

ANTI



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The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) is an international body that seeks to remember the Holocaust and tackle antisemitism by bringing governments together, supporting Holocaust education, research and commemoration¹. IHRA was founded by former Swedish Prime Minister Göran Persson, and now has 34 countries as members (and a further eight observer/liason members) who seek to uphold the 2000 Stockholm Declaration. The Declaration includes commitments to: remember the Holocaust as an event from which universal lessons can be derived; tackle Holocaust denial; address all

types of racism and genocide; encourage studying all dimensions of the Holocaust and making all related documentation available for research, and committing to observe an annual Holocaust Memorial Day².

In pursuit of some of these aims, IHRA adopted

11 examples as illustrations. IHRA refers to it as 5..t211Tm()9 (s

Though it was not designed as a legal document, as of recommendations for formal adoption of the EUMC Parliament. In the UK, the recommendation was made in the 2005 All-Party Parliamentary Inquiry into Antisemitism. Given its non-legal status, there was some reservation amongst national governments to political leaders.

In 2007, the European Union Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) was appointed as a successor to the EUMC. However, EU directives led to a change in the organisation's role and as a result, and it stopped

Coalition for Combating Antisemitism

L`] `A@J 9` \] Pfaagf `k\$lg_] I`] j\$Y`ke Ydthq [] `g^
 \] Pfaagf Ydl] pl\$Yf\ `)) Y[[ge hYf qaf _] pYe hq k&L`]`
short text reads as follows:

“Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.”

To guide IHRA in its work, the following examples may serve as illustrations:

Manifestations might include the targeting of the state of Israel, conceived as a Jewish collectivity. However, criticism of Israel similar to that levelled against any other country cannot be regarded as antisemitic.

Antisemitism frequently charges Jews with conspiring to harm humanity, and it is often used to blame Jews for various global problems, such as terrorism, writing, visual forms and action, and employs sinister stereotypes and negative character traits.

Contemporary examples of antisemitism in public life, the media, schools, the workplace, and in the religious sphere could, taking into account the overall context, include, but are not limited to:

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.
- Employing stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective — such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.
- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.

- Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust).
- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state,

L'] 'A@J 9 '\] P f a g f ' ' Yk'e] l j] k a l Y f [] ' g j ' [j a d a k e ' for various reasons, including vagueness⁹, legal application¹⁰ and inappropriate application¹¹. However, Yk'Yf l a k] e a a k e '] p h] j l ' < Y n a ' @ j k ' ' ' Yk'] p h d f] \ \$ O '] j] ' l '] j] ' k ' _ j] Y l j] k a l Y f [] ' l g j] [g _ f a r f _ Y f \ ' understanding antisemitism, it would seem there is Y'hj] ' j] f [] ' g j ' k a e h c k l a ' Y'hj a j a \] P f a g f k ' o ' a ' ' \ g ' f g l ' j] B] [l ' Y ' \]] h ' Y f \ \] I Y a] \ ' k l m q ' g ^ l ' ' h '] f g e] f g f ' a k] d e o ' 2 & L g ' ' Y n] ' Y o g j c a f _ ' \] P f a g f ' for a social phenomenon as complex as antisemitism, there will inevitably be grey areas for which charitable interpretation should be expected.

Freedom of Speech on Israel/ Palestine

9 f m e Z] j ' g ^ [j a d a k e k ' g ^ l ' '] ' A @ J 9 '\] P f a g f ' [] f l j] ' on the argument that it will curb legitimate criticism of Israel¹³. However, what many failed to understand or Y [[] h l ' o Y k ' l ' ' Y l ' k h] [a p ' ' k j Y] d i h g d a k ' [Y f ' Z] ' [Y d \ ' racist under the IHRA terms, and that boycotts are not covered by IHRA. The text is clear: "criticism of Israel similar to that levelled against any other country [Y f f g l ' Z] ' j] _ Y j \ \ ' Y k ' Y f l a k] e a a k e ' Y f \ ' l ' a a ' l o a f f] \ ' with the details that the examples accompanying the core text are not necessarily antisemitic but could be O Y c a f _ ' f l g ' Y

k'q \ ' l f \ _

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