

**FORUM:** Human Rights Council Sub-Commission 2

**QUESTION OF:** The question of the rise of anti-Semitic incidents

**SUBMITTED BY:** South Korea

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Afghanistan, Fiji, Belgium, France, Palau, Bhutan, Andorra, Honduras, Georgia, Israel, Austria, Myanmar, Turkmenistan, Lithuania, Iran, UNHCHR, Croatia, Canada, Latvia, Greece

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Acknowledging* the IHRA (International Human Rights Association) working definition of Antisemitism “Anti-Semitism 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,”

*Alarmed by* the rise of anti-Semitic and Neo-Nazi ideals and the prevalence of anti-Semitic stereotypes,

*Deeply concerned* that France reported a 74% rise in the number of offences against Jews last year,

*Recognizing* that Israel’s ambassador to the United Nations, Danny Danon, stated, “Anti-Semitism has no place in our society, and must be denounced everywhere”,

*Recalling* that according to the World Zionist Organization, since the recent Israel-Hamas conflict there has been more than a 400-percent rise in anti-Semitic incidents in Europe, in South America and South Africa, anti-Semitic incidents have spiked to 1,200 and 600 percent, respectively, in the U.S., such incidents are up 127 percent (2015),

*Expresses its appreciation* towards organizations such as UNESCO and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) which collaborate to identify gaps and promote effective practices, key policies, and pedagogies to address antisemitism through and in education to be continued in the future,

1. Calls for the creation of a new UN sub-body, the United Nations Prejudice Eschewal Agency (UNPEA), that will work alongside The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) that will monitor and assess the threat posed by the rise of anti-Semitic and racist beliefs, internet groups, organisations and political parties and advise member nations and local police forces on how to best ensure the safety of di3srespected religious societies and groups;
2. Endorses the launch of a global mass media campaign, overseen by UNPEA in conjunction with UNESCO, to raise awareness concerning but not limited to:
  - a) the services available from member states and relevant UNOs (United Nations Organizations) that exist to help those who have suffered anti-Semitic discrimination and outlining the essential human rights protected by international law such as but not limited to, the ‘Convention of Religious Intolerance’
  - b) the societal and personal harm that Anti-Semitic attitudes and behaviour causes
  - c) the dangers of voting for racist or potentially racist politicians or political groups and how to identify anti-semitism in your life or in politics;
3. Encourages, nations to develop educational programs for primary levels of education that address anti-semitism in a framework of human rights and global citizenship, in order to foster tolerance and dialogue as well as build resilience among young people towards ideologies and equip them to recognize and reject anti-semitism or other group-based forms of intolerance and discrimination, which can be done in ways such as, but not limited t:
  - a) supplementing the importance of global peace and security into the curriculum with a focus on human rights

- b) provide seminars for older scholars
  - c) provide examples of antisemitism throughout history and their poor effects towards global peace and security;
4. Calls upon, UNESCO, OSCE, World Jewish Congress (WJC) and any other non-profit organization believing promoting equality among religions and addressing anti-semitism to conduct monthly seminars worldwide concerning the issues of antisemitism focusing on enforcing tolerance in countries with over 7% of population harboring anti-semitic attitudes concerning:
- a) the negative impacts of acts of hate crime due to antisemitism
  - b) enforcement of human rights
  - c) encouragement of global peace within communities
  - d) condemning discrimination and intolerance towards the Jewish religion;
5. Considers countries with high levels of hate crimes towards the Jewish community to provide adequate resources to confront the conflict and create a sense of security through the use of systems such as:
- a) providing additional police forces
  - b) adding cameras and light towers
  - c) advising less developed countries, who are not able to afford these measures of safety, to apply for funding from the UN Trust Fund;
6. Recommends that member states that have not already done so sign and ratify the ‘Convention of Religious Intolerance’ and, in conjunction with UNESCO, other relevant UN bodies and member nations, in order to prevent religious bias and to ensure the elimination of anti-Semitism in schools and educational facilities by inter alia, so that national religious tensions are stabilized, through the following measures such as:
- a) encouraging teachers to avail of training to be provided by the United Nations Institute of Training and Research (UNITAR) in conjunction with the aforementioned Special Rapporteur on how to spot and prevent anti-Semitism in schools
  - b) promoting the inclusion of education on subjects such as tolerance, human rights, religious views and identifying anti-Semitic views or behaviour in member states respective primary and secondary level curricula, analogous to the UNESCO mass media campaign
  - c) allowing children to grow up in an environment free from bias, intolerance and exclusion based on religion;
7. Invites all member nations to a biannual Conference for the Protection of Jews to be held in Geneva, Switzerland to discuss this important and rapidly developing topic wherein the UNPEA would relay its findings to member nations and advise on what action should be taken by the assembly and furthermore encourages an open discourse between member nations on the importance of upholding equality and safety for the world’s population;
8. Further recommends the separation of church and state in order to prevent religious bias so that school curriculum, police and government policies are not biased in favour of a certain religion;
9. Strongly recommends the passing of legislation in member nations to prevent the spread of far-right racist groups and anti-semitism, as done so in Germany, such as but not limited to:
- a) banning any potentially dangerous racist political parties
  - b) imposing harsher sentences on those who perpetrate anti-Semitic hate speech and crime and banning Neo-Nazism and Neo-Nazi groups, or other anti-Semitic groups such as the KKK
  - c) recognizes the importance of free speech but prioritizes the safety of the population;
10. Further asks for a mandatory and more rigorous training program for police forces, especially in nations where the police carry arms, that will include seminars and tests to ensure police forces

worldwide do not carry racist or anti-Semitic beliefs and educate police forces on the importance of treating all people the same regardless of their age, race, sex, religion, disability, sexuality etc;

11. Requests the establishment of meetings in local areas for Jews or other minorities who have been victims of racist hate crimes, these meetings would:
  - a) offer support to share their collective experiences and recover more effectively
  - b) offer to counsel affected and traumatized individuals
  - c) provides a safe space for people who have been gravely affected by violence and other atrocities and helps reintegrate them into society;
12. Further encourages member nations to consider attempting to eliminate anti-Semitic traditional practices in their countries (such as parades, festive characters), and that this may be done in conjunction with UNESCO and UNPEA;
13. Further requests the Security Council (SC) to consider condemning political and religious bias in the news, media and schooling with the aim of containing the spread of intolerance and anti-Semitic beliefs, with the further benefit of reducing biased voter decisions based on their upbringing or type of media/news consumption;
14. Further calls for the creation and ratification of an international law which prevents anti-Semitic parties from running for governmental positions:
  - a) the UNPEA will also be tasked with writing and ratifying said international law by the first quarter of 2020
  - b) countries who do not abide by said international law can be judged by the International Court of Justice (ICJ)
  - c) well-known anti-Semitic parties shall be trialed at the ICJ immediately, such as but not limited to:
    - i. Golden Dawn,
    - ii. Svoboda (Freedom Party),
    - iii. Jobbik.