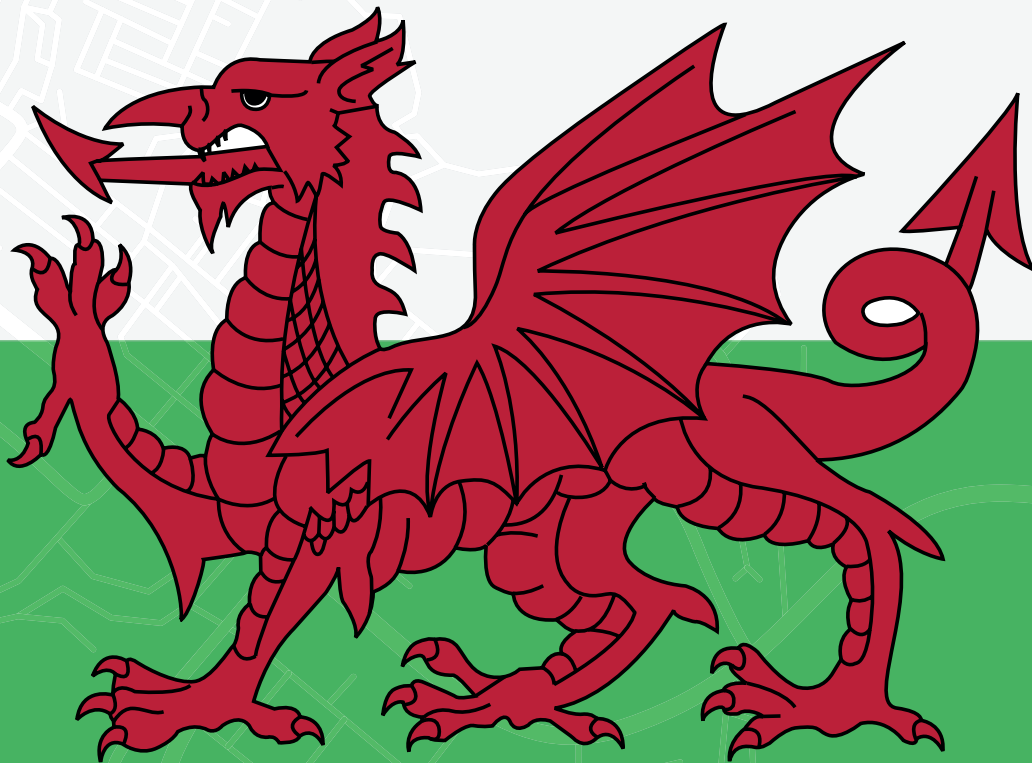




the **Jewish Manifesto**

for **Wales**

2026



Introduction

Wales has a long and vibrant Jewish history.

Today the Jewish community is primarily centred on two synagogue communities in Cardiff, with a smaller congregation in Swansea, although Wales's rich Jewish heritage covers many other parts of the country. The community is diverse in terms of religious and cultural affiliation, as well as in socioeconomic terms.

Sadly, the period since 7 October 2023 has seen a massive rise in antisemitism across British society. This has included the deadliest attack on British Jews since medieval times at Heaton Park Synagogue on Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish year, 2 October 2025, and the arson attack against the Hatzola ambulance service in Golders Green on 23 March 2026. We have also seen a surge of antisemitic incidents at demonstrations, in the media, online, on university campuses, in the NHS, in educational settings, in workplaces, trade unions, culture and sport.

Jewish communities everywhere in the UK are understandably anxious. At the same time, we are resilient, and proud of our contribution to the UK and our local communities. May-June 2026 will see the first-ever British Jewish Culture Month, celebrating our community's artists, philanthropists, cooks, comedians, and musicians with events across the country.

Political leaders at all levels play a vital role in providing security, fighting back against prejudice, avoiding importing international conflicts, and shaping the conditions in which our communities can continue to thrive.

This Manifesto sets out how the Welsh government, working with local authorities, can support Jewish life through six sections: Fight Antisemitism; Safeguard Education; Promote Community Cohesion; Avoid Importing Conflict; Make Public Services Inclusive; and Celebrate Welsh Jewish Heritage and Culture.

Each section contains practical recommendations. We hope you will use this Manifesto as a starting point for constructive engagement.

We are grateful to many partner organisations and our elected deputies who have given their input to this publication. If you would like to speak with us, please contact the South Wales Jewish Representative Council via swjewishrepCouncil@gmail.com or the Board of Deputies via info@bod.org.uk, and we will be happy to answer questions.

Thank you for your commitment to building safe, cohesive, and vibrant communities. We look forward to working with you.



The Board of Deputies of British Jews is the voice of UK Jewry – based on cross-communal, democratic, grassroots representation. Founded in 1760, it is the first port of call for Government, media and others seeking to understand the Jewish community's interests and concerns.

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**THE SOUTH WALES JEWISH
REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL**

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The South Wales Jewish Representative Council represents Jewish groups and communities in South Wales to the Welsh Government, Welsh Assembly, local authorities, the media and other ethnic minority groups in South Wales.

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Six key pledges

1. Fight antisemitism

The Welsh Government and Welsh local authorities, and the agencies and organisations they fund, should ensure firm action on antisemitism, working with Jewish communities, the police, and the Community Security Trust (CST) to counter antisemitic rhetoric wherever it is found and safeguard Jewish facilities and events. Welsh elected and unelected officials should seek training from organisations with the confidence of the Jewish community on how antisemitism manifests in the modern day. This includes understanding far-left, far-right, and Islamist ideological drivers, and making use of the IHRA definition (see Appendix).

2. Safeguard education

The Welsh government should work with Welsh local authorities to ensure that school governors, academy trustees, head teachers, Prevent leads, and welfare leads receive training on Jewish life and on antisemitism as part of broader efforts to promote understanding and tackle racism and prejudice. Antisemitic incidents in schools should be recorded and treated with the same seriousness as other forms of racism. The Welsh Government should also work with Welsh local authorities, police, and university authorities to ensure university campuses and the areas around them are not hostile spaces for Jewish staff and students.

3. Promote community cohesion

Leaders at national and local level should promote good relations between local communities, including by promoting interfaith engagement to build understanding and work jointly towards the common good. Multifaith forums can often be an important resource to overcome differences and bring people together for the good of the local community.

4. Avoid importing conflict

Political leaders at all levels of government sometimes face pressure to take sides on international conflict in a way that exacerbates local tensions. They should not harm community cohesion through polarising decisions about symbolic displays, pension investment and divestment, town twinning, the raising of foreign flags, procurement, or use of government or council property. Political leaders should oppose street campaigns relating to the Middle East conflict which harass, marginalise or intimidate communities.

5. Make public services inclusive

The Welsh government and local authority service providers should ensure services are fit for Jewish residents, including sensitivity to specific religious or cultural needs and the challenges of Wales's small Jewish communities and population. They should engage with leading UK Jewish social care providers who may be able to provide advice and practical help for smaller Jewish communities such as those in Wales. Welsh authorities should also give public service users a tick box option to identify their ethnicity as Jewish when collecting data for purposes of service delivery, policy development and equality monitoring.

6. Celebrate Jewish culture

The Welsh government and Welsh local authorities are encouraged to celebrate the Jewish heritage of Wales and of Welsh Jews. This includes by participating in Jewish Culture Month (in 2026, 16 May to 16 June); highlighting the historic contribution of Jewish people and institutions through the Jewish Heritage Plaque Scheme; and accepting invitations from local Jewish communities to attend Chanukah celebrations and to visit synagogues for Civic Shabbat events.

1. Fight antisemitism

Ensure action on antisemitic incidences and graffiti; safeguard facilities and events; and seek training.

Antisemitic incidents rose to unprecedented levels in the wake of 7 October 2023 and have remained at historic highs.¹ This affects Jewish residents across the UK, including in areas with only small or informal Jewish communities. These experiences range from harassment in public spaces to targeted abuse around religious buildings or events. This has left many Jewish people feeling vulnerable in the places where they live, work, travel, and worship.

Antisemitic incidents spike in response to increased violence in the Middle East, and in response to high profile antisemitic incidences in the UK or internationally. Antisemitic incidents rose significantly after Hamas' attack on Israel on 7 October 2023, even before any military response by Israel, and after the Heaton Park attack in October 2025.

Because of the threat of antisemitic violence, Jewish buildings have long been subject to extensive security and protection measures. It is not possible simply to walk into a synagogue to pray in the way one can walk into a church, because of the very real security threat. The Welsh

government should work with Welsh local authorities to meet the extra security needs of Jewish facilities and events, and work with communities, the police, and the Community Security Trust (CST) to ensure procedures are in place.²

Political leaders can set an important example and influence the tone of public debate by showing an understanding of antisemitism in all its forms and displaying their commitment to confronting it with determination. Firm and prompt responses to hate incidents help to build community confidence. Authorities should step in where venues, particularly those publicly owned or funded, accept bookings from speakers or performers likely to spread hate or division, and work closely with the police, and local community to that end.

The Welsh Government adopted the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's (IHRA) working definition of antisemitism in 2017. The Welsh government should continue working to ensure the use of the definition (reproduced as an annex to this document), in codes of practice and equalities training, and to

encourage local authorities to adopt and make consistent use of the definition. This definition does not prevent criticism of Israel but does show in context how certain kinds of language in relation to Israel can be antisemitic.

The Welsh Government should provide antisemitism training and ensure that antisemitism and Jewish ways of life are recognised within wider Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) frameworks and training. Too often, EDI officers adopt binary conceptions of race and racism that fail to take account of Jewish ethnicity and anti-Jewish racism. The Welsh Government and Welsh local authorities should draw on the expertise of established organisations including CST and the Antisemitism Policy Trust.

The Welsh Government and local authorities should work to ensure there is no antisemitism in public services, and particularly the health service. This includes proactively implementing the UK government's commitment to antisemitism training in the NHS; adopting uniform guidance that ensures all service users feel respected and safe; and taking account of the findings



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of the forthcoming review of antisemitism in healthcare being led by Lord Mann.

The Welsh Government and local authorities should also ensure the agencies and organisations they fund are clearly committed to firm action on antisemitism, including countering antisemitic rhetoric wherever it is found.

The Welsh Government and local authorities should engage with the UK government to address the challenges raised in the recent “Protecting What Matters” white paper. The Welsh Government should ensure local authorities are aware of their role in combating rising extremism, and local Prevent officers should be trained to recognise antisemitism as a form of extremist threat.

The Welsh Government should work with local authorities and the UK government on other policies to tackle antisemitism as outlined in the government’s December 2025 policy paper: “Antisemitism: recent government actions and next steps”. These include: “sharing intelligence with the police, rethinking approaches to protests, making best use of Public Space Protection Orders, and adopting the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance’s Working Definition of Antisemitism.”

The Welsh Government should encourage local authorities to mark Holocaust Memorial Day, following the guidance set out on the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust website to ensure that commemorative events are meaningful and sensitive.

The Welsh government should continue to provide support to the Holocaust Educational Trust to deliver the *Lessons from Auschwitz* project, bringing Welsh schoolchildren to visit Auschwitz.

1. Antisemitic Incidents Reports 2025, CST. <https://cst.org.uk/news/blog/2026/02/11/antisemitic-incidents-report-2025>
2. The Community Security Trust (CST), is a dedicated Jewish charity which works closely with the police. CST trains community volunteers to secure Jewish community buildings and events, and administers a government grant to fund professional security guards.

2. Safeguard education

Record and respond to antisemitic incidences with the same seriousness as any other form of racism and ensure safe access to education.

The Welsh Government should work with local authorities to ensure schools fulfil their commitments to be welcoming to all their pupils and are meeting their obligations regarding political impartiality.

Authorities should ensure teaching on the Middle East complies with school duties on objectivity, for example by using resources available on the government's Educate Against Hate website. They should also avoid the display of partisan flags, fliers and badges, or partisan activities or protests promoted by school leadership or staff.

Authorities should guard against activist groups or unions introducing politicised material into school education, whether that be in the staffroom, the classroom, or into teacher training materials or spaces.

The Welsh government should monitor for rising antisemitism in schools that has been identified in other parts of the UK.

A 2024 survey by the Institute for Jewish Policy Research of Jews across the UK found that 21 per cent of parents of children in non-Jewish schools reported that their child had experienced an antisemitic incident. Antisemitism can affect Jewish pupils particularly in areas with only small Jewish communities, or in schools with a small number of Jewish pupils. Welsh authorities should consider whether the government's

review of antisemitism in schools in England, launched in March 2026, may address issues and propose recommendations with relevance for Wales.

The Welsh government should recognise antisemitism as a safeguarding issue and ensure that antisemitic incidents are recorded and treated with the same seriousness as other forms of racism.

Prevent leads in state schools should be trained to recognise antisemitism, including its different forms and drivers.

The Welsh Government should ensure a guaranteed allocation of teaching time regarding faiths and faith communities in the school curriculum, to tackle hatred and help sustain Wales as a multicultural and pluralistic country.

Pupils should be able to understand Jewish, as well as Christian, Muslim, Hindu and other faith practices and belief systems. Efforts should be made to recruit local Jewish representation to Standing Advisory Councils. Resources like the Board of Deputies' Jewish Living Online and Jewish Living Experience Exhibition are available to enable educators to teach about modern Jews and Judaism with confidence. The Welsh government should also work with local authorities to expand Welsh school engagement in Holocaust Memorial Day and with Holocaust educational charities. Visits to synagogues and other key Jewish sites are encouraged.

Faith schools must ensure teachers know how to avoid passing on anti-Jewish tropes in lessons, particularly when using religious sources.

The Winchester Diocese has developed an initiative with Jewish community members to equip RE teachers with resources to teach Christianity – especially Easter – in a thoughtful and responsible way, which could be a model for other areas.

The Welsh government should also work with local authorities to ensure university campuses are safe and welcome for Jewish students and staff.

As the UK government has affirmed, "Antisemitism is affecting many students on campus," and "divisive campus discourse on Israel and Palestine continues to escalate, sometimes leading to the glorification of terrorism."³ A survey by the Union of Jewish Students has found that 49 per cent of students surveyed had heard slogans or chants glorifying Hamas, Hezbollah or other proscribed groups.⁴ In some cases, Jewish and Israeli staff are targeted for intimidation and harassment. Local authorities should work with the police and universities to ensure frequent and intrusive protests on both public and private land do not breach the law, infringe on free speech and access to education, or inhibit Jewish religious expression.

3. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/antisemitism-recent-government-actions-and-next-steps/antisemitism-recent-government-actions-and-next-steps>

4. https://assets.nationbuilder.com/ujs/pages/1126/attachments/original/1773576815/Time_for_Change_-_Online_Version.pdf

3. Promote community cohesion

The Welsh Government should work with councils to take the lead in promoting good relations between different communities in the area.

The Welsh Government, working with councils, should take the lead in promoting good relations between different communities in the area. Councils can help to set the tone for inter-community engagement in their area and create opportunities for people of different faiths and backgrounds to build a cohesive local community.

The Welsh government should continue to support valuable mechanisms for faith and inter-community engagement in support of community cohesion, such as the Welsh Government's Faith Communities Forum and the Inter Faith Council for Wales. These should be supported alongside UK-wide initiatives such as Interfaith Week, and nationally active organisations such as the Faith and Belief Forum and the Council of Christians and Jews. We also encourage local authorities to manage or create multifaith forums to ensure regular cooperation and dialogue between the council and different faith groups, making sure all local faith institutions are involved.

Welsh government and local authority leaders should build cohesion and resilience by bringing together faith communities to promote understanding and practical cooperation. The Board of Deputies invites

local authorities to partner with its Optimistic Alliance initiative, which brings together British Jews and Muslims. Councils in Wales should be encouraged to convene local communities to tackle different kinds of prejudice, including antisemitism, anti-Muslim hatred, anti-Black racism, homophobia, misogyny, transphobia, and anti-Traveller bigotry.

The Welsh Government should consider the relevance for Welsh local authorities of the recommendations of the LGA and Belong network guidance document, "Common ground: Building cohesive communities" (January 2026),⁵ including stopping international conflict inflaming community tensions. The recommendations include: preventing misinformation and disinformation; understanding the risks of international conflict fuelling radicalisation; proactive engagement with communities affected by marches or protests; and promoting interfaith and interethnic dialogue.

The government in Wales should encourage Welsh local authorities to promote joint social action projects, whether around enhancing local amenities, poverty, asylum, climate change or other issues of common cause. Initiatives like Mitzvah Day are a good example of best practice in terms of bringing groups together.

When planning events or meetings likely to be of relevance to the Jewish community, the Welsh Government and Welsh councils should ensure that, as far as possible, these are not scheduled on major Jewish festivals. Jewish festivals commence in the evening and follow on to the next day. They are encouraged to consult members of the local Jewish community or contact us at the Board of Deputies if unsure about which dates to avoid.

5. <https://www.local.gov.uk/publications/common-ground-building-cohesive-communities>

4. Avoid importing conflict

The Welsh Government and local authorities should avoid taking sides in international conflict and oppose campaigns that harass or intimidate.

Community cohesion depends on local differences not being inflamed by international events. Free expression is a central British value and everyone has the right to express legitimate views on international affairs. However, when international conflicts spill into local civic life, they can create tensions in communities which otherwise live together respectfully.

Most Jews in Wales, as elsewhere in the UK, feel significant emotional attachment to Israel⁶, connected by social, family, cultural and or religious ties, just as many other British citizens have special ties to other countries for reasons of heritage. Movements that seek to delegitimise or stigmatise Israel's very existence as a state have the effect of marginalising Jews.

Devolved and local governments have a responsibility to represent all their citizens and residents and should resist pressure to make international politics part of domestic politics or 'take sides' in a way that alienates residents of a particular background. Elected officials should act with due regard to their duty to uphold inclusive governance. In the context of

international conflict, Welsh government and councils should be wary of displays, including of foreign national flags from public property, where these are likely to exacerbate tensions. Decisions relating to twinning or detwinning should be sensitive to the imperative to advance inclusivity and cohesion at home.

Local and devolved authorities should reject initiatives to boycott or divest from Israel. These initiatives have a negligible impact on the State of Israel or its government but have a very real negative impact in undermining community cohesion and marginalising and stigmatising Jews.

Political leaders at all levels should also oppose campaigns relating to the Middle East conflict which divide communities such as those claiming to create "apartheid-free zones" or "Zionist-free zones", which have the effect of harassing or intimidating Jewish people.

Public servants should not display divisive political symbols relating to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict when delivering services. Jewish residents report fears of not receiving equal treatment from service providers displaying

conspicuous pro-Palestine or anti-Israel symbols or slogans.

Elected political leaders should oppose the use of slogans and phrases associated with violence against Jews or the elimination of the State of Israel. This includes "globalise the Intifada" and "from the river to the sea". The former is associated with indiscriminate terrorist attacks against Jewish and Israeli targets such as took place during the Second Intifada; the latter calls for the State of Israel to be dismantled. Sentiments like these do not help the situation in the Middle East, but they do threaten and intimidate British Jews. Police forces in Wales should follow the examples of Metropolitan Police and Greater Manchester Police in clarifying that they will make arrests in relation to chants such as "globalise the Intifada".⁷

Prevent officers should be aware that protests and online spaces where people are free to incite against Jews, Zionists and Israelis can be radicalising spaces. Protests in response to conflict in the Middle East have too often become venues for anti-Jewish hate speech and incitement. This climate of incitement and radicalisation is the context for deadly terrorist violence against

Jewish people, as seen in the Heaton Park attack, and violent attacks in other countries such as the Bondi Beach attack.

Politicians who want to engage with the Israeli-Palestinian conflict should do so in ways that build bridges between communities. The focus should be on exporting peace, not importing conflict. When partnering with civil society organisations, the Welsh government and councils in Wales should also ensure those organisations' agendas align with the promotion of community cohesion.

Some hate crimes target specifically Israeli people and businesses, or those perceived to have links to Israel, such as restaurants or cafés. Neither British Jews nor Israelis living in the UK are responsible or accountable for the actions of the Israeli government, any more than a person of another nationality or ethnicity is responsible for the actions of a

country to which they are tied by culture or heritage. Welsh authorities should take on board the concerns expressed by the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation Jonathan Hall KC about the failure to enforce the law in relation to stirring up hatred against Israelis, and the direct links between this and antisemitism.⁸

The Welsh Government, Welsh local officials and police forces should ensure proper engagement with local Jewish communities in relation to sensitive policing decisions, taking on board all the recommendations of the Home Affairs Select Committee report into the Maccabi Tel Aviv fan ban (February 2026).⁹ These include building relationships of trust with local Jewish communities and ensuring that Safety Advisory Groups are not influenced by undue political agendas.

6. According to a 2025 survey of British Jews, 75% feel either very or somewhat emotionally attached to Israel. "Two years after the October 7 attacks: British Jewish views on antisemitism, Israel and Jewish life", Institute for Jewish Policy Research (2025).
7. Statement from the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police & Chief Constable of the Greater Manchester Police, 17/12/2025.
8. <https://policyexchange.org.uk/events/the-lessons-of-bondi-beach-terrorism-hatred-and-the-law/>
9. <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm5901/cmselect/cmhaff/1553/report.html>

5. Make public services inclusive

Service providers should ensure services are fit for Jewish residents, including sensitivity to religious or cultural needs.

Jewish residents' needs in receiving public services may be shaped by religious observance, cultural practice, or demographic factors. This includes in social care, health provision, housing support, or access to appropriate community-based charities, with needs varying by areas and community.

The Welsh Government and local authority service providers should do their utmost to make sure services are fit for Jewish residents, including sensitivity to specific religious or cultural needs taking into account the challenges of Wales's small Jewish communities and population.

Health and social care staff should receive training to ensure they understand the needs of Jewish people in their care. Particular issues in health and social care settings may include the need for kosher food and meaningful experiences for Shabbat or other Jewish festivals. The issue of kosher food is acute during the summer months, when Wales hosts significant numbers of Jewish visitors, and existing provision is often under additional strain.

Welsh authorities should engage with leading UK Jewish social care providers who may be able to provide advice and practical help for smaller Jewish communities such as those in Wales. These providers often hold specialist expertise in areas such as disability support, mental health, older people's services, and culturally sensitive residential care. Local authorities should also view sympathetically and supportively cases where an individual requests to leave the local authority area to access a suitable religious and culturally sensitive environment.

The Welsh government should also ensure a tick box option for individuals to identify their ethnicity as "Jewish", whenever collecting ethnicity data for purposes of public service delivery, policy development or equalities monitoring. Jews identify themselves by varied and often multiple categories including in terms of religion and ethnicity, and Jewish people are protected from discrimination on both racial and religious grounds for the purposes of the Equality Act (2010). Failure to collect this data makes British Jews invisible to government

departments and public bodies for purposes of research and data collection that can ensure proper evaluation of service delivery and outcomes. This includes in the fields of health, education, housing, policing and others.

Public health teams should adopt the recommendations of the NHS Race and Health Observatory Review: "NHS health communications with (and for) the Jewish community" (December 2024).

These recommendations are intended to combat stereotypes and build trust; improve engagement and outcomes; improve evaluation and allocation of resources; and improve the experience of Jewish NHS staff.

Local Health Boards should review their chaplaincy provision and policy on a regular basis to ensure they meet the needs of patients in an inclusive way. Where relevant, Health Boards should be encouraged to engage with the Jewish communities in Wales to ensure appropriate provision for Jewish patients and families.

10. <https://www.jpr.org.uk/insights/more-and-more-jews-self-identify-ethnicity-whats-difference>

11. https://nhsrho.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/NHSRHO_OutputsReport_-FINAL-v2.pdf

6. Celebrate Jewish culture

The Welsh Government and local authorities in Wales should celebrate Welsh Jewish heritage and culture.

Wales has a long and vibrant Jewish history. The first recorded Jews crossed the Channel at the invitation of William the Conqueror and there are records of Jews in Wales up to the 13th century. It is likely that most if not all Jews left Wales with the expulsion of Jews by Edward I in 1290. This expulsion was lifted by Oliver Cromwell in 1655 and there was a Jewish community established in Swansea in around 1730.

The 2021 census showed just over 2000 Jews in Wales, primarily centred on two synagogue communities in Cardiff, with a smaller congregation in Swansea, and others of Jewish heritage in other parts of Wales.

Wales's rich Jewish heritage covers many other parts of the country. Judaism is the oldest organised faith established in Wales apart from Christianity and there were 19 separate communities in the 19th century. The Welsh Jewish Cultural Centre has produced heritage trails exploring the

Jewish legacy of Bangor, Cardiff, Llandudno, Merthyr Tydfil, Newport, and Swansea.

The synagogue building in Merthyr Tydfil, considered the oldest purpose-built synagogue in Wales (opened 1877), is a grade II listed building, with plans for it to be transformed into a permanent Welsh Jewish Cultural Centre, which will convey the life and contribution of the Welsh Jewish community. This project, led by the Foundation for Jewish Heritage, has been supported by the Welsh Government Transforming Towns Initiative, the National Lottery Heritage Fund, and Merthyr Tydfil Borough Council.

The Welsh Government is encouraged to continue supporting and celebrating the Jewish heritage of Wales, both via supporting projects such as these and by connecting residents of different faiths and backgrounds with their local Jewish communities or the Jewish heritage of their areas. A major opportunity will be **Jewish Culture Month**,

which will take place for the first time from 16 May to 16 June 2026 (corresponding to the Hebrew month of Sivan). The Welsh Government and local government in Wales should engage with local Jewish communities and national Jewish bodies to promote Jewish Culture Month initiatives and projects.

Another way to celebrate local Jewish heritage is through the Board of Deputies Jewish Heritage Plaque Scheme.

The scheme has been created to illustrate the history of the Jewish community in the UK over many years and to highlight the contribution to British culture and society of outstanding individuals. The first plaque was unveiled in September 2025 on the site of the Jews' Temporary Shelter in the East End of London, which operated from 1930 to 1973 and assisted refugees from the Holocaust and later, Jewish refugees fleeing persecution in India, Hungary, Egypt, Yemen, and Iran.

**JEWISH
CULTURE
MONTH**

16 May – 16 June 2026

Appendix: The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance Working Definition of Antisemitism

In 2015, the IHRA plenary approved a working definition of antisemitism, and in December 2016 the UK Government formally adopted it. The current government has reiterated that local authorities should adopt the working definition, which most councils have already done. The full text of the definition is as follows:

In the spirit of the Stockholm Declaration that states: “With humanity still scarred by ...antisemitism and xenophobia the international community shares a solemn responsibility to fight those evils” the committee on Antisemitism and Holocaust Denial called the IHRA Plenary in Budapest 2015 to adopt the following working definition of antisemitism.

On 26 May 2016, the Plenary in Bucharest decided to:

Adopt the following non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism:

“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 ‘why things go wrong.’ It is expressed in speech, 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.
- 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.



INTERNATIONAL HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE ALLIANCE

- 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 endeavour.
- Applying double standards by requiring of it a behaviour 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.

Antisemitic acts are criminal when they are so defined by law (for example, denial of the Holocaust or distribution of antisemitic materials in some countries).

Criminal acts are antisemitic when the targets of attacks, whether they are people or property – such as buildings, schools, places of worship and cemeteries – are selected because they are, or are perceived to be, Jewish or linked to Jews.

Antisemitic discrimination is the denial to Jews of opportunities or services available to others and is illegal in many countries.

The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) is an intergovernmental organisation with 35 Member Countries (including the UK), 1 Liaison Country, and 7 Observer Countries, founded in 1998 by former Swedish Prime Minister Göran Persson. The IHRA unites governments and experts to strengthen, advance and promote Holocaust education, remembrance, and research worldwide, working with partner organisations including the UN and the EU.



**BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF
BRITISH JEWS**
ADVOCACY | DEMOCRACY | COMMUNITY

The Board of Deputies of British Jews is the voice of UK Jewry – based on cross-communal, democratic, grassroots representation. Founded in 1760, it is the first port of call for Government, media and others seeking to understand the Jewish community's interests and concerns.

**THE SOUTH WALES JEWISH
REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL**

Cyngor Cynrychioli Iddewon De Cymru



The South Wales Jewish Representative Council represents Jewish groups and communities in South Wales to the Welsh Government, Welsh Assembly, local authorities, the media and other ethnic minority groups in South Wales.

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