

NOTICE OF MOTION

COUNCIL – 21 JANUARY 2020

International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance Definition of Antisemitism

What is the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance?

The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) was initiated in 1998.

The aim of the IHRA is to unite governments and experts to strengthen, advance and promote Holocaust education, research and remembrance, and to uphold the commitments to the 2000 Stockholm Declaration.

The IHRA's network is formed of trusted experts who share their knowledge on early warning signs of present-day genocide and education on the Holocaust. This knowledge supports policymakers and educational curricular. The key eight focus areas of the IHRA are:

- Antisemitism and Holocaust Denial
- Archives and Research
- Education
- Holocaust, Genocide & Crimes Against Humanity
- Genocide of the Roma
- Killing Sites
- Preserving Sites
- Remembrance

The IHRA's membership consists of 33 member countries. Each country recognises that international political coordination is imperative to strengthen the moral commitment of societies and to combat growing Holocaust denial and antisemitism.

Member countries include:

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| - Argentina | - France | - Norway |
| - Australia | - Germany | - Poland |
| - Austria | - Greece | - Romania |
| - Belgium | - Hungary | - Serbia |
| - Bulgaria | - Ireland | - Slovakia |
| - Canada | - Israel | - Slovenia |
| - Croatia | - Italy | - Spain |
| - Czech Republic | - Latvia | - Sweden |
| - Denmark | - Lithuania | - Switzerland |
| - Estonia | - Luxembourg | - United Kingdom |
| - Finland | - Netherlands | - United States of America |

The IHRA cooperates closely with eight other governmental bodies that include Holocaust-related issues as part of their mandate. These eight governmental bodies are:

- United Nations
- UNESCO

- Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe/Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
- International Tracing Service (ITS)
- European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)
- European Union
- Council of Europe
- Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

IHRA definition of antisemitism & contemporary examples

The UK Government formally adopted the following IHRA's working definition of antisemitism on 12 December 2016.

“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.”

In addition the UK Government also adopted the following 11 contemporary examples of antisemitism as part of Government policy -

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.
- Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or 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, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations.
- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.
- Applying double standards by requiring of it a behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation.
- Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.
- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.

- Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.

The 2000 Stockholm Declaration

The Stockholm Declaration was the outcome of the International Forum held in Stockholm in January 2000. The forum was attended by representatives from governments around the world, and focused on Holocaust education, remembrance and research.

During the forum all attendees signed a declaration committing to preserving the memory of those who had been lost in the Holocaust. This became the 2000 Stockholm Declaration.

The Declaration has remained intact and unaltered, demonstrating its universal and enduring value.

This Council:

- (1) Resolves to adopt the definition of antisemitism in full as set out by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance.
- (2) Pledges to combat this pernicious form of racism wherever it manifests itself no matter where, how or when.
- (3) Reaffirms its condemnation of all forms of racism and discrimination based on religious belief (including Islamophobia), disability, race, gender or sexual orientation.