Pervaiz Akhtar, Interpreter-Asylumseekers/refugees
- Navid Baig, Imam and consultant
- Hamid El Mousti, Chair-Danish Moroccan Society
- Nawaz Sandhu, TV Link
- Imran Hussain, Chair – Network/Activist
- Imran Shah, Muslim Association
- Abdul Wahid Petersen, Imam-Chair – International Muslim Aid
- Stine Høxbroe, Consultant/researcher Islamophobia
- Khaterah Parwani, Legal advisor - Danish Refugee Council
- Poya Pakzad, Consultant - MS
- Iqbal Khan, Minorities Health Consultant
- Monsour Heydarzadeh, Researcher minority relations

Government of Denmark

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Mette Nørgaard Dissing-Spandet, Head of Department for Human Rights
- Pernille Ørum Walther, Head of Section, Legal Department - Human Rights Office
- Vanessa Vega Saenz, Head of Section, Legal Department - Human Rights Office
- Martin Bang, Senior Advisor, Legal Department - Human Rights Office

Ministry of Justice

- Carsten Kristian Vollmer, Deputy Permanent Secretary
- Andreas Emil Christensen, Deputy Head of Division
- Ingeborg Gade, Assistant Deputy Director, Director of Public Prosecutions
- Rikke Bækgaard Thomassen, Senior Legal Advisor, Danish Security and Intelligence Service
- Michael Ask, Chief Superintendent, Danish National Police

Ministry of Children, Gender Equality, Integration and Social Affairs

- Henrik Thomassen, Head of Department of Integration and Democracy
- Astrid Vind, Head of Section
- Morten C. R. Spies, Head of Section, the Anti-Discrimination Unit, the National Social Appeals Board

Ministry of Education

- Anders Andersen, Head of Department
- Christian Lamhauge Rasmussen, Special adviser
- Sofia Esmann Busch, Educational advisor
- Jakob Ragnvald Egstrand, Educational advisor
- Lars Erik Storgaard, Educational advisor
- Lise Bagge Rasmussen, Head of Section
- Lene Barba, Head of Section
- Irene Hølse, Head of Section
- Ramanan Balasubramaniam, Special adviser
- Hanne Larsen, Special adviser

Danish Parliamentary Ombudsman

- Morten Engberg, Head of Division
- Christian Ougaard, Senior adviser

Accompanied by

- Daniel Bekčić, Political Adviser, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE, Chair-in-Office
- Azra Junuzović, Deputy Head of Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE/ODIHR
- Dmitry Ivanov, Programme Officer, Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE/ODIHR

[Redacted]

Fra: Martin Bang [<mailto:marban@um.dk>]
Sendt: 9. marts 2015 19:56
Til: Andreas Emil Christensen; Astrid Vind (asvi@sm.dk)
Cc: Irene Holse; Mette Nørgaard Dissing-Spandet; Martin Bang
Emne: Rapport nu offentliggjort SV: Udlevering af udkast og offentliggørelse af endelig rapport VS: Kort frist (4. marts kl. 14). Udlevering.....

I fortsættelse af nedenstående kan det oplyses, at rapporten nu er offentliggjort i vedhæftede udgave.

Mvh Martin

Fra: Martin Bang
Sendt: 9. marts 2015 11:43
Til: aec@im.dk; Astrid Vind (asvi@sm.dk)
Cc: Irene Holse; Mette Nørgaard Dissing-Spandet; Martin Bang
Emne: Udlevering af udkast og offentliggørelse af endelig rapport VS: Kort frist (4. marts kl. 14). Udlevering til journalist af rapportudkast mv. fra besøg i Danmark af OSCE-formandskabets tre repræsentanter for tolerance og ikke-diskrimanition.

Kære Andreas og Astrid

Nedenfor angivne udkast, bemærkninger mv. vil blive udleveret til Mathias Østerlund d.d. som svar på hans aktindsigtsanmodning.

Samtidig har Udenrigsministeriet meddelt det (tidligere) schweiziske OSCE formandskab, at Schweiz kan gå videre med en offentliggørelse af vedhæftede version af rapporten (datoen for besøget er nu korrigeret øverst til 10. – 11. september 2014). Der ses herudover ikke at være foretaget yderligere indholdsmæssige korrektioner i forhold til den version, som blev fremsendt til jer den 5. marts kl. 8.32. Processen er nu den, at Schweiz sender rapporten til Serbien (nuværende OSCE formandskab) til gennemsyn. Herefter sender de to lande rapporten til OSCEs medlemslande og OSCEs institutioner. Dette udgør offentliggørelsen. Rapporten vil af OSCE i praksis blive gjort tilgængelig for offentligheden på følgende link: <http://tandis.odihp.pl/?p=qu-pr>.

Vi skal nok herfra meddele jer, når offentliggørelse har fundet sted.

Med venlig hilsen

Martin

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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ASIATISK PLADS 2 / DK-1448 KØBENHAVN K
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Fra: Martin Bang

Sendt: 3. marts 2015 13:44

Til: Justitsministeriet; Ministeriet for Børn Ligestilling Integration og Sociale forhold

Cc: yam@im.dk; aec@im.dk; Astrid Vind (asvi@sm.dk); irene.holse@uvm.dk

Emne: Kort frist (4. marts kl. 14). Udlevering til journalist af rapportudkast mv. fra besøg i Danmark af OSCE-formandskabets tre repræsentanter for tolerance og ikke-diskrimination.

Justitsministeriet

Ministeriet for Børn, Ligestilling, Integration og Sociale Forhold

Journalist Mathias Østerlund fra Radio24syv har anmodet Udenrigsministeriet om aktindsigt i vedhæftede udkast til rapport fra besøget i Danmark den 10. – 11. september 2014 fra OSCE-formandskabets tre personlige repræsentanter for tolerance og ikke-diskrimination. Justitsministeriet og Ministeriet for Børn, Ligestilling, Integration og Sociale Forhold har via Udenrigsministeriet i december måned afgivet vedhæftede bemærkninger til rapportudkastet. Der er endnu ikke kommet en endelig rapport fra besøget fra de tre repræsentanter. Det (nu tidligere) schweiziske OSCE-formandskab har oplyst, at det er op til det land, som har modtaget besøg, om man vil offentliggøre udkast til landerapporter. Der ses således ikke at være anledning til at anvende Offentlighedslovens § 32 stk. 2 til at begrænse aktindsigten.

Udenrigsministeriet har på den baggrund tænkt sig at imødekomme anmodningen om aktindsigt ved fremsendelse af rapportudkastet til Mathias Østerlund. Samtidig agtes vedhæftede bemærkninger fra Justitsministeriet og Ministeriet for Børn, Ligestilling, Integration og Sociale Forhold medsendt tillige med de dokumenter, som allerede er gjort offentligt tilgængelige af OSCE og behandler besøget i substansen (pressemeddelelse efter besøget samt Andrew Bakers indlæg på Human Dimension mødet i Warszawa i september):
<http://www.osce.org/cio/123464> / <http://www.osce.org/odihr/124658?download=true>

Pressemæssigt vil Udenrigsministeriet besvare generelle henvendelser om besøget fra de tre repræsentanter. Henvendelser om substansen i rapporten vil fra Udenrigsministeriet blive henvist til det relevante fagministerium.

Såfremt ovenstående giver anledning til bemærkninger skal jeg anmode om, at disse fremsendes til undertegnede (marban@um.dk) med cc til Camilla Christensen (camchr@um.dk) senest i morgen **onsdag den 4. marts 2015 kl. 14**. Dokumenterne vil herefter blive fremsendt til Mathias Østerlund.

Med venlig hilsen

Martin Bang

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COUNTRY VISIT: DENMARK
Visit of the OSCE Personal Representatives
Alexey Avtonomov, Rabbi Andrew Baker, Professor Talip Küçükcan
September 10-11, 2014

Danish Institute for International Studies

The Danish Institute for International Studies houses the small staff responsible for Holocaust education and awareness in Denmark. Although the annual "Auschwitz Day" programs started as a national initiative, they now focus primarily on education and are largely undertaken on the municipal level. While the rescue of Danish Jewry during the Holocaust is a rare and remarkable story, those Jews who were unable to flee found themselves deported by the Nazis to the concentration camp in Terezin. This tragic chapter serves as the basis for a new film produced by the Institute. Their programs reach some 6,500 students and 200 teachers annually, with another 300,000 visits to their website.

In 2006, the Institute conducted a study on anti-Semitism in Denmark. While it was determined to be a relatively "marginalized" phenomenon, the study did find present some degree of "unconscious" anti-Semitism. The report also determined that anti-Semitism was an unaddressed problem among immigrants from Arab and Muslim backgrounds. Researchers based this assessment on interviews conducted with teachers and school administrators, which included two predominantly-Muslim schools. Today, they note, there are fifteen such schools, and a new survey is badly needed.

Additional activities in the planning stage at the Institute include one project that focuses on the challenges of teaching about different forms of intolerance in Danish schools. In visits with teachers and students at schools around the country, they sought information on prejudice and the treatment of various minorities. Based on their experience they will prepare material for educators that will provide historical background, discussion material and recommendations designed to engage students on questions of inclusion and exclusion, majority and minority languages, hate speech and discrimination. To illustrate these points, the material will offer examples from four target groups—Jews, Muslims, Roma and LGBT communities.

The total budget for the Auschwitz Day staff at the DIIS is 2.4 million Kroner (about €400,000) which is subject to further budget cuts.

Jewish Community

The Danish Jewish community counts some 2,000-2,500 official members with an additional two or three times that number, all residing primarily in Copenhagen and vicinity. They maintain a community building, the central synagogue, an old age home and a Jewish day school. There are also independent Chabad and Reform Jewish congregations, for which the community umbrella looks after security. In all there are some thirty-five Jewish organizations and associations active in the country.

In 2011, the Community's security unit set up a monitoring and reporting agency (AKVAH) which works closely with the Nordic Jewish Security Council (NJSC) and issues an annual report on anti-Semitic incidents. These have numbered on average about 40 incidents annually and include physical and verbal attacks as well as Internet postings. AKVAH believes that the actual number of incidents may be higher, since they only record incidents that people report to them. They also note that the vast majority of Danish Jews eschew wearing anything in public that would identify them as Jews, which would also reduce the number of actual incidents that might otherwise occur.

During the summer of 2014 the Jewish School was vandalized. Windows were broken and graffiti was written on the walls saying, "No peace for Gaza. No peace for you Zionist pigs." Parents were nervous about taking their children to the school, and some forty parents now serve as security volunteers.

Concerns about physical security are thus at a heightened level. Community leaders have asked authorities to provide a police presence in front of the Jewish school when parents are dropping off and picking up their children and in front of the synagogue on Saturday mornings when some 200-300 worshippers are present. But so far these specific requests have been rebuffed. Since 2000, the government has provided an average of 2 million DDK (about €270,000) annually to the Jewish community to help with its security needs, with special grants in 2009 and 2013 to implement Danish Security Services' recommendations.

Several other issues were highlighted in our conversations:

On July 25, 2014, several Jewish organizations organized a pro-Israel rally in front of the Parliament in Copenhagen. Shortly after it began, police informed them that they could not guarantee their safety from counter-demonstrators. Thus, they stopped the rally and bused the demonstrators away. Meanwhile anti-Israel demonstrations continued to be organized with no interference by authorities. Jewish community leaders believe this action represented an abridgment of the elemental right to freedom of speech and assembly. [Note: Copenhagen Police report that protecting the demonstrators was never in doubt, but they were persuaded to end early so as to avoid the need for "massive use of force."]

Community leaders also noted that an Imam from Aarhus while visiting Berlin was interviewed on German television, and in that interview called publicly for killing Jews. While police say they are investigating, the Jewish community is pessimistic about charges being filed since the inciting hate speech took place in another country. However, they believe it illustrates the danger that anti-Semitic feelings among Muslims are being stoked by some Muslim religious leaders. [Note: Danish police have referred the case to German authorities.]

As noted, most Jews in Copenhagen avoid wearing identifiable religious garb in public. In order to test the claims that doing so, at least in certain neighborhoods, would subject the wearer to some form of harassment, one radio journalist donned a *kippah* and went walking through town. Barely an hour passed before he was physically attacked. He fended off his attackers by shouting that he was a journalist and not a Jew. In response, in mid-August,

some 1,000 people put on *kippot* and other Jewish symbols and marched en masse as an expression of solidarity with the Jewish community.

It was also reported that one left-wing political party called on the government to investigate Danish citizens who may fight in the Israeli Defense Forces in the same way that they are now examining those who have joined the Jihadists fighting for ISIS in Iraq and Syria.

An on-line petition directed at various Danish media sources has also gathered thousands of signatures. The petition maintains that Jewish journalists or journalists married to Jews cannot be objective in their reporting and should therefore be barred from covering events in Israel and the Middle East.

In Denmark, as in a number of other Western and Northern European countries, there have been growing efforts to restrict or ban certain key religious practices. With very little warning Danish authorities instituted a ban on ritual slaughter earlier in the summer. Since the Jewish community today imports kosher meat from Ireland, authorities insisted that this represented no special burden on them. They were told that should they wish to resume the practice of *shechitah* (Jewish ritual slaughter) in the future, they can appeal to the government for a change in the law. By most accounts this ban was instituted to curtail the Muslim practice of slaughtering lambs in temporary abattoirs, which may lack the proper sanitary conditions. However, we were told, existing legislation which requires official permits for these slaughterhouses is sufficient to address these problems, and a total ban is unnecessary.

More troubling are new efforts to secure a ban on the practice of *brit millah* (ritual circumcision), which is being spearheaded by an activist group known as Intact Denmark. The group has launched a public campaign, claiming that infant circumcision poses serious medical complications and psychological trauma. It brought together sympathetic MPs to host a Parliamentary hearing on the subject, with witnesses heavily weighted in favor of a ban. This is a practice that is carried out by nearly all Jews and Muslims, although the number of Jewish circumcisions is far fewer than those in the Muslim community—about 15 versus 2,000 annually. A total ban on circumcision would lead Danish Jews to question their place and future in Denmark. In the meantime, the accompanying discussions on social media, according to Jewish leaders, can frequently turn anti-Semitic.

Muslims in Denmark

It is estimated that Muslims constitute approximately 4 percent (224,000) of the total population of 5.6 million. They are ethnically diverse and concentrated in the largest cities, particularly Copenhagen, Odense, and Aarhus.

Representatives of Muslim NGOs in Denmark indicated that they face a broad set of problems including recognition, equal treatment in education, workforce, employment by the state or private industry, planning permits for building mosques, minarets, religious

schools, equal access to health, justice system, provision of halal food and prayer rooms in state buildings and public schools, cemeteries, circumcision rights and rituals, discrimination on the basis of religion, and intelligence probes on Muslims and their institutions.

Muslim NGO representatives underlined the fact that Islam is not officially recognized as a religion by the Danish State. They feel that recognized religions have privileges and advantages when it comes to making claims. Therefore, they would like to see official recognition of Islam as a religion in Denmark, which they think would also contribute to their feeling of security, legitimacy and self-confidence as Danish citizens.

Muslims state that they face discrimination on the job market based on their ethnic and religious background. They cite that approximately 30 to 40 percent of Muslim youth between the ages of 20 and 24 are without any education or job.

They assert that the ban on ritual slaughter (introduced in 2014) and the possible restriction on circumcision of male children must be considered a violation of freedom of religion in Denmark. [Note: The Government states that, "In Denmark slaughter according to religious rites is allowed with prior stunning." However, most Muslim and all Jewish ritual practice require the animal to be conscious at the time of slaughter, so by mandating prior stunning the religious rites are impossible to perform.]

They point to the lack of prayer facilities in state buildings or public schools as an undue burden since adult Muslims are required to pray five times a day, including during working hours.

They did note that Muslim cemeteries are allowed, provided their institutions are approved as representing a religious community.

Muslims argue that they are treated badly by the police when it comes to identity and driver's license checks and also during stop and search episodes on the streets. They feel that because of their ethnic and religious outlook police often deal with them in an aggressive manner. One example of this discriminatory treatment is that of Ekrem Sahin, a Turkish Muslim who is said to have died while under arrest and in the custody of prison officers.

Muslims complain about the stigmatization and demonization of Islam and their community and the rise of Islamophobia in politics and social life. They feel that the representation and portrayal of Muslims in the media, educational material, popular culture, cinema and literature are very negative, which has consequences on the streets as Muslims become targets of violent attacks. As a result of negative media and political discourse Muslims are increasingly seen as a security threat. This is further exacerbated by reports that some Danish-born Muslims have joined radical organizations. Such developments lead to the "securitization" of Muslim in Denmark, and sometimes Muslim-looking men are seen as terrorist. One anecdote that illustrates this is the story of a Muslim-looking man on his way to his university exam carrying a computer whose cables were hanging out of its bag. Spotted by a Danish woman on the train, she called the police who appeared instantly on the scene.

Muslim NGO representatives argue that it is not only Muslim individuals but also their institutions that are targeted. They cited two cases involving mosques that were searched by police, leading them to conclude that religious profiling is taking place in Denmark. They also report that social media has become an uncontrolled vehicle for hate speech and anti-Muslim rhetoric.

Political groups and parties such as the Danish Defense League and the Danish People's Party with right-wing and racist ideologies frequently use Muslims as scapegoats, making them targets for hate crimes. On that front, Muslims complain that hate crimes based on religion are not monitored and recorded properly. They also state that attacks on veiled Muslim women motivated by religious hatred are either not recorded as such or simply as ordinary incidents.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the overall judicial system, including the police and the prosecution service, courts, prisons and probation service. The Ministry's principal functions include legislation, data protection, and immigration. Combating hate crimes is one of the key issues on the agenda of the Ministry. Authorities maintain that the protection of minority rights is one of the government's priorities. At the same time, Denmark has a centuries-old tradition of freedom of expression. It is a challenge to keep the proper balance between these two basic concerns.

Jewish Community Security

Authorities maintain that all anti-Semitic incidents are taken seriously as is the protection of Jewish community institutions. In the aftermath of the recent conflict in Gaza there has been a rise in anti-Jewish sentiment and incidents. However, Denmark has its own approach to security which reflects a tradition of openness and accessibility. This "relaxed approach", as one official described it, can be seen in the minimal security present outside the Parliament and the Justice Ministry, by way of example. Therefore, they have been averse to stationing armed police in front of the Jewish school or synagogue. However, that does not mean that security is lacking, and police cars routinely circle around these buildings. The Security and Intelligence Service works closely with the Jewish community and provides them with advice and intelligence.

Although little has been publicly announced, the Copenhagen police have taken the vandalism attack on the Jewish school quite seriously. While they do not issue public statements about specific cases, authorities offered assurances that an active investigation is in progress.

Confronting Radical Threats

The government is fully aware of the heightened security risk posed by returning Danish citizens who have joined the Jihadist fighters in Syria and Iraq, who are estimated to number about 100. Although one may not see a visible police presence at airports, train stations, or

government buildings that does not mean that serious steps have not been implemented. Police maintain close communication with the Security and Intelligence Service, and a special database has been established with information on returning fighters from Syria and Iraq, although not other extremists.

Authorities readily admit to the problems posed by increased radicalism in Danish society, which this special database in part addresses. An action plan published by the Ministry of Integration at the time of our visit is designed to combat intolerance, extremism and related issues that are high on their current agenda. The action plan should demonstrate that the government has a clear strategy and vision on how to monitor and combat radicalism.

These efforts build on established working relationships with both Muslim and Jewish communities. The Justice Ministry enjoys good relations with many of the country's Imams, enabling them to focus on combating radicalization. There is also a positive record of exchanging information and reporting of hate crimes, which enables the police to be more effective when addressing intolerance against Muslims.

Monitoring and Reporting Hate Crimes and Hate Speech

A special group in the prosecutor's office has overall responsibility for monitoring hate speech, which can be limited or banned based on legislation adopted in 1939. All cases that have been received by the police are examined and a determination is made if charges should be filed. The Ministry also examines hate speech that may come from politicians in the public media. In such situations it has sought the lifting of parliamentary immunity so that charges could be filed, and it is then up to the judge to decide if the law was violated. All verdicts in the area of hate speech are a matter of public record, and they can be accessed on-line.

While civil society representatives maintain that hate crimes are underreported, government authorities take a different view. They acknowledge that there might be some underreporting but maintain that it is within an acceptable range and no different than with other crimes. Also cited was one survey conducted by an independent research professor which showed that the difference between reported and actual hate crimes was minimal.

It was pointed out that victims themselves are often in a state of shock immediately after an assault or a threat and may thus be unable to offer a clear and reasoned account of what took place. Therefore, police are trained in the academy to deal with these special situations and provided with a list of indicators to look for and questions to ask the victims when confronting a possible hate crime. Today, police officers should be more aware and prepared for recognizing hate crimes. Details are recorded in the crime profiles, and hate crimes are reflected in the reports of both police and prosecutors. This permits the imposition of additional penalties when guilty verdicts are handed down.

Reports prepared by the Ministry describe hate crimes based on race, skin color, nationality, ethnic group, religion and sexual orientation. However, there is no additional disaggregation that would identify crimes committed against Muslims or against Jews. This is not an oversight but rather based on the principle that every religious group has the right to equal protection. There is no tradition of identifying specific religious groups or denominations.

Training

The Ministry takes a comprehensive approach to improving the knowledge of police, judges and prosecutors about hate crimes. It has enumerated a list of special indicators and issued guidelines that explain how hate crimes and hate speech are to be considered as aggravating circumstances. Sometimes the prosecutor's office will work directly with police, guiding them on dealing with hate crimes during interrogations. They also carefully follow the decisions of judges to see if the court decisions make specific reference to hate crime indicators as originally recognized and stated during the police investigation and the prosecution process.

Police officials, together with the Security and Intelligence Service and the Institute on Human Rights, travel to different police districts to introduce their guidelines, list of hate crime indicators, examples of hate crimes and generally train regional police officers in dealing with hate crimes. Last year 250 police officers received this training. Hate crime education has been part of the curriculum of cadets in the police academy since 2012. A handbook on hate crimes developed by the Institute on Human Rights is widely used during the educational process. Cadets in the police academy consider real cases of hate crime and learn how to deal with them on the streets.

MINISTRY OF CHILDREN, GENDER EQUALITY, INTEGRATION AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Ministry allocated approximately 2.6 million EUR in 2012-2015 for initiatives to promote civic citizenship and to combat ethnic discrimination (inter alia, support for municipalities, NGOs and integration councils). According to the Ministry, there is a distinction between existing residents and newcomers. Thus, newcomers should pass the three-year, full-time training program as a key element for integration: language, individual place in the society and individual place in the labor market. The Ministry is also focused on coordinating the government's efforts in employment assistance for immigrants,, integration at schools and prevention of radicalization and extremism. The Ministry has good relations with municipal authorities with regard to the integration policy, as newcomers usually fall under the power of municipal authority upon arrival.

Training

Ministry officials also noted that the government has a broad range of instruments for stopping radicalism, including a special unit within the Ministry focused on the prevention of violence and intolerance in society. For such purposes, the Ministry closely co-operates with schools, universities, and civil society to follow current trends in society and gain further insight. By monitoring student attendance and behavior, among other matters, they hope to be able to recognize the threats of radicalism to society at an early stage. Police also gain insight through established dialogues with Muslim religious leaders.

LABOR MARKET

There is a particular focus on ensuring that government jobs and positions in the public administration sector are attractive to persons with diverse backgrounds. Since 2005, there has been a target for having a minimum of four percent of the public administration workforce be of an ethnic background other than Danish.

The Agency for the Modernization of Public Administration (Moderniserings-styrelsen) has been monitoring recruitment of persons with ethnic backgrounds other than Danish for government positions. From 2005 to 2012, the percentage of employed immigrants and their descendants from non-Western countries increased from 2 to 3.2 percent of the total number of employees within the state administration. The percentage of newly employed immigrants and their descendants from non-Western countries in 2012 was approximately 6 percent.

The Danish police force has also works actively to recruit persons with ethnic backgrounds other than Danish. The latest initiatives include issuing a leaflet (“Police job – a future for your children?”) in eight different languages in order to increase recruitment from minority groups. The leaflet targeted parents in an attempt to remove some of the cultural barriers to becoming a police officer.

Unfortunately, many applicants from ethnic backgrounds other than Danish fail the police recruitment test and drop out of police colleges.

<i>Number of applicants</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012*</i>
Total	2479	1.633	1.038	952
Estimated non-Western background	164	89	74	59
Non-Western background %	6.6	5.5	7.1	6.2

2012* to 30.10.2012

<i>Newly employed</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Total	400	556	95	192
Estimated non-Western background	20	19	2	5
Non-Western background %	5	3.4	2.1	2.6

<i>Drop out of the National Police College</i>				
Employed year	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dropped-out total	10	9	3	2

The National Commissioner’s Office has recently participated in a research study conducted by the Danish Institute of Human Rights which focused, inter alia, on possible reasons why applicants from ethnic backgrounds other than Danish fail police recruitment tests at higher rates than ethnic Danes. The National Commissioner’s Office will take the findings into account in the adjustment of the police recruitment test.

The Government has been offering preparatory school courses to persons of other ethnic backgrounds who want to train as prison officers. Since the nineteenth periodic report this scheme has been discontinued as it was no longer needed in order to attract sufficiently qualified applicants with other ethnic backgrounds.

Albeit not aimed specifically at racial discrimination, the Ministry of Defence issued a Diversity Policy in April 2011. The policy aims at increasing diversity with regard to gender and ethnic minorities within the the Ministry of Defence. The policy sets out fourteen

initiatives aimed at increasing diversity, including increased awareness of diversity on management levels, the drawing up of action plans at the institutional level, strengthened cooperation with district councils on recruitment of ethnic minorities, and the use of especially appointed ambassadors from within the system to increase recruitment of ethnic minorities and women. The policy will be evaluated at the end of 2014.

The Court Administration (Domstolsstyrelsen) is aware of the Agency for the Modernization of Public Administration's instructions and guidelines regarding initiatives intended to improve the recruitment of ethnic minorities into the state administration in its own recruitment efforts and its instructions to the courts. Furthermore, the Court Administration works to ensure that the heads of administration of the Danish courts follow the guidelines for recruiting persons of diverse ethnic origins.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are primarily the field of responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and the Police: for example, the Jewish community has registered 29 anti-Semitic incidents in Denmark since the start of the 2014 Gaza conflict. The major function of the Ministry of Integration in regard to hate crimes is prevention work, in particular raising awareness and creating understanding between different minority groups.

In August 2010, the Copenhagen police together with the Danish Institute for Human Rights, the Municipality of Copenhagen and the Municipality of Frederiksberg launched a campaign called "Stop Hadforbrydelser" (stop hate crimes) in Copenhagen and Frederiksberg. The purpose of the campaign was to raise awareness about hate crimes and get victims and witnesses to report these types of crimes to the police.

The campaign included posters and stickers displayed in public places such as on busses and on the sides of roads from August 16-29, 2010. The campaign also included artwork with a hate crime theme being displayed in Copenhagen and a campaign on Facebook. Shops in the centre of Copenhagen and in the area of Nørrebro were also invited to contribute to the campaign by displaying stickers on windows, front doors, etc.

The campaign also featured a website (www.stophadforbrydelser.dk) with information about how to report a hate crime to the police. The website had information about the different types of hate crimes, perpetrators and the victims of hate crimes. The website contained information in different languages about the victim's right to have an attorney appointed in case of a trial against the offender. The content of the website has recently been moved to social media (Facebook).

In October 2012, The Ministry of Justice upheld the continuation of the campaign. The new campaign consists of an outdoor campaign targeted at raising awareness and encouraging people to report hate crimes. The campaign also involves an "information and campaign bus" which will make it possible to reach young people and engage in dialogue with both victims and perpetrators.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Review and change the de facto policy of no national involvement in Holocaust commemoration events.

Government leaders should speak clearly in support of the principle of religious freedom in the face of efforts that would seek to ban ritual circumcision.

Review and reconsider the current policy that does not specify the religion or other more defining characteristics of victims of hate speech and hate crimes when recording data.

Provide armed policemen in front of the synagogue and Jewish school at busy times. Such a presence will reassure parents and worshipers and offer additional deterrence.

Consider the offer of ODIHR to provide supplemental training to police and prosecutors on addressing hate crimes.

Provide the necessary financial support to the Danish Institute for International Studies so it can update its 2006 study on anti-Semitism in Denmark.

Strengthen existing efforts to recruit minorities to serve in the police force.

Review and liberalize the procedures by which the Board of Equal Treatment receives and considers complaints of discrimination. This should include the ability to accept oral testimony. Additionally the secretariat of the Board should not unduly dismiss complaints that should be considered by the Board itself.

The findings and conclusions of the broad review of ethnic discrimination in housing and employment should be widely publicized.

Meetings

Representatives of civil society, community and non-governmental organizations

- Solvej Berlau, Head of Section Holocaust and Genocide of the Danish Institute for International Studies, Holocaust and Genocide
- Stine Thuge, Head of Section Education and Information of the Danish Institute for International Studies, Holocaust and Genocide
- Cecilie Felicia Stokholm Banke, Head of Research Unit - Senior Researcher of the Danish Institute for International Studies, Holocaust and Genocide
- Dan Rosenberg Asmussen, President of the Jewish community in Denmark
- Rabbi Jair Melchior, Jewish community in Denmark
- Alan Melchior, Head of the Administration of the Jewish community in Denmark
- Bashy Quraishy, Secretary General of the European Muslim Initiative for Social Cohesion
- Jette Møller, Chairperson of SOS Against Racism Denmark
- Muharrem Aydes, Economist - Director - TV Mosaik
- Helene Larsen, Teacher/Hate Crimes Face Book Page Admin
- Zahra Bellaoui, Silent Voices
- Aamir Sohail, President-Green Cards Association
- Fatih Alev, Imam – Muslim Centre
- Niels-Erik Hansen, Director - Danish Refugee Council

- Uzma Ahmed Andersen, Chair – Nørrebro Local Council
- Gregory Christensen, Youth for Human Rights
- Eckhard Ahmed Krausen, Photographer/Activist
- Mustafa Hussain, Lecturer / researcher, Islamophobia in media
- Raza Mustafa, Radio Host
- Nasar Malik, Journalist/broadcaster
- Abbas Razvi, Member – Regional Council - Copenhagen
- Bashir Nazmi, Minhaj-ul-Quran
- Pervaiz Akhtar, Interpreter-Asylumseekers/refugees
- Navid Baig, Imam and consultant
- Hamid El Mousti, Chair-Danish Moroccan Society
- Nawaz Sandhu, TV Link
- Imran Hussain, Chair – Network/Activist
- Imran Shah, Muslim Association
- Abdul Wahid Petersen, Imam-Chair – International Muslim Aid
- Stine Høxbroe, Consultant/researcher Islamophobia
- Khaterah Parwani, Legal advisor - Danish Refugee Council
- Poya Pakzad, Consultant - MS
- Iqbal Khan, Minorities Health Consultant
- Monsour Heydarzadeh, Researcher minority relations

Government of Denmark

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Mette Nørgaard Dissing-Spandet, Head of Department for Human Rights
- Pernille Ørum Walther, Head of Section, Legal Department - Human Rights Office
- Vanessa Vega Saenz, Head of Section, Legal Department - Human Rights Office
- Martin Bang, Senior Advisor, Legal Department - Human Rights Office

Ministry of Justice

- Carsten Kristian Vollmer, Deputy Permanent Secretary
- Andreas Emil Christensen, Deputy Head of Division
- Ingeborg Gade, Assistant Deputy Director, Director of Public Prosecutions
- Rikke Bækgaard Thomassen, Senior Legal Advisor, Danish Security and Intelligence Service
- Michael Ask, Chief Superintendent, Danish National Police

Ministry of Children, Gender Equality, Integration and Social Affairs

- Henrik Thomassen, Head of Department of Integration and Democracy
- Astrid Vind, Head of Section
- Morten C. R. Spies, Head of Section, the Anti-Discrimination Unit, the National Social Appeals Board

Ministry of Education

- Anders Andersen, Head of Department
- Christian Lamhauge Rasmussen, Special adviser
- Sofia Esmann Busch, Educational advisor
- Jakob Ragnvald Egstrand, Educational advisor
- Lars Erik Storgaard, Educational advisor
- Lise Bagge Rasmussen, Head of Section
- Lene Barba, Head of Section
- Irene Holse, Head of Section
- Ramanan Balasubramaniam, Special adviser
- Hanne Larsen, Special adviser

Danish Parliamentary Ombudsman

- Morten Engberg, Head of Division
- Christian Ougaard, Senior adviser

Accompanied by

- Daniel Bekčić, Political Adviser, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE, Chair-in-Office
- Azra Junuzović, Deputy Head of Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE/ODIHR
- Dmitry Ivanov, Programme Officer, Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE/ODIHR

Fra: Martin Bang [<mailto:marban@um.dk>]

Sendt: 20. april 2015 12:47

Til: Andreas Emil Christensen; Yassmina Amadid (951yam)

Emne: Frist i morgen den 21.4 kl. 10. Indlæg. Andrew Baker. Human Dimension Committee

Kære Andreas / Yassmina

Vores OSCE-mission har oplyst, at der på morgendagens møde i "Human Dimension Committee" er deltagelse af formandskabets tre personlige repræsentanter. OSCE-missionen har fremskaffet Andrew Bakers indlæg til i morgen, hvoraf blandt andet fremgår følgende: *"I was astonished during my visit to Copenhagen in September that government authorities rebuffed the request from Jewish communities to position policemen in front of the synagogue and the Jewish school, a common practice in many countries. Those authorities told me that they had a "relaxed approach" to security and they must consider that the general population would be disturbed if they saw armed guards in front of buildings."*

Vil en af jer venligst lige ringe mig op vedr. et dansk indlæg i morgen (jeg har vedhæftet de af jer i oktober udarbejdede talepunkter for hurtig reference).

Mvh Martin

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Rabbi Andrew Baker
Personal Representative of the OSCE Chair-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism
Remarks to the Human Dimension Committee
April 21, 2015

Almost two years have passed since the OSCE organized an Expert Conference on Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities (June 13, 2013). Since then we have witnessed significant increases in anti-Semitic incidents--many of them violent--in a number of OSCE participating States.

We have the benefit of the FRA survey of Jews in eight EU countries (released November 2013) showing large percentages fearful of attacks, avoiding wearing Jewish signs or symbols, and sizeable numbers contemplating emigration. Our own recent OSCE country visits have included countries—Denmark and France—that witnessed lethal attacks earlier this year by radical, Islamic extremists that left no doubt that Jews and Jewish institutions are targets.

The anxieties that many Jews now feel about their safety and questions about their future are at a level that we have not witnessed in decades. By way of example, a front page story in *Le Monde* during the week of our visit to Paris in January was titled, “The Jews of France: The Temptation to Leave.”

Many of the recommendations of that expert conference clearly focused on these security threats. Had governments acted on them at the time perhaps some of the more recent tragedies might have been averted. But there can no longer be any excuse or delay in taking this problem seriously.

Let me cite a few of those recommendations, which can be found in the summary report of that meeting:

- Provide protection.
- Assess security needs and provide financial support.
- Set up mechanisms of cooperation and communication between (law enforcement) authorities and Jewish communities.
- Engage in regular consultations and exchange information about threats.
- If major incidents occur send messages of reassurance to those communities.

I was astonished during my visit to Copenhagen in September that government authorities rebuffed the request from Jewish communities to position policemen in front of the synagogue and the Jewish school, a common practice in many countries. Those authorities told me that they had a “relaxed approach” to security and they must consider that the general population would be disturbed if they saw armed guards in front of buildings.

The threat today of radicalized, Islamic extremists—whether returning fighters from Syria and Iraq or those “self-radicalized” extremists in place—is now recognized as one of the most

serious challenges confronting European governments. It has also now been acknowledged that Jews are high on the list of these terrorists' targets. Evidence now suggests that the terrorist who murdered Jews in the Kosher Supermarket in Paris had initially planned to target a Jewish school in the suburbs with the plan to kill Jewish children. In Copenhagen the terrorist who first shot up a conference that focused on freedom of speech sought out the synagogue that night for his next target.

After the Paris attacks the French President and Prime Minister spoke clearly—the attack on the kosher market was an act of anti-Semitism by a radical, Islamic extremist. They attended memorial services for the victims. They called out the military to ensure that there would be adequate protection for all Jewish institutions.

But some governments also sought ways to avoid confronting this reality. By way of example, the Austrian Government issued a statement that described the murder of Jews in the Paris kosher market as, "People of various confessions who had the misfortune of being in the wrong place at the wrong time." If you cannot even call the victims Jews or the act anti-Semitic what message are you sending?

European Jews have been victims of physical and verbal harassment, and those incidents have largely increased year by year. It is natural that this should make them more anxious and more uncertain about their day-to-day life. But when government authorities cannot forthrightly acknowledge this, it further adds to that anxiety. It has led many Jews now to question whether they or their children have a future in Europe.

Let us make no mistake. This sense of uncertainty about a future in Europe does not bode well for either the Jewish community or for Europe itself.

Last week we observed Yom Hashoah, Holocaust Commemoration Day. In 1938, there were over nine million Jews in Europe. Today that number is less than one and one-half million. Hitler came very close to succeeding in his goal to make Europe "Judenrein." It is a testament to both the resiliency of Jewish life and the postwar vision of a united and democratic Europe that Jews were able to rebuild their lives on the ashes of so many victims in what until recently seemed to be a new and genuinely tolerant landscape. But we may very well be at a critical, turning point in this postwar, post-Holocaust era.

I will not draw any comparisons to the 1930s. Today there is no European government that promotes anti-Semitism. Attitude surveys show that substantial majorities of the general population have positive views of Jews. But right-wing, populist parties are finding new support in today's depressed economic climate, and the leaders and supporters of those parties do harbor a greater degree of anti-Semitism. And it also appears based on some recent survey data that this is the case among European Muslims. It is parts of that community that account for the largest number of anti-Semitic incidents in a number of Western European countries.

Thus, there is a very real challenge facing European governments today.

Europe's largest Jewish communities—particularly France and the United Kingdom—have well established security organizations that work closely with and receive support from government authorities, but that is not necessarily the norm. In the aftermath of the shooting in Copenhagen and the evidence of threats to the Jewish community of Malmö, Sweden, the Scandinavian Jewish communities are hoping to develop a more robust regional network that will enable them to share intelligence and training and develop a common crisis management plan. This can only succeed if it has the support of the respective governments.

At the end of last week the French Prime Minister unveiled a new and comprehensive plan to fight racism and anti-Semitism. (We were informed of some of these measures during our country visit in January.) Legislation will be amended to make it easier to prosecute proponents of hate speech. Prosecutors and courts intend to demonstrate that they can move quickly to punish racists and anti-Semites. There will be new efforts in the field of education, including changes and additions to the national curricula, to foster a greater understanding of religious minorities and also to promote civil values. This is now a national priority of the highest order. We hope it proves successful.



UDKAST TIL TALE

It is not correct that we in Denmark have a relaxed approach towards the security situation of the Jewish community.

On the contrary, the police pay special attention to the security situation of the Jewish community and Jewish institutions.

For instance, there is a continuous dialogue between The Danish Security and Intelligence Service and The Jewish Community in Denmark and it is an area of priority to provide the help and protection which is deemed necessary.

The Security and Intelligence Service has previously inspected and assessed the physical safety level at the premises of the Jewish school and the Jewish Community in Denmark. Following the inspection, the Security and Intelligence Service recommended a range of measures to improve the physical security of the premises and subsequently the government ensured The Jewish Community additional funding, *inter alia*, to contribute to improved safety measures.

The police listen to The Jewish Community's concerns, however, the level of protection is determined on the basis of a professional police

assessment, and for the time being it has not been deemed appropriate to have police officers firmly posted at the school or the synagogue during specific periods of time. This is, inter alia, due to tactical considerations.

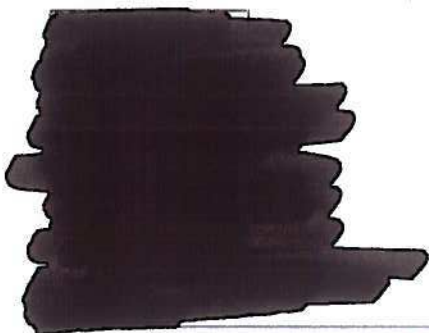
However, the police take the precautionary measures that are deemed necessary in the specific situation. And as mentioned, due attention is given to the security situation of the Jewish community.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Fra: Janne Laursen [<mailto:JL@jewmus.dk>]

Sendt: 13. marts 2015 11:29

Til: Justitsministeriet

Emne: Dansk Jødisk Museum

Til Justitsminister Mette Frederiksen

Da museet ikke har modtaget noget svar på sit brev af 20. januar 2015 til Ministeren, fremsender vi hermed denne mail, da brevet kan være gået tabt i posten.

Dansk Jødisk Museum er et statsanerkendt museum og en selvejende institution med egen bestyrelse og økonomi. Museet er således ikke en institution under Det Jødiske Samfund i Danmark.

Det er dog ingen hindring for, at trusselsbilledet også omfatter Dansk Jødisk Museum, der havde 36.174 gæster i 2014. Det er vigtigt for museet at gøre Ministeren opmærksom på, at museet er en selvstændig problemstilling, og at dets interesser og sikkerhed ikke varetages af Det Jødiske Samfund i Danmark. Derfor anmoder vi om et møde med henblik på at drøfte de sikkerhedsmæssige implikationer med Ministeren.

På formanden Ivar Samréns og egne vegne vil det naturligvis være os en stor glæde og ære, hvis mødet kunne foregå på museet.

Med venlig hilsen

Janne Laursen

Janne Laursen
Museumsdirektør
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Director
The Danish Jewish Museum
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www.jewmus.dk

Klik her for at tilmelde dig Dansk Jødisk Museums elektroniske nyhedsbrev: <http://www.jewmus.dk/nyhedsbrev.asp>



Jmt. mdt.

21 JAN. 2015

Justitsminister Mette Frederiksen
Justitsministeriet
Slotsholmsgade 10
1216 København K

København den 20. januar 2015


Kære Justitsminister Mette Frederiksen

I forbindelse med de seneste begivenheder i Frankrig og Belgien samt debat i dagspressen om særlige sikkerhedsønsker i Det jødiske Samfund i Danmark finder vi det vigtigt at gøre Ministeren opmærksom på Dansk Jødisk Museum. Museet er en selvejende institution og et statsanerkendt museum med egen bestyrelse. Museet har sikkerhedsservice hos Det Kongelige Bibliotek og har haft det siden åbningen i 2004.

Museet evaluerer løbende sikkerheden i samarbejde med Sikringsafdelingen på Det Kongelige Bibliotek og har siden skyderiet på det jødiske museum i Bruxelles i foråret været omfattet af skærpet opmærksomhed.

På formanden Ivar Samréns og egne vegne skulle det naturligvis være en stor glæde og ære at vise Ministeren museet, der ligger på Slotsholmen og er indrettet af den verdenskendte arkitekt Daniel Libeskind.

Med venlig hilsen


Janne Laursen
Museumsdirektør

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

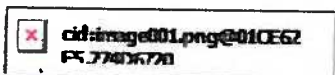
[Redacted]

Fra: Robert Singer [<mailto:rsinger@wjcmail.org>]
Sendt: 23. februar 2015 16:14
Til: Justitsministeriet
Emne: Letter from Robert Singer, CEO World Jewish Congress

Please see the letter attached from Mr. Robert Singer, Chief Executive Officer of the World Jewish Congress.

Sincerely,

Shira Copans
Head of the Executive Office
Desk Officer for Africa, Oceania and the Baltic States
World Jewish Congress
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WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

ROBERT SINGER
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Mette Frederiksen
Minister of Justice
Justitsministeriet
Slotsholmsgade 10
1216 København K

February 19, 2015

Dear Ms. Frederiksen,

On behalf of the World Jewish Congress and the 100 Jewish communities we represent, please accept my heartfelt condolences for the loss of Danish citizens in the recent terror attacks in Copenhagen.

Your personal presence at the funeral and your constant contact with the Jewish community is much appreciated. We stand side-by-side with you and the Danish Government as you work to safeguard the values of liberty and democracy in Denmark.

In the past, Jews have fled to Denmark for safety. The Jewish community in Denmark has a long and successful history in the country, and it was able to develop a prominent cultural life, contributing significantly to Danish society. The community has benefitted greatly throughout the years from the bravery of the Danish leadership in ensuring the continuity of their heritage. The history of the transfer of the Danish Jews to Sweden to avoid deportation and extermination during World War II is commemorated widely in Israel and highly appreciated by our people worldwide.

Today we are regrettably experiencing an increase in anti-Semitic incidents and physical attacks on Jewish communities across Europe. This latest attack in Copenhagen is a result of growing extremism and the consequences of not dealing adequately with anti-Semitic notions that have resurfaced. In 2012, 40 anti-Semitic incidents were registered by the Jewish community in Copenhagen. Religious freedom has been threatened and Jews are afraid to express their community affiliation in public.

As Minister of Justice you are uniquely positioned to ensure that anti-Semitism will not be tolerated in Denmark.

The World Jewish Congress is an umbrella organization for over 100 Jewish communities around the world. As such, the security of the communities worldwide, including in Denmark, remains our highest priority and we urge you to take all the appropriate measures to ensure its safety and wellbeing.

I hope to visit Copenhagen in the next few weeks and would welcome the opportunity to meet with you to discuss this and other matters.

Sincerely,



cc:

Dan Rosenberg Asmussen, President, Jewish Society of Denmark
Jonas Karpantschov, WJC Representative in Scandinavia

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

Fra: Andreas Emil Christensen

Sendt: 21. april 2015 10:45

Til: 'marban@um.dk'

Emne: Indlæg til imødegåelse af kritik fra Andrew Baker

Kære Martin

Her er et beredskab, som kan bruges til at tage til genmæle over for Andrew Baker.

Jeg beklager den marginale forsinkelse.

Mvh. Andreas



JUSTITS MINISTERIET

Politi- og Strafferetsafdelingen

Dato: 20. april 2015
Kontor: Sikkerheds- og Forebyggelseskontoret
Sagsbeh: Andreas Christensen
Sagsnr.: 2014-1924-0147
Dok.: 1576204

UDKAST TIL TALE

[Såfremt Andrew Baker anfører, at Danmark har et "relaxed approach" til sikkerheden for det jødiske samfund]

The approach towards the security situation of the Jewish community in Denmark cannot be described as "relaxed".

On the contrary, the police pay special attention to the security situation of the Jewish community and Jewish institutions.

The level of protection is determined on the basis of a professional police assessment and strategy.

At the moment there is a significant and noticeable police protection around the Jewish institutions in Copenhagen. At the same time the police are working on a long-term strategy in order to ensure the safety and security among the Jewish community.

However, for obvious reasons it is not possible to publish or present the details of the police protection strategy.

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Fra: Martin Bang [<mailto:marban@um.dk>]
Sendt: 22. april 2015 09:25
Til: Andreas Emil Christensen
Cc: Astrid Vind (asvi@sm.dk); Martin Bang; Camilla Saugstrup
Emne: VS: Wien: OSCE: Rabbi Bakers kritik af Danmark i komitéen for den menneskelige dimension

Kære Andreas

Hermed referat fra mødet g.d.

Med venlig hilsen

Martin

MARTIN BANG / MARBAN@UM.DK
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Fra: Camilla Saugstrup
Sendt: 21. april 2015 17:22
Til: Mette Nørgaard Dissing-Spandet; Martin Bang; JTMR
Cc: Vienna; Udenrigsministeriet; Liselotte Kjærsgaard Plesner; Allan Pagh Kristensen; Søren Hvid-Hansen; Caroline Marie Pihl-Poulsen
Emne: Wien: OSCE: Rabbi Bakers kritik af Danmark i komitéen for den menneskelige dimension

Til dagens møde i OSCE's komité for den menneskelige dimension præsenterede OSCE-formandskabets personlige repræsentant for bekæmpelsen af antisemitisme, Rabbi Andrew Baker, sin rapport om udviklingerne inden for antisemitisme i OSCE-regionen i løbet af de seneste måneder. Rapporten vedhæftes. I komitéen udtrykte Baker i stærke vendinger forargelse over den tidligere danske udmelding (ifm. Bakers besøg til Danmark den 10.-12. september 2014) om, at man i Danmark havde en "afslappet" tilgang til sikkerhed, og at man derfor havde besluttet, at man ikke ville stille bevæbnede vagter til rådighed ved jødiske institutioner i København. Baker understregede, at det tragiske angreb ved synagogen i København fandt sted blot få måneder efter denne udmelding.

Danmark præsenterede derefter det vedhæftede indlæg, hvor det blev fremhævet, at man ikke kunne beskrive den danske tilgang til det jødiske samfunds sikkerhed som værende "afslappet". Beskyttelsesniveauet blev besluttet på baggrund af en professionel evaluering af behovet, og der var p.t. en betydelig polititilstedeværelse ved jødiske institutioner i København. Man var ved at udvikle en strategi mhp. at fremme sikkerheden for det jødiske samfund i Danmark.

Hertil svarede Baker, at henvisning til en "afslappet tilgang til sikkerhed" var et citat fra et møde med danske myndigheder under tolerancerepræsentanternes besøg til Danmark i september måned. Baker udtrykte glæde over at høre om den planlagte strategi, men understregede, at civilsamfundet senest i går havde givet udtryk for, at de ikke blev involveret i udarbejdelsen af en strategi. Baker bemærkede, at der var behov for, at regeringen og politiet forbedrede samarbejdet med det jødiske samfund.

Det bemærkes, at formanden for komitéen – den norske ambassadør – i respons på Bakers indlæg understregede, at man i Skandinavien havde en tradition for ikke at have bevæbnet politi på gaderne. Dog kunne man overveje, om vi nu stod over for en ny realitet, hvor bevæbnet politi var ved at udvikle sig til en nødvendighed.

Wien – Camilla Saugstrup

Rabbi Andrew Baker
Personal Representative of the OSCE Chair-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism
Remarks to the Human Dimension Committee
April 21, 2015
(revised)

Almost two years have passed since the OSCE organized an Expert Conference on Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities (June 13, 2013). Since then we have witnessed significant increases in anti-Semitic incidents--many of them violent--in a number of OSCE participating States.

We have the benefit of the FRA survey of Jews in eight EU countries (released November 2013) showing large percentages fearful of attacks, avoiding wearing Jewish signs or symbols, and sizeable numbers contemplating emigration. Our own recent OSCE country visits have included countries—Denmark and France—that witnessed lethal attacks earlier this year by radical, Islamic extremists that left no doubt that Jews and Jewish institutions are targets.

The anxieties that many Jews now feel about their safety and questions about their future are at a level that we have not witnessed in decades. By way of example, a front page story in *Le Monde* during the week of our visit to Paris in January was titled, “The Jews of France: The Temptation to Leave.”

Many of the recommendations of that expert conference clearly focused on these security threats. Had governments acted on them at the time perhaps some of the more recent tragedies might have been averted. But there can no longer be any excuse or delay in taking this problem seriously.

Let me cite a few of those recommendations, which can be found in the summary report of that meeting:

- Provide protection.
- Assess security needs and provide financial support.
- Set up mechanisms of cooperation and communication between (law enforcement) authorities and Jewish communities.
- Engage in regular consultations and exchange information about threats.
- If major incidents occur send messages of reassurance to those communities.

I was astonished during my visit to Copenhagen in September that government authorities rebuffed the request from Jewish communities to position policemen in front of the synagogue and the Jewish school, a common practice in many countries. Those authorities told me that they had a “relaxed approach” to security and they must consider that the general population would be disturbed if they saw armed guards in front of buildings.

The threat today of radicalized, Islamic extremists—whether returning fighters from Syria and Iraq or those “self-radicalized” extremists in place—is now recognized as one of the most serious challenges confronting European governments. It has also now been acknowledged that Jews are high on the list of these terrorists’ targets. Evidence now suggests that the terrorist who murdered Jews in the Kosher Supermarket in Paris had initially planned to target a Jewish school in the suburbs with the plan to kill Jewish children. In Copenhagen the terrorist who first shot up a conference that focused on freedom of speech sought out the synagogue that night for his next target.

After the Paris attacks the French President and Prime Minister spoke clearly—the attack on the kosher market was an act of anti-Semitism by a radical, Islamic extremist. They attended memorial services for the victims. They called out the military to ensure that there would be adequate protection for all Jewish institutions.

But some governments also sought ways to avoid confronting this reality. By way of example, the Austrian Government issued a statement that described the murder of Jews in the Paris kosher market as, “People of various confessions who had the misfortune of being in the wrong place at the wrong time.” If you cannot even call the victims Jews or the act anti-Semitic what message are you sending?

European Jews have been victims of physical and verbal harassment, and those incidents have largely increased year by year. It is natural that this should make them more anxious and more uncertain about their day-to-day life. But when government authorities cannot forthrightly acknowledge this, it further adds to that anxiety. It has led many Jews now to question whether they or their children have a future in Europe.

Let us make no mistake. This sense of uncertainty about a future in Europe does not bode well for either the Jewish community or for Europe itself.

Last week we observed Yom Hashoah, Holocaust Commemoration Day. In 1938, there were over nine million Jews in Europe. Today that number is less than one and one-half million. Hitler came very close to succeeding in his goal to make Europe “Judenrein.” It is a testament to both the resiliency of Jewish life and the postwar vision of a united and democratic Europe that Jews were able to rebuild their lives on the ashes of so many victims in what until recently seemed to be a new and genuinely tolerant landscape. But we may very well be at a critical, turning point in this postwar, post-Holocaust era.

I will not draw any comparisons to the 1930s. Today there is no European government that promotes anti-Semitism. Attitude surveys show that substantial majorities of the general population have positive views of Jews. But right-wing, populist parties are finding new support in today’s depressed economic climate, and the leaders and supporters of those parties do harbor a greater degree of anti-Semitism. And it also appears based on some recent survey data that this is the case among European Muslims. It is parts of that community that account for the largest number of anti-Semitic incidents in a number of Western European countries.

Thus, there is a very real challenge facing European governments today.

Europe's largest Jewish communities—particularly France and the United Kingdom—have well established security organizations that work closely with and receive support from government authorities, but that is not necessarily the norm. In the aftermath of the shooting in Copenhagen and the evidence of threats to the Jewish community of Malmo, Sweden, the Scandinavian Jewish communities are hoping to develop a more robust regional network that will enable them to share intelligence and training and develop a common crisis management plan. This can only succeed if it has the support of the respective governments.

At the end of last week the French Prime Minister unveiled a new and comprehensive plan to fight racism and anti-Semitism. (We were informed of some of these measures during our country visit in January.) Legislation will be amended to make it easier to prosecute proponents of hate speech. Prosecutors and courts intend to demonstrate that they can move quickly to punish racists and anti-Semites. There will be new efforts in the field of education, including changes and additions to the national curricula, to foster a greater understanding of religious minorities and also to promote civil values. This is now a national priority of the highest order. We hope it proves successful.

Yesterday here at the Hofburg ODIHR organized a consultative meeting of civil society representatives to focus on responses to anti-Semitic hate crime. This was intended in some measure to follow-up on last November's Berlin conference and the Ministerial Declaration on Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism that was adopted in Basel on December 5, 2014. That declaration stated that, "We express our concern at the disconcerting number of anti-Semitic incidents that continue to take place in the OSCE area and remain a challenge to stability and security." It went on to say, "We stress the importance of States collaborating with civil society through effective partnerships and strengthened dialogue and cooperation on combating anti-Semitism."

With this declaration in mind and taking special note of the lethal attacks on Jews that have since occurred in Paris and Copenhagen and an impending attack that was thwarted by authorities in Brussels, let me share with you some of the important points made by civil society leaders:

- The threat has changed to include the possibility of attacks by radical, Islamist extremists who are determined to murder Jews.
- European governments have an elemental responsibility to protect their citizens.
- There is need for funding to bolster physical security at Jewish institutions. While some countries (Austria, France, Germany and the UK were cited) have stepped up, most have not.
- Police and law enforcement need to provide additional protection.
- Where special measures have been taken to mobilize large numbers of police or military, the question of long-term sustainability remains.

- There must be better two-way communication between Jewish community security personnel and law enforcement authorities.
- Jewish communities themselves must improve their own preparedness and professionalism in addressing these security concerns.
- Governments should consider appointing a special coordinator who can address the multiple problems here identified and marshal the support of all the relevant ministries.
- While noting with appreciation that there is generally strong understanding by political leaders for these problems, there is far less support from civil society at large, and much more must be done to address this.
- One cannot ignore the subject of Israel. Anti-Israel demonstrations have turned anti-Semitic; local Jewish communities are conflated with Israel and targeted directly; and European Jewish communities are increasingly pressured to refrain from voicing public support for Israel.

We can anticipate that ODIHR will prepare a detailed summary report and set of recommendations from yesterday's meeting, and these issues will certainly be taken up again in the fall at the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting.

At the same time—and recalling the closing remarks offered at last November's conference in Berlin by the Serbian Foreign Minister—I very much hope that the Chair-in-Office will identify the ways in which it will make its own active contribution to addressing the problem of anti-Semitism during the remainder of this year.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

We welcome the three Personal Representatives of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office to the Human Dimension Committee and thank them for their reports on their activities.

Denmark strongly believes in promoting tolerance and combating discrimination and naturally, we fully subscribe to the EU's comments. However, as my country was mentioned in Rabbi Baker's statement we would like to make the following additional remarks.

The approach towards the security situation of the Jewish community in Denmark cannot be described as "relaxed".

On the contrary, the police pay special attention to the security situation of the Jewish community and Jewish institutions.

The level of protection is determined on the basis of a professional police assessment and strategy.

At the moment, there is a significant and noticeable police protection around the Jewish institutions in Copenhagen. At the same time, the police are working on a long-term strategy in order to ensure the safety and security of the Jewish community.

For obvious reasons, it is not possible to publish or present the details of the police protection strategy.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Fra: Kristina Miskowiak Beckvard [<mailto:krimis@um.dk>]
Sendt: 20. april 2015 00:52
Til: Direktionssekretariatet (INTERNAL) DL; Statsministeriet; Justitsministeriet
Cc: Torben Brylle; NEU, All (INTERNAL) DL; JTMR; PKP
Emne: VS: Oslo: Har vi et hjerte for våre jødiske landsmenn?/*Sikkerhed & Forebyggelse/LFA

Af mulig interesse.

Venlig hilsen
Kristina Beckvard
Kontorchef Nordeuropa
Udenrigsministeriet

Fra: Torben Brylle
Sendt: 19. april 2015 23:29
Til: Kristina Miskowiak Beckvard; Stine Langebjerg Lassen; Samuel Magid
Emne: Fwd: Oslo: Har vi et hjerte for våre jødiske landsmenn?

Ambassaden i Oslo, den 19. april 2015

Norske partiledere: Vi har hjerte for våre jødiske landsmenn

Samtlige norske partiledere står i mandagens (20.04.15) udgave af Aftenposten bag en artikel under overskriften: "Vi har et hjerte for våre jødiske landsmenn". Artiklen er et svar på netop dette spørgsmål, som i weekenden blev stillet til partilederne i en helsides annonce indrykket af en gruppe mere eller mindre kendte borgere repræsenterende forskellige sider af samfundslivet.

Både artiklen og annoncen gengives nedenfor.

Partiledernes fælles svarartikel blev til efter initiativ fra Arbeiderpartiets formand Jonas Gahr Støre, der - som han selv udtaler - formåede at få de øvrige partilederes tilslutning hertil i løbet af få timer.

Brylle

Annonce i Aftenposten den 19. april 2015



Artikel i Aftenposten den 20. april 2015

Overskrift: Vi har et hjerte for våre jødiske landsmenn

DEBATT

Vi har et hjerte for våre jødiske landsmenn

Felles ansvar. Gjennom Aftenposten er vi utfordret til å svare på konkrete spørsmål om situasjonen for jødiske nordmenn. Vi velger å svare samlet.

Det er et felles politisk ansvar å sikre at alle nordmenn føler trygghet. Dette ansvaret omfatter selvsagt også jødene våre.

Vi deler en felles bekymring for utviklingen i Europa og resten av verden. Trusler og vold skaper utrygghet, og uskyldige mennesker er blitt drept. I Paris ble fire jødiske franskmenn drept, og i København ble en jødisk dansker drept. Her hjemme har jødiske nordmenn uttrykt bekymring for sin situasjon.

Innsats gjennom handling

Å skape sikkerhet og trygghet for befolkningen er grunnleggende for ethvert politisk parti og for enhver regjering. Derfor har dagens regjering og den forrige regjeringen forpliktet seg til innsats gjennom handlingsplaner mot radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme.

Det handler om økt kunnskap, om å styrke myndighetenes samhandling, styrket dialog og økt involvering, og støtte sårbare og utsatte personer. Målet er å forebygge ekstreme holdninger, og hindre voldelige handlinger.

Målet er trygghet for alle, uansett etnisitet eller religion. Norge skal være et land som preges av toleranse, likeverd og menneskeverd, og et land der vi i ord og handlinger står opp for utsatte grupper.

Straffeforfølges og bekjempes

Én ting står klart: ingen skal kunne tvinge sitt syn på flertallet ved bruk av vold. De som krysser dette vannskillet, skal straffeforfølges og bekjempes. Et sterkt politi og en kompetent sikkerhetstjeneste skal beskytte befolkningen.

Samtidig må vi bekjempe holdningene som kan lede til vold. Ekstreme holdninger rammer målrettet og bevisst på grunnlag av rase, religion, kjønn eller seksuell legning. Vi skal bekjempe slike holdninger. Rasistiske og diskriminerende holdninger skal møtes på bred front. Dette er et felles samfunnsansvar.

Vi ønsker et land der jødiske og alle andre nordmenn føler seg ivaretatt og velkomne. Hvis noen ikke føler seg trygge i Norge er det et felles ansvar å handle. Det tar vi ansvar for.

Flere konkrete tiltak

Gjennom Regjeringens arbeid med å sette handlingsplanen mot radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme ut i livet, og gjennom det løpende politiske arbeidet i Stortinget vil vi bidra til at antisemittiske holdninger i Norge blir bekjempet.

Stortinget har til behandling et forslag om å iverksette en handlingsplan mot antisemittisme, med flere konkrete tiltak. I den offentlige debatten har vi alle et ansvar for å forhindre at nordmenn stilles til ansvar for en politikk de selv ikke har tatt til orde for.

Våre jøder skal føle seg trygge hjemme i Norge.

ERNA
SOLBERG
SIV
JENSEN
JONAS
GAHR
STØRE
KNUT
ARILD
HAREIDE
TRINE
SKEI
GRANDE

TRYGVE
SLAGSVOLD
AUDUN
LYSBAKKEN
RASMUS HANSSON