



BOOKLET
SERIES

TOOLS FOR ACTIVISM

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

How to use the law
against antisemitism
and anti-Israel activity



StandWithUs
UNITED KINGDOM

SCAN FOR
OUR BOOKLET
LIBRARY



Introduction

Responding to antisemitic and anti-Israel activity can be difficult, but there are substantial resources to help and support you. In addition to online resources, organisations such as StandWithUs and UK Lawyers for Israel (UKLFI) can provide information, advice, and draft letters. Please contact UKLFI (info@uklfi.com) and StandWithUs (uk@standwithus.com) so that we can support your efforts and to help us to develop new ways to combat antisemitic and anti-Israel activity. The earlier you contact us, the more effective our support will be.

When addressing antisemitism or anti-Israel activity, it is often helpful to invoke administrative, regulatory, or legal arguments and procedures.

The arguments and procedures in this guide can be used to counter anti-Israel activity before it happens or while it is occurring, for instance, to oppose a BDS motion in the student union. It helps to combine the legal points with other arguments, such as: BDS motions are divisive; they do not help anyone; or the allegations in the motion are false. Legal arguments can also be used to respond to antisemitic and anti-Israel activity after it occurs, for example: implementing a BDS resolution is illegal and should be stopped.

This guide summarises administrative, regulatory, or legal arguments and procedures that can be used to counter some of the most common forms of antisemitic and anti-Israel activity on university campuses. However, it should not be treated as legal advice on how to use them in specific situations. For further information on legal issues, see UKLFI's student legal guide and also StandWithUs' materials rebutting some common lies and distortions, such as "Explaining the BDS Movement", "StandWithUs Fact Sheets" and "Answering Tough Questions About Israel", available at standwithus.com/booklets.

StandWithUs
UNITED KINGDOM



**WHEN IN DOUBT,
REACH OUT**

Table of Contents

The Student Union/University Is Obstructing Efforts To Organise A Meeting With An Israeli Speaker (Or A Speaker About Israel).....	4
A Student Society/University Department Is Organising A Talk With An Extremist / Antisemitic Speaker	7
Israeli Apartheid Week And Other Inflammatory Slogans / Activities	9
Meeting/Speaker Event May Be Disrupted By Anti-Israel Protesters.....	12
Assaulted, Threatened, Harassed And/Or Abused (Or Saw This Happen To Someone Else)	14
A BDS Or Other Anti-Israel Motion Is Being Considered By The Student Union.....	17
A Plaque Or Poster Promoting BDS And/Or Containing Anti-Israel Propaganda Is Being Displayed At The Student Union	21
A Plaque Or Poster Promoting BDS And/Or Containing Anti-Israel Propaganda On A University Noticeboard Or On Other University Property	23
Anti-Israel Prejudice In Treatment Of Coursework Or Marking Of Examinations	25

The Student Union Is

Obstructing Efforts To Organise A Meeting

With an Israeli Speaker

(or a Speaker About Israel)

- The university has a legal obligation to take **all reasonably practicable steps to secure freedom of speech within the law** for visiting speakers, students, and staff (section 43 of the Education Act 1986). In addition, universities claim to be places where freedom of speech is safeguarded. “Safe space” policies are invalid if they contradict this requirement.
- The government has decided not to bring into force The Higher Education (Freedom of Speech) Act 2023, but this does not affect the operation of section 43 of the Education Act 1986.
- The university and student union are entitled to require compliance with their standard procedures for arranging talks. These are normally available on the website of the student union and/or the university. In addition, they are usually provided to society chairs. **Carefully follow the procedures**, otherwise there is a good excuse for refusing permission or refusing to allocate a room.

□ If the university or student union refuses permission due to some minor or debatable defect in your application, when they would not refuse an application by some other society on a similar technicality, inform them that they have a legal obligation to **treat different societies fairly** (Section 22(2)(i) of the Education Act 1994).

□ The government has warned universities that charges for security for speaker meetings should not be imposed on societies organising them.

□ Permission to host a talk may be refused in the case of **extremist speakers** who are likely to draw students into terrorism, as discussed in Section 2. Alternatively, conditions can be imposed in such cases, for example insisting on the speaker being challenged at the meeting by a contrary speaker. However, this exception to freedom of speech only applies to real extremists; it is unlawful for a student union or university to apply it to a mainstream pro-Israel speaker.

□ Appeals procedures are generally set out in the rules for meetings: use them if permission is refused or unreasonable conditions are imposed. Emphasise the requirement of freedom of speech within the law, and, if relevant, of fair treatment.

□ If you are still stuck, write to the **Vice Chancellor** and **Director of Operations** of the University (or equivalents) explaining what has happened and why the union or university is not properly handling your application. StandWithUs (uk@standwithus.com) and UK Lawyers for Israel (info@uklfi.com) can help you.



UCL Friends of Israel society arranged a meeting with speaker Hen Mazzig, a former IDF officer. UCL delegated the administration of requests by students for permission to hold meetings to its student union ("UCLU"). UCLU delayed and then refused permission. They claimed the application failed to mention that Hen Mazzig was "controversial" due to a protest of a talk by him at another university. The Presidents of the UCL Friends of Israel contacted UKLFI who emailed UCL's President and Vice-Provost (Operations). The email pointed out the university's obligation to secure freedom of speech for visiting speakers and the union's obligation to treat different societies fairly. The university overruled UCLU and permitted the meeting. The Friends of Palestine organised a mob to disrupt the meeting. An investigation by UCL found that this constituted a serious interference with freedom of speech and recommended disciplinary action against UCL students who participated in the disruption.

A Student Society/ University Department Is Organising A Talk With An **Extremist/ Antisemitic Speaker**

- The basic principle is freedom of speech **within the law** (see the previous section).
- **Incitement to racial or religious hatred** (hate speech) is a crime, as is **incitement to terrorism**, so these are not protected by freedom of speech.
- A university must have regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. The government's "Prevent" Guidance used to say that a university must carefully consider whether a speaker is likely to express extremist views that risk drawing people into terrorism or are shared by terrorist groups. If so, it said that the event should not be allowed to proceed unless this risk can be fully mitigated and that if the event is allowed to proceed, arrangements should be made to challenge the extremist speaker with opposing views at the event. However, this is not included in the new Guidance, so the position is now unclear.
- A university must have regard to the need to **foster good relations** between persons of different nationalities, ethnicities, and religions when exercising its functions. This is part of the university's "public sector equality duty" ("PSED") under the Equality Act. While this does not override freedom of speech within the law, it is a factor in the overall assessment of whether to allow the event to proceed. **Jewish students are regarded as an ethnic group, whether they are religious or not.**

□ If you learn that an event has been arranged with an extremist or antisemitic speaker by a student society or the student union, **contact a relevant officer of the student union** (e.g. the Democracy Officer) **as soon as possible** to explain why the event should be cancelled. If you are not satisfied with the response (or lack of prompt response), **write to the Vice Chancellor and Director of Operations** (or equivalents).

- If the event was arranged by a lecturer or a department of the university, you can skip contacting the student union and write directly to the Vice Chancellor and Director of Operations (or equivalents).

□ Set out your concerns in the letter, including information about the speaker and what they have said or written before. Such information can easily be uncovered in most cases with a quick internet search.

□ Ask the Democracy Officer, or the Vice Chancellor and Director of Operations to check whether the **correct procedure** was followed to obtain permission for the event.

□ You can ask the University for a copy of its **risk assessment** of a particular event by a request under the Freedom of Information Act. To do so, simply write to the Registrar (or equivalent) of the University specifying the documents you want to see, stating that the request is a Freedom of Information Act request. While you may not get a reply before the event, the information may be useful as evidence if you want to make a complaint afterwards.



Israeli Apartheid Week And Other Inflammatory Slogans/Activities



The slogan, “Israel Apartheid Week,” is usually antisemitic according to the IHRA Definition of Antisemitism, which has been adopted by the UK, Scottish and Welsh Governments and by the NUS.

Universities are not required to protect highly inflammatory slogans as “freedom of speech.” If an event was advertised with inflammatory slogans, it can be argued that the university should give precedence to the need to **foster good**

relations between different nationalities, ethnicities and religions. It might do so by **cancelling the event or imposing restrictions** to mitigate adverse effects on relations, which are likely if the speaker is an extremist and/or has a history of antisemitism.

The above points also apply to encampments and installations such as **mock walls and checkpoints**. Universities are not obliged to allow these on their property if they interfere with the rights of other students or staff, for example by obstructing access to lectures or facilities or resulting in harassment, discrimination or intimidation. In

deciding whether to allow them, Universities should have regard to the need to foster good relations between different nationalities, ethnicities, and religions.

- It may also be possible to object to encampments and installations on the ground that the organisers did not comply with university rules on holding events, such as notifying the university and/or student union, conducting a risk assessment, etc.

□ To challenge illegal such activities on your campus, contact a relevant officer of the student union as soon as you learn of them. Use the points above, and ask whether the organisers were given permission and followed proper procedures. If you are not satisfied with the answer, **write to the Vice Chancellor and Director of Operations** (or equivalent), setting out details of the problems they are causing and drawing attention to the IHRA definition of antisemitism and the university's "public sector equality duty" to have regard to the need to foster good relations between different nationalities, ethnicities, and religions.

If the student union itself organised the events or installations, this is unlawful as it is a political campaign outside the union's charitable object. In this case, write to the union's Trustees as described on page 19.



APARTHEID ISRAEL

WWW.APARTHEIDWEEK.ORG

The Friends of Palestine Society at University of Central Lancashire (UCLan) arranged a speaker event featuring Farid Esack to start their "Israeli Apartheid Week." The advertising included the strapline "100 years of settler colonialism." Farid Esack previously hosted a tour of South Africa by Leila Khaled (a member of the political bureau of the PFLP) to raise funds for BDS. Following complaints from a lecturer assisted by UKLFI, UCLan **withdrew permission to hold the event on university property.**

Meeting/Speaker Event

May Be Disrupted By Anti-Israel Protesters

□ **Students are entitled to demonstrate, but it is unlawful for them to intimidate, harass or obstruct, or disrupt a meeting itself.** For example, it is unlawful to make so much noise – inside or outside a room – that the speaker cannot be heard, or can only be heard with difficulty. As well as being illegal, such conduct infringes the freedom of speech of the speaker. Those disrupting a meeting also usually commit aggravated trespass and public order offences.

□ If you learn of **a plan to disrupt** your meeting, the organiser of the meeting should **contact university security** (and possibly the Director of Operations or equivalent as well) to explain the potential problem and work with them to forestall it. However, **do not exaggerate the threat**, because this may result in the meeting being cancelled.

□ Consider making the meeting ticket only. **You may refuse tickets to anyone that you believe is not a bona fide person wishing to attend the meeting and hear the speaker.** However, you may not refuse to provide tickets to someone on the ground of their ethnicity or religion. If possible, ensure tickets can be checked some distance away from the entrance to the room, so that those without tickets cannot barge in. Also make sure that all other doors and windows are locked.

□ Try to get a **room which does not have windows at ground level** looking out onto a street or open area, from where demonstrators could disrupt the meeting by noise, hammering on the windows, etc.

- Consider **not disclosing the location except to ticket-holders**. Also try to arrange a back-up location in case protesters find out and occupy the room that is booked.
- Take screenshots of any postings, emails etc. which might be evidence of a plan to disrupt the meeting (in case they later try to cover their tracks). Ask Israel supporters to be ready to **photograph and film the disruption** on their phones if it occurs.
- If disruption occurs, assemble all evidence and provide it to the investigation which the university will almost certainly set up. If there is no investigation, send the evidence to the Vice Chancellor and Director of Operations (or equivalents).
- Anyone who was assaulted, threatened, or harassed should make a report to the police and give them all available evidence.
- Anybody present at the meeting can report to the police. If possible, ask them if they have additional evidence that could help with an investigation, like photos or video.
- Any witness in a criminal case may have to disclose their emails, social media posts, and other related content to the defendant and the court, so be careful about what you write.

A Jewish student (A) was filming the disruption of a talk arranged by the Israel Society on her phone. One of the protesters (B) screamed at A to stop filming. A continued filming and B hit her arm, causing the phone to drop to the ground. A reported the crime to the police. She did not know B, but the police were able to identify B from videos taken on A's and others' mobile phones, which also provided evidence of the assault. B was prosecuted and convicted.

Assaulted, Threatened, Abused and/or Harassed (or Have You Seen This Happen to Anyone Else?)

- Assault, threats, and harassment are normally criminal offences. Read UKLFI's student legal guide for further information.
- **The key to pursuing the attackers successfully is gathering all evidence of the crime.** Particularly important is evidence of the **perpetrator's identity**. No one can be prosecuted or punished unless they are identified. Collect photos or videos. Ask witnesses for their names and contact details, ask them to send you any photos or videos, and to write and send you a written note of what they saw as quickly as possible. If you have to seek medical assistance, ask for and keep all records.
- If the incident occurred on campus, contact university security first. If the incident was serious, you should also submit a complaint to the Police.
- If the incident occurred off campus, report it to the Police.
- **If the perpetrator was a student, submit a formal complaint to the university using the complaint procedure**, usually located on the university's website. If you are not satisfied with the outcome, the procedure will typically provide the option to appeal. At the end of the procedure (including any appeal), you should receive a "Completion of

Procedures” letter. Ask the Registrar for this letter if you did not get it from the university. If you are still not satisfied with the outcome, you can then appeal within 12 months of the date of this letter to the Office of the Independent Adjudicator (or in Scotland, the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman). The OIA makes recommendations, rather than binding decisions, but its recommendations are usually accepted by universities.

Even if the conduct falls short of a criminal offence, the university may still be at fault for not ensuring that its students are protected from discrimination, harassment, and victimisation. Furthermore, the university is not entitled to claim that the student union is responsible for dealing with this issue as the university has a responsibility to take all reasonably practicable steps to ensure that its students are not harassed, etc., by other students.



A photograph of the Sheffield Hallam University building, a modern structure with a light-colored, grid-like facade and large glass windows. The university's name is printed in large red letters on the right side of the building. In the foreground, there are dark green trees and a tall, thin lamppost. A blue diagonal graphic element separates the image from the text below.

Sheffield Hallam University

The Palestine Society at Sheffield Hallam University (SHU) uploaded posts and tweets equating Israel's treatment of Palestinians to the Holocaust and claiming that Israel stole organs from Palestinians. A Jewish student at SHU complained to the university with UKLFT's assistance that he felt harassed as a result. The university said this was a matter for the student union. The student appealed with UKLFT's assistance to the Office of the Independent Adjudicator (OIA), which held that the university should have investigated whether it was complying with its own responsibility to ensure that students are protected from discrimination, harassment and victimization. The OIA recommended payment of substantial compensation by the university to the student. The OIA also said in its decision that the university should have considered the EUMC working definition of antisemitism (equivalent to the IHRA definition) in assessing the student's complaint.

A BDS or Other Anti-Israel Motion Is Being Considered By The Student Union



Student unions at UK universities are charities. The charitable object of a student union is **advancing the education of students** at that university.

It is legitimate for student unions to organise debates about contentious subjects to further the education of students at the university, **provided they are conducted in a balanced and non-partisan manner**. Conversely, it is not lawful for the union to conduct an unbalanced and partisan debate.

Most importantly, it is also contrary to charity law for a student union to **conduct a political campaign** unless the campaign promotes the education of students at the university. For example, a student union can legitimately campaign for longer library hours or the abolition of university tuition fees, but it is **unlawful for the union to campaign in support of BDS** against Israel. Furthermore, the working time of sabbatical officers and the union's office equipment may not be used for such campaigns. Resolutions that require the union or its officers to promote such a political campaign are illegal, whether or not there was a balanced debate. For more information, read the NUS Guidance on Political Activity in relation to Students' Unions.



□ In addition to violating charity law, BDS resolutions are also illegal if they promote an **academic boycott** contrary to the Equality Act, a **boycott in procurement**, which is likely to be contrary to public procurement legislation, and/or **divestment**, which is usually a breach of fiduciary duties.

□ Student unions usually have detailed rules for the conduct of motions, proposals, ideas, and referenda in their constitution (or articles) and bye-laws (or rules). These can normally be found on the union's website. If they have not been complied with (for example the motion was **not notified in time**, or it is being advertised in a way that is prohibited by the rules), complain to the Union's Democracy Officer, and appeal if necessary. The procedures for complaints are usually located on the union's website.

□ In practice, anti-Israel motions usually comply with the stated rules of the student union, but the procedure used to pass them is often **unbalanced and partisan in breach of charity law**. For example, a motion containing a long litany of false or distorted allegations against Israel is often presented with the minimum notice specified in the union's rules, which does not give a fair opportunity to counter the allegations. Additionally, they often contain unlawful operative provisions for the union or its officers to conduct a political campaign, such as supporting BDS.

Where a motion/resolution does not comply with charity law, either because it requires the union to conduct an unlawful **political campaign** (e.g., to support BDS), or because the **debate was unbalanced**, or both, take it up with the union's Democracy Officer (or similar) and President. Try to do so before the motion goes ahead and is voted on. You can combine these charity law arguments with other arguments, including the motion's divisiveness. Sometimes this leads to the motion being ruled out of order or to the President issuing a statement against the motion, which can have a significant impact on the vote.

If the above has not secured a satisfactory result, **write to the Trustees** of the student union, pointing out that the **motion/resolution is unlawful** because it contains operative provisions to carry out a political campaign and/or that the procedure was unbalanced. The Trustees have responsibility for ensuring that the union complies with the law. They can intervene before a vote or override an unlawful resolution after it has been passed.



A BDS motion was proposed at Bath University student union giving the minimum possible notice under the union's rules. With the

assistance of StandWithUs UK and UKLFI, Jewish students rapidly presented arguments against the proposal to other student societies and the union president, who issued a statement opposing the proposal. It was defeated in the vote.

Trustee contact details are normally listed on the union's website, or you can ask the chief executive of the union. It is also useful to write at the same time to the Vice Chancellor (or equivalent) of the University, since the University may encourage the union's Trustees to take legal advice and comply with it. Reach out to UKLFI for draft letters and advice.

If this still does not produce a satisfactory result, it is then possible to **complain to the Charity Commission** (or, in Scotland, the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator, OSCR). Reach out to UKLFI for help.

You may also **complain to the union** under its formal procedures, which are normally set out on the website. There is a legal requirement that these procedures include an appeal to an independent person appointed by the university. In practice, student unions and universities tend to stall the process, usually until the student leaves the university, in the hope that he or she then gives up in order to concentrate on a career.



A motion to endorse and support BDS was passed at a general

meeting of AUSA (Aberdeen University Students Association). The Treasurer of the Jewish Society made a formal complaint with assistance from UKLFI, pointing out that the motion was illegal since it committed AUSA to conduct a political campaign outside its charitable objects. The Board of Trustees overturned the motion following legal advice and confirmed that it would not stand as AUSA policy.

A Plaque Or Poster Promoting BDS And/Or Containing Anti-Israel Propaganda Is Being Displayed At The Student Union



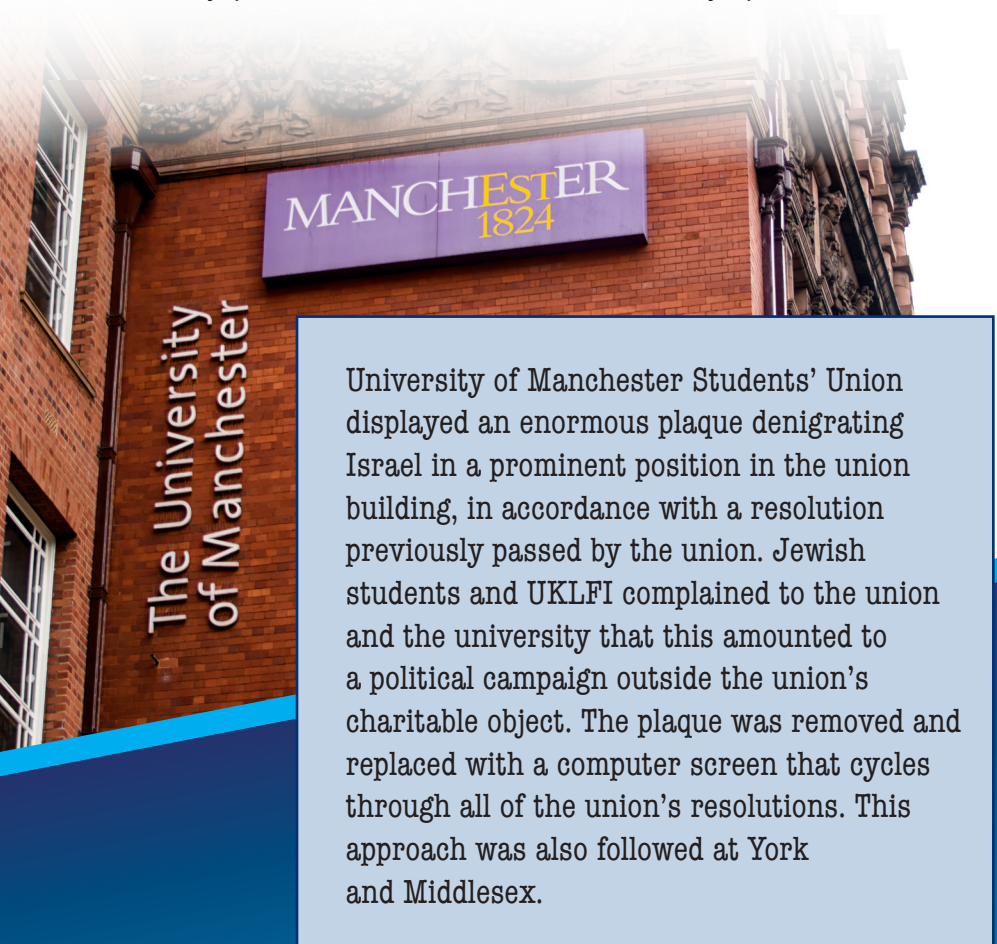
It is unlawful for a student union to display a **plaque or poster promoting BDS** or anti-Israel propaganda, since BDS is a political campaign that does not further the education of students at the university. The same applies if the student union allows a student society to display an anti-Israel plaque or poster at the union if it does not give its Jewish society a similar opportunity.

A student union may publish its lawfully passed resolutions, **but may not give special prominence to anti-Israel resolutions.** If it does so, the union is effectively promoting a political campaign outside its charitable object.

If the student union displays anti-Israel plaques, posters, etc., contact the union's Democracy (or similar) Officer and President. If they do not agree to remove the plaque or poster it, **write to the union's Trustees**, pointing out that by displaying the plaque or poster, the union is promoting a political campaign outside its charitable object in breach of charity law. You should also write to the Vice Chancellor (or equivalent) of the University. UKLFI can help.

If this does not result in the removal of the plaque or poster, **complain to the Charity Commission** (or the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator). UKLFI can help with this process.

You can also submit a complaint under the **student union's complaints procedure**, but the union may try to frustrate this by delay, particular if it has officers who are unsympathetic to Israel.



University of Manchester Students' Union displayed an enormous plaque denigrating Israel in a prominent position in the union building, in accordance with a resolution previously passed by the union. Jewish students and UKLFI complained to the union and the university that this amounted to a political campaign outside the union's charitable object. The plaque was removed and replaced with a computer screen that cycles through all of the union's resolutions. This approach was also followed at York and Middlesex.

A Plaque Or Poster Promoting BDS And/Or Containing Anti-Israel Propaganda On A University Noticeboard Or On Other University Property

- If a university displays a plaque or poster promoting BDS or anti-Israel propaganda, it may be in breach of their university's public sector equality duty (PSED) to have due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons of different nationalities, ethnicities, and religions. If the plaque or poster promotes an academic boycott, this is also illegal discrimination in breach of the Equality Act.
- You may complain directly to the Vice Chancellor and Director of Operations (or equivalents). You may also complain using the university's formal complaints process, usually located on your university's website. Follow the procedures carefully.
- If you do not agree with the decision, you can normally appeal. When any appeal within the university has concluded, you should get a "completion of procedures" letter (or request one from the Registrar). If you are still not satisfied with the decision, you can appeal to the Office of the Independent Adjudicator (or in Scotland, the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman). There is a time limit of 12 months from the date of the completion of procedures letter.



A number of university lecturers have undertaken not to accept invitations to visit

Israeli academic institutions, not to act as referees in any of their processes, and not to participate in conferences funded, organised or sponsored by them, or otherwise cooperate with them. Some lecturers have put up posters at their universities displaying these undertakings together with misleading allegations denigrating Israel. The undertakings are illegal, since they discriminate against Israeli and Jewish students, and the display of the posters on university property is also in breach of the PSED. Queen Mary University of London removed such a poster from its law faculty noticeboard following a complaint by UKLFI.

Anti-Israel Prejudice

In Treatment Of Coursework Or Marking Of Examinations

- We have come across a number of cases where a lecturer's treatment of coursework or marking of examinations appears to have been affected by **anti-Israel prejudice**.
- **If an issue can be avoided by complying with a lecturer's prejudiced guidance, you have to weigh up whether to comply or take the risk that a principled stand could adversely affect your degree and/or career. On the other hand, a principled stand may be rewarded, and you may also feel that it is right to be true to your principles despite the risk. This has to be your personal decision.**
- If you have been or may be disadvantaged in your course by anti-Israel prejudice, you should seriously consider complaining and/or appealing. Carefully read the **complaints procedure** and **appeals procedure**, which are usually available on your university's website. There is normally a special procedure for appeals against marking or treatment of academic work or exams.
- Usually the complaints procedure asks that you first try to **resolve the issue informally** by addressing your

concern with a specified member of the department. It is advisable to do this.

□ If this does not achieve a satisfactory outcome, make a **formal complaint** or **appeal** in accordance with the requirements specified in the procedure. If you do not agree with the decision, you can normally appeal the decision. When any appeal within the university has been concluded, you should get a “completion of procedures” letter (or request one from the Registrar).

□ If you are still not satisfied with the decision, you can then appeal (within 12 months) to the Office of the Independent Adjudicator (OIA) (or in Scotland, the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman). The OIA cannot consider issues of “academic judgment,” but can consider whether the university has followed correct procedures or whether there is evidence of bias in the university’s procedures. Alternatively, it may be possible to bring a court action against the university, and the time limit for this may be shorter (usually 6 months). Consult with UKLFI if you reach this stage. It is advisable to seek legal advice if you are considering court proceedings.





Smadar Bakovic, an Israeli MA student at Warwick University, chose to do her dissertation on Arab identity in Israel. Dr Nicola Pratt, an outspoken opponent of Israel and promoter of BDS, was allocated as supervisor and primary marker. Smadar asked for a different supervisor, but was refused.

The dissertation was given a mediocre mark, in contrast to Smadar's other marks which had put her on course for a distinction. Smadar submitted a formal complaint under the University's procedures. The committee upheld the complaint in part and permitted Smadar to revise the dissertation under different supervision for remarking. Smadar made minor revisions and the dissertation was remarked by different examiners, who raised the mark by 9%, giving her a distinction. Smadar submitted a further complaint to the OIA with UKLFI's assistance seeking an apology, compensation and recognition by the university that the supervision and marking by Dr Pratt were biased and discriminatory. The OIA partially upheld the further complaint, recommending an apology and compensation of £1000.

Know Your Rights!

If there is antisemitic or anti-Israel activity that is not covered by any of the above,

contact StandWithUs or UKLFI

uk@standwithus.com | info@uklfi.com

While we hope that this booklet is helpful, you do not need to figure out how to respond to anti-Israel or antisemitic activity on your own.



StandWithUs

UNITED KINGDOM

**www.standwithus.com/uk
uk@standwithus.com**

StandWithUs is an international, non-partisan Israel education organisation that inspires and educates people of all ages and backgrounds, challenges misinformation and fights antisemitism. We empower and energise students and communities with leadership training and educational programmes on both school and university campuses. StandWithUs informs through social media, printed materials, digital platforms, film and newsletters.



UKLFI
CHARITABLE TRUST
UKLFICHARITY.COM

**www.uklfi.com
info@uklfi.com**

UKLFI Charitable Trust provides legal support and help to victims of antisemitism and promotes legal education relating to Israel and antisemitism.





This booklet is for public information and educational purposes only. It does not offer legal advice or create a lawyer-client relationship between the authors and you, the reader. Consult a suitably qualified lawyer regarding any specific legal problem or query.

Images include: "Israeli Apartheid Week 2009 poster.jpg" by Carlos Latuff, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Israeli_Apartheid_Week_2009_poster.jpg, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.5/ca/deed.en>; "G20-social-justice-and-state-security-demonstrations-20100626T153620.0385.JPG" by Tim & Selena Middleton, www.flickr.com/photos/tim_and_selena/4741609184, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>; "Banner - Shame israel Shame" by Takver, www.flickr.com/photos/takver/4671688250, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>; "Anti-Israel Protest 45755" by Ted Eytan, www.flickr.com/photos/22526649@N03/14787886736, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>; "London September 2 2014 010 Boycott Israeli Apartheid" by DAVID HOLT, www.flickr.com/photos/zongo/14934647889, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>; "Wits Graffiti Wall Pro Palestine Message.jpg" by Life in General, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wits_Graffiti_Wall_Pro_Palestine_Message.jpg, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/deed.en>; "Israel - Boycott, divest, sanction" by Takver, www.flickr.com/photos/81043308@N00/4671068929, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>; "DSC02304" by @joefoodie, www.flickr.com/photos/montage_man/196734203, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>; "Melbourne Gaza protest: Zionist Criminals, End the Palestine Holocaust" by Takver, www.flickr.com/photos/81043308@N00/3166147168, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>; "Wilkins Building 1, UCL, London - Diliff.jpg" by DAVID ILIFF, License: CC-BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wilkins_Building_1_UCL_London_-_Diliff.jpg, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en>; "MYPs at the University of Kent" by UK Youth Parliament, www.flickr.com/photos/ucp/3755083428, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>; "Police" by UCL Occupation, www.flickr.com/photos/ucloccupation/5220539875, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>; "Sheffield Hallam University" by Eamon Curry, www.flickr.com/photos/eamoncurry/34730180281, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>; "University of Bath Sports Training Village" by Health Gauge, www.flickr.com/photos/healthgauge/12212524556, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>; "University of Warwick flag 2007.jpg" by Kyrosho at English Wikipedia, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:University_of_Warwick_flag_2007.jpg, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en>; "University of Manchester - Building with University Logo" by Vita Student, www.flickr.com/photos/147346595@N06/33940007035, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>; "Queens Building (2899476115).jpg" by Ewan Munro, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Queens%27_Building_\(2899476115\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Queens%27_Building_(2899476115).jpg), <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/deed.en>. ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND, 17 JUNE 2018-Aberdeen University King's College, by Julian Popov. All images cropped with transparency.

StandWithUs

UNITED KINGDOM

Help us distribute this brochure on campuses
and in communities across the UK.



SEE THE FULL COLLECTION OF BOOKLETS AT:

StandWithUs.com/Booklets-UK



To support our efforts, please consider
making a generous donation to:

standwithus.com/donate-uk

uk@standwithus.com
standwithus.com/uk
(+44) 7706587313

@StandWithUsUK

