

Jan 17, 2018: Motion brought by the CDU/CSU, SPD, FDP and BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN parliamentary groups (<http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/004/1900444.pdf>, in excerpts)

Resolutely combatting antisemitism

The German Parliament[, hereinafter referred to as the Bundestag,]is requested to adopt the following motion:

I. The Bundestag states:

The German Bundestag condemns any and all forms of antisemitism. Against the backdrop of the Shoah [...] Germany bears a specialresponsibility [...]

The struggle against antisemitism [...] cannot solely be the task of the state[...]. In particular, parties and ciivil society organisations must make clear that there is no place for anti-Semitic views among their ranks.

In its 17th legislation period, the German Bundestag established an expert panel to combat hostility towards Jews [...]Thepanel[...] presented a comprehensive report (Bundestag document [18/11970](#)).[According to the report]greater levels of antisemitism have appeared resulting from immigration from countries in northern Africa and the Middle East.[...]

We must decisively stand up to antisemitismin all forms through educational work and constant dialogue, regardless of origin and religious affiliation.

We profess the special responsibility of Germany to Israel as a Jewish and democratic state and to its security.Israel's right to existence and its security are non-negotiable for us.

[...] Anyone setting foot on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany is setting foot on the soil of the Basic Law.[...] Thus, our requirements of integrating immigrants must also be aimed/directed towards making clear the special responsibility of our country to Jews in Germany and to the state of Israel.[...]

II. The Bundestag welcomes

The Federal Government's decision of 20 September 2017 to bring the extended form of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's working definition into political circulation. [...] It recommends the extended working definition be reflected in school education, adult education and education in the judiciary and the executive branch.[...]

III. The Bundestag calls upon the Federal Government to

1.appoint an antisemitism commissioner. The antisemitism commissioneris to be advised by an independent circle which is composed of Jewish and non-Jewish experts from academia, educational practice and civil society and is elected in consultation with the Federal Government. The antisemitism commissioner is to primarily devote himself or herself to the following tasks:

- interdisciplinary coordination of the Federal Government's measures to combat antisemitism,
- contact person concerning the interests of Jewish groups and social organisations, including internationally with a view to the EU and the UN,
- contact person and facilitator for efforts by the Federal Government, state governments and civil society to combat antisemitism,
- coordination point for a standing Federal-State-Commission with representatives of the competent authorities,
- creating societal awareness of current and historical forms of antisemitismthrough PR work as well as political and cultural education;

2. continue comprehensively promoting civic engagement against antisemitism, including in future with funding from the Federal budget. The strategy to combat extremism and the National Action Plan against Racism as adopted by the Federal Government in 2016 and 2017 are also important measures in the struggle

against antisemitism. Antisemitism prevention is to be implemented as a permanent task in political education as well as by carrying out prevention programmes.[...]

3. review criminal law and the right to assembly as to whether law enforcement and prosecution authorities have sufficient means at their disposal to act decisively and effectively against the burning of the Israeli flag or other symbols of the State of Israel in public and anti-Semitic disturbances within the scope of public gatherings and demonstrations and marches;

4. [...]

5. [...]

6. [...]

7. resolutely counter the global Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions movement. The Bundestag condemns in the strongest terms the call to boycott Israeli businesses and goods and the placement of “Don’t Buy” signs on goods from Israel. It is the responsibility of an independent judiciary to review to what extent a boycott constitutes a criminal offence, e.g. incitement of the masses, and where applicable level appropriate sanctions at the perpetrators;

8. [...]

9. review the curriculum of integration courses with regard to the aim of imparting awareness of history[...];

10. [...]

11. [...]

12. keep the memory of the Holocaust alive and strengthening remembrance institutions such as the Foundation Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe, the Jewish Museum Berlin, the Centrum Judaicum, the Third Reich memorial sites as well as civil society educational institutions; providing sufficient funding for the memorial sites and historical-political educational work;

13. continue to sufficiently promote Jewish communities in Germany in order to continue facilitating active Jewish life in our country into the future;

14. [...]

15. upgrade Israeli-German youth exchanges to a youth foundation with bilateral structures and bolster funding so that interested youth are able to go on an exchange;

16. [...]

17. develop and implement effective measures against antisemitism at the European level together with the other EU member states and the institutions of the European Union.

IV. The Bundestag once again commits itself to

decisively standing up to any type of antisemitism, even when it is taking root. Strong and diverse Judaism enriches [societal] co-existence and strengthens the bonds among people of different faiths in our country and in Europe.

[...]

Original text: [Antisemitismus entschlossen bekämpfen](#) / [adopted](#) by the German Bundestag Jan 18, 2018