



INTERNATIONAL HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE ALLIANCE

General Information

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Important Links

Website: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/>

Stockholm Declaration: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/stockholm-declaration>

IHRA 2020 Ministerial Declaration: <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/about-us/ihra-2020-ministerial-declaration>

Member Countries: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/index.php/countries-and-membership>

Partners: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/index.php/our-partners>

Focus Areas: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/focus-areas>

News Archive: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/press-room/news-archive>

About the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance

The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) is a unique alliance which unites governments and experts to strengthen, advance and promote Holocaust education, remembrance and research and to uphold the commitments to the 2000 Stockholm Declaration and the 2020 IHRA Ministerial Declaration. Comprising 34 member countries across continents (see Appendix I for a full list), the IHRA plays a leading role in promoting, strengthening and advancing Holocaust remembrance,

research and education and combatting antisemitism, antigypsyism and other forms of discrimination around the world.

IHRA'S PRIORITIES FOR 2020

2020 marks the 75th anniversary of both the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau and other concentration and extermination camps and the end of the Second World War.

Germany, represented by Ambassador Michaela Küchler, will be appointed as the IHRA Chairperson for this historic year. Germany's Presidency is a testament to its commitment to ensuring that history does not repeat itself, acknowledging the global rise in antisemitism resulting in the violent attacks on Jewish citizens and institutions in Europe and beyond. Under Michaela Küchler's Presidency, the IHRA will focus on upholding the IHRA 2020 Ministerial Declaration, promoting its educational recommendations and continuing to counter Holocaust distortion.

IHRA 2020 MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

Earlier this year, 35 countries adopted the IHRA 2020 Ministerial Declaration (see Appendix II), comprising 14 measures. The 2020 Ministerial Declaration made fresh commitments to counter antisemitism and honour the victims and survivors of the Holocaust and the genocide of the Roma, in order to support the ultimate objective of the IHRA: **to ensure the world remembers the Holocaust and create a world without genocide.**

IHRA'S EDUCATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

IHRA's Recommendations for Teaching and Learning about the Holocaust will inform the way that educators teach about the Holocaust across the IHRA member country network. The IHRA is committed to promoting the reasons for teaching and learning about the Holocaust, giving practical guidance to educators, and bringing curricula up to date with the latest research in 2020. The Recommendations will be translated into more than 20 different languages, in order to ensure that teachers and educators in all IHRA Member Countries can benefit from them.

HOLOCAUST DISTORTION

Reacting to the shocking attempt in public and political discourse to minimize the impact of the Holocaust and to downplay the crimes of the National Socialists and their collaborators, the German IHRA Presidency is providing an extrabudgetary contribution in 2020/2021 to counter distortion.

Building on the 2020 Declaration, the IHRA aims to initiate exchange and coalitions among like-minded institutions and develop adequate recommendations for action by Member Countries. The IHRA is collecting good practice case studies of people and organizations who have successfully preempted and countered Holocaust distortion in order to develop the tools necessary to do the same. In bringing a network of pedagogical experts, NGOs, memorial sites, and Holocaust organizations together to catalogue the case studies, the IHRA will also encourage them to adopt its Working Definition of Holocaust Denial and Distortion (see Appendix III).

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APPENDIX I

The IHRA Member Countries are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America. North Macedonia participates as a Liaison Country, and it is in the process of becoming a full member.

APPENDIX II

As we mark the 75th anniversary of the liberation of German Nazi concentration and extermination camps and other sites of persecution and murder, we, the High Governmental Representatives of the Member Countries of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) honor the victims and survivors of the Holocaust (Shoah) which engulfed the Jewish people. We honor, too, the victims and survivors of the genocide of the Roma and others who were persecuted. We promise to never forget those who resisted the Nazis and those who protected or rescued their persecuted fellow human beings. Today, the world still faces genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and continued threats to pluralistic, democratic and inclusive societies.

As we witness with sadness the passing of the survivor generation, we, the IHRA Member Countries:

1. Reaffirm our unwavering support for the Declaration of the Stockholm International Forum (2000), the founding document of the IHRA.
2. Pledge to the victims and survivors that they shall never be forgotten and that their legacy will be kept alive.
3. Emphasize that remembering the six million Jewish victims of the Holocaust is the responsibility not only of governments but of societies as a whole.
4. Remember the genocide of the Roma. We acknowledge with concern that the neglect of this genocide has contributed to the prejudice and discrimination that many Roma communities still experience today.
5. Honor all those who resisted the Nazis, especially the Righteous among the Nations, and others who protected or sought to rescue those who were in danger. Their selfless courage should inspire us all to defend the dignity of every human being.
6. Express our deepest concerns about rising antisemitism.
7. Accept our responsibility as governments continue to work together to counter Holocaust denial and distortion, antisemitism, and all forms of racism and discrimination that undermine fundamental democratic principles. We will work closely with experts, civil society and our international partners to further these goals.
8. Lead efforts to promote education, remembrance and research on the Holocaust and the genocide of the Roma to counter the influence of historical distortion, hate speech and incitement to violence and hatred.
9. Safeguard the historical record of the Holocaust, the genocide of the Roma, and the persecution of other victims by Nazi Germany and those fascist and extreme nationalist partners and other collaborators who participated in these crimes.

10. Underline the importance of identifying, preserving, and making available archival material, testimonies and authentic sites for educational purposes, commemoration and research.
11. Encourage all countries and societies to address their respective pasts by dealing openly and accurately with the historical record.
12. Commend efforts by governments and civil society to commemorate the Holocaust and share good practices.
13. Recognize that understanding the unprecedented nature of the Holocaust is essential to the prevention of genocide and mass atrocity crimes. IHRA expertise is relevant to historically informed policymaking and addressing contemporary challenges.
14. Determine to remember those who suffered and to strive for a better future, we call upon the international community to share our vision: **a world that remembers the Holocaust; a world without genocide.**

APPENDIX III

Distortion of the Holocaust refers, *inter alia*, to:

1. Intentional efforts to excuse or minimize the impact of the Holocaust or its principal elements, including collaborators and allies of Nazi Germany;
2. Gross minimization of the number of the victims of the Holocaust in contradiction to reliable sources;
3. Attempts to blame the Jews for causing their own genocide;
4. Statements that cast the Holocaust as a positive historical event. Those statements are not Holocaust denial but are closely connected to it as a radical form of antisemitism. They may suggest that the Holocaust did not go far enough in accomplishing its goal of “the Final Solution of the Jewish Question”;
5. Attempts to blur the responsibility for the establishment of concentration and death camps devised and operated by Nazi Germany by putting blame on other nations or ethnic groups.