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**Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance: follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action**

## **Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,  
Ashwini K.P.\***

### *Summary*

The present report is submitted to the Human Rights Council by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Ashwini K.P., as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 79/160. In preparing the report, the Special Rapporteur sought submissions from States and other relevant stakeholders on combating the glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The report summarizes the submissions received, outlines the applicable international legal framework, and offers recommendations to United Nations Member States and other stakeholders.

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\* Agreement was reached to publish the present document after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.



## I. Introduction

1. In its resolution [79/160](#) on combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution, for submission to the Human Rights Council at its fifty-ninth session. The present report is prepared in accordance with that request.
2. In preparing the report, the Special Rapporteur sought submissions from States and other relevant stakeholders. She expresses her thanks to those who submitted contributions.
3. In the present report, the Special Rapporteur summarizes the submissions received, which highlight concerning trends. These include an increase in racially motivated hate crimes; a marked rise in antisemitism and Islamophobia since 7 October 2023; growing acceptance of far-right extremism in mainstream politics; reduced content moderation on social media platforms, coupled with algorithms that can amplify harmful content; and the targeted recruitment of young people by extremist groups.
4. The Special Rapporteur also outlines the relevant international human rights law principles on racial equality and non-discrimination, emphasizing their importance in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The Special Rapporteur calls on Member States to address the rise in hate crime and in incitement to violence against ethnic, racial and religious minorities and groups around the world. Recalling the United Nations founding purpose of saving future generations from the scourge of war,<sup>1</sup> the Special Rapporteur urges States to intensify efforts to combat all manifestations of ethnic, racial and religious hatred, and to actively foster tolerance and mutual understanding within and among countries.

## II. Submissions from Member States

5. In this section, the Special Rapporteur summarizes information submitted by Member States, including information on existing laws and policies to counter Nazism and neo-Nazism and other practices that fuel contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. However, she does not analyse or evaluate those laws or policies. She emphasizes that summarizing a submission does not constitute an endorsement of its content. The legal and policy frameworks mentioned may have been assessed, within the United Nations human rights system, as inconsistent with international human rights law.

### Armenia

6. Armenia provided information about its constitutional protections against discrimination and its safeguards for the rights of national minorities. It also provided information about criminal prohibitions on hate speech, incitement to violence, and hate-motivated crimes; and about two draft laws: (a) on ensuring equality and protection from discrimination; and (b) on national minorities. A strategic anti-discrimination document is reportedly being developed, focusing on public awareness, vulnerable groups and education.
7. Armenia highlighted partnerships with the Council of Europe, including a project to combat hate speech through capacity-building and human rights education, and another project with the police to establish a hate crime-related data collection system. Guidelines and training have also reportedly been developed for officials in the justice system, to improve the investigation of discrimination, hate speech and hate crime. Additional efforts reportedly include incorporating tolerance and non-discrimination in school curricula, public awareness campaigns, and multilateral efforts on genocide prevention.

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<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 78/190.

## **Azerbaijan**

8. Azerbaijan outlined its legal framework protecting against discrimination, reporting that equal rights are guaranteed under its Constitution and national laws, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, language, sex, origin, property status, occupation, beliefs, or affiliation with political parties, trade union organizations or other public associations. In 2023, the mandate of the Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman) of Azerbaijan was reportedly expanded to include an independent mechanism to monitor equality and prevent discrimination. The Ombudsman is also reportedly active in highlighting discrimination outside Azerbaijan, including rising Islamophobia in Europe.

9. Azerbaijan provided information about its laws to combat racist hate speech and prevent incitement to violence and religious extremism and incitement to national, racial or religious hatred or enmity, including on the Internet and social media. Azerbaijan reported that it had been implementing preventative means against the growing weaponization of social media in the dissemination of hateful narratives.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

10. Bosnia and Herzegovina outlined its constitutional, legislative and policy measures to combat racial discrimination and hate speech. The 2009 Law on Prohibition of Discrimination (amended in 2015) reportedly protects against discrimination in all areas of work and life, and obliges public institutions to fight against discrimination, to refrain from it, to remove obstacles that can directly or indirectly result in discrimination and to actively create conditions for equal treatment. Bosnia and Herzegovina also reported in its submission that the establishment and operation of fascist and neo-fascist organizations were prohibited by law.

11. The submission provided information about the 2004 Law on Freedom of Religion and the Legal Status of Churches and Religious Communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the work of the Interreligious Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is made up of the Islamic community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Serbian Orthodox Church, the Catholic Church, and the Jewish community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

12. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported a decrease in ethnically motivated crimes against returnees displaced during the 1992–1995 armed conflict.

## **Brazil**

13. Brazil reported a resurgence in extremist and racially or xenophobically motivated groups, warning that they threatened progress under international human rights frameworks. The number of neo-Nazi cells reportedly grew in Brazil from 72 in 2015 to 1,117 in 2022, with increased presence in prisons. Extremist groups are reportedly increasingly using digital platforms to disseminate hate, radicalize members, and recruit, often through coded language. Brazil reported that the spread of fake news and conspiracy theories had fuelled hate speech and normalized xenophobic and racist rhetoric.

14. Brazil reported that far-right actors had spread hate speech, including racial and religious hatred, misogyny and climate denial. Extremist groups were reportedly adopting new strategies and promoting narratives such as “defending the nation” to disguise discriminatory agendas. Brazil reported rising online and physical attacks against marginalized groups, including people of African descent, who were the primary victims of lethal violence.

15. Brazil outlined its legislation, policies and initiatives to promote racial equality, monitor hate speech and prevent violence. These include specialized police stations for intolerance and racism crimes, and affirmative action policies, such as racial quotas in universities and the public service, aimed at correcting historical inequalities and promoting the inclusion of groups that historically have been discriminated against. Brazil emphasized the need for more effective regulation of digital platforms to curb extremism.

**Costa Rica**

16. Costa Rica provided a copy of its National Strategy to Prevent and Address Hate Speech and Discrimination, launched in March 2024. Costa Rica reported that the strategy was led by the Government of Costa Rica, with technical support from the United Nations. Costa Rica reported that it was the first country in the region with a national strategy to prevent and address hate speech and discrimination.

17. Costa Rica reported that by 2023, hate speech on social networks in Costa Rica had increased by 50 per cent compared to 2022, and by 255 per cent compared to 2021. Costa Rica reported that its National Strategy was aimed at providing tools for prevention, attention and action to guide the State and its institutions, with the objective of generating peace, equality and inclusion. The National Strategy is based on five areas: recognizing, respecting and guaranteeing human rights; education; a culture of peace; access to research, and the effective use of data; and access to justice and accountability.

**Cuba**

18. Cuba provided information about the constitutional, legislative and policy measures it had taken to ensure the right to non-discrimination. Cuba reported that there were no recorded demonstrations or activities by racist or xenophobic movements or ideologies or extremist or neo-Nazi groups, and that Cuba had adopted laws and policies to combat any remaining signs of racism, racial prejudice and racial discrimination. The National Programme Against Racism and Racial Discrimination (Color Cubano) reportedly monitors actions in order to combat and eliminate the vestiges of racism, racial prejudice and racial discrimination that persist in Cuba.

19. Cuba reported a disturbing wave of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia at the international level, which it said had created an environment conducive to the spread of ideologies such as Nazism and neo-Nazism, promoted through social networks and other forms of communication. Cuba reported that some political parties and leaders in developed countries had spread hate speech that blamed the ills of society on migrants and other minorities, and that this further exposed the unjust international order which for decades had made the poor, people of African descent and migrants the object of discrimination.

**Guatemala**

20. Guatemala reported a global resurgence in hatred and exclusion, which included the use of far-reaching technology to polarize society; disinformation about minorities; the spread of nationalism, populism and cross-border hate speech exploiting crises or social discontent; and the growth of extremist groups. Such groups were reportedly expanding targets of violence to include women, LGBTQ+ persons, religious minorities and migrants. Guatemala also reported foreign-funded State actors spreading hate, ongoing conservatism that enables extremism, criticisms of the inclusion of minority groups in workplaces, and environmental racism.

21. Guatemala reported that discrimination, intolerance and racist and xenophobic violence was rooted in historical exclusion of Indigenous Peoples. Guatemala reported that the dissemination of hate messages through social networks exacerbated these problems, and that migration generated xenophobic attitudes towards people of other nationalities, particularly Central American migrants. Online platforms had reportedly been used in recent years to distort cultural expressions of Indigenous Peoples, including traditional health systems.

22. Guatemala outlined its laws and measures to prevent and combat discrimination.

**Lebanon**

23. Lebanon reported that its general legal framework criminalized all forms of racism, violence and discrimination against any group on Lebanese territory, whether national or foreign, in accordance with the principle of equality stipulated in its Constitution, which reportedly ensured non-discrimination among all individuals residing in Lebanon, regardless of citizenship status. Lebanon reported that Lebanese society was based on openness,

diversity and pluralism, on fostering a culture of tolerance and acceptance of others, and on peaceful coexistence, citing the role of the Christian-Muslim Dialogue Committee.

24. Lebanon reported that despite its legal and institutional frameworks promoting equality, disparities persisted – especially for vulnerable groups such as Palestinian refugees and migrant workers, who had arrived due to economic hardships and wars in their home countries, many of whom came from different backgrounds, nationalities and religious affiliations.

### **Morocco**

25. Morocco outlined its legal and institutional framework for protection against discrimination. The preamble to its Constitution reportedly explicitly prohibits and combats all forms of discrimination based on gender, colour, belief, culture, social or regional affiliation, language, or any personal circumstance. It was reported in the submission that the Moroccan legal framework prohibited and penalized incitement to racial discrimination, racism, xenophobia and hate-driven violence against foreigners, and that Moroccan press and publishing laws prohibited incitement to racial discrimination, racism, xenophobia and hate-driven violence for racial or ethnic reasons.

26. Morocco outlined other anti-discrimination measures, including judicial training programmes, reporting systems for hate speech crimes, and various campaigns to combat hate speech, such as the *Biladi Biladi* magazine, which has reportedly conducted public awareness and advocacy campaigns on discrimination against migrants from sub-Saharan Africa. Morocco reported that it did not have extremist movements and groups that propagated racial ideology or supremacist policies.

### **Russian Federation**

27. The Russian Federation reported that countering the propaganda, justification, glorification and rehabilitation of Nazism remained crucial, as Nazism posed a global threat. The submission asserts that attempts to rewrite the outcome of the Second World War, the portrayal of Nazi collaborators as heroes, and the destruction of Soviet war monuments, have fuelled intolerance and hostility and the rehabilitation of Nazism.

28. Between 2021 and 2024, the Russian Federation reportedly expanded its legal mechanisms to combat the rehabilitation and glorification of Nazism, including through amendments to its Criminal Code and through administrative liability. The Russian Federation reported that communities and organizations with a neo-Nazi and nationalist orientation received special attention from law enforcement and oversight bodies. The Russian Federation reported that the Internet was widely used to disseminate nationalist ideas, and that the supervisory authorities were continuing their targeted work to detect and suppress the dissemination of such information.

### **Saudi Arabia**

29. Saudi Arabia reported a resurgence in Islamophobic hate speech and extremism. It also provided information about the Muslim World League's "Reject Hate" campaign, aimed at advocating for social networks not to tolerate anti-Islam hate speech.

30. Saudi Arabia provided information about its legislative and non-legislative measures to combat racism and hate speech. For example, article 2 of Royal Decree No. 43 of 17 June 1958 reportedly prohibits public authorities or institutions from promoting racial discrimination, and article 5 of the Broadcast Law reportedly prohibits incitement of racist feelings, discrimination and hatred among citizens, incitement to violence, and threatening the social peace and respect for human beings.

31. Saudi Arabia has reportedly ensured that its school curricula do not lead to racial discrimination, racism, xenophobia and relevant forms of intolerance. Saudi Arabia also reported the launch of a mechanism to receive complaints from foreign labourers, including complaints of racial discrimination. Saudi Arabia also outlined the role of its Human Rights Commission in training officials and other stakeholders on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

**Serbia**

32. Serbia reported that article 49 of its Constitution prohibited and punished several acts relating to racial discrimination and related intolerance. Serbia also reported that its Criminal Code criminalized racial and other forms of discrimination; incitement to racial, ethnic, religious or other inequality, hatred and intolerance; and action to ruin a person's reputation motivated by racial, religious, ethnic and/or other bias. The Criminal Code also reportedly provides that if a criminal offence was committed in hatred, due to the race, religion, national or ethnic origin, sex, or sexual orientation or gender identity of another person, the court is to consider such circumstance as an aggravating circumstance, unless it is prescribed as an element of the criminal offence. Serbia reported that, while not expressly criminalized by the Criminal Code, hate speech was prohibited under the Constitution, the Law on the Prohibition of Discrimination and the Law on Public Information and the Media. Serbia also reported that its Law on Sports prohibited discrimination and hate speech and its Law on Prevention of Violence and Misconduct at Sports Events established measures to prevent violence and misconduct at sporting events.

33. Serbia also provided information about non-legislative measures – for example, training and guidelines for judges and prosecutors on the prosecution of hate crimes.

**Spain**

34. Spain reported that despite progress made, racism, xenophobia and intolerance remained serious issues in Spain. The submission describes how discrimination and racist violence are fuelled by the rise in extremist groups, such as neo-Nazis and skinheads, and their adept use of online platforms. Spain reported that these groups exploited social and political polarization to spread hate, recruit members and radicalize followers. The submission highlights growing challenges posed by their online presence, by the globalization of related ideologies, and by the use of new technologies, including artificial intelligence. Spain reported that ultra-right extremist groups had increasingly focused on antisemitism in recent years, making indirect references to Jews and spreading conspiracy theories. Spain reported a rising trend of using coded or derogatory language to refer to minorities to evade social media moderation.

35. The submission also provided information about legislative and policy measures in Spain to address discrimination and racist violence. These include the Penal Code, criminalizing incitement to hatred; Organic Law No. 4/2000 on foreigners' rights and integration; Law No. 62/2003 on equal treatment; Law No. 39/2015 on complaints of discrimination; and Law No. 15/2022 on equal treatment and non-discrimination, which created the Independent Authority for Equal Treatment; a draft organic law against racism; and the Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion against Racism and Xenophobia (2023–2027).

**Switzerland**

36. Switzerland reported having adopted a strategy against racism and antisemitism in 2024 and stated that its Federal Office of Police funded security measures for minorities with special protection needs. Switzerland reported that in response to rising antisemitic incidents linked to the situation in Gaza, spending on such measures had doubled. Switzerland reported a sharp increase in antisemitism and racist hate speech online, and a national survey on diversity and coexistence showed growing hostility.

37. Switzerland outlined its second action plan (2023–2027) on preventing and combating radicalization, which was focused on the radicalization of young people and the Internet and social media. In December 2024, the Federal Council reportedly introduced a draft law on prohibiting and fining the public use of Nazi symbols.

38. Switzerland reported that it was prioritizing the regulation of online intermediaries, such as Google, Facebook, YouTube and X, with the aim of strengthening user rights and transparency. It also highlighted its anti-racism service's support for monitoring and awareness-raising projects, including a 2025 study on anti-Muslim racism in Switzerland in partnership with the Swiss Centre for Islam and Society.

## **Ukraine**

39. Ukraine outlined its legislative framework to combat discrimination and reported that law enforcement officials, prosecutors and courts received training on identifying and investigating hate speech-related crimes. It also provided information about educational programmes to raise awareness of racism and xenophobia among young people, and about campaigns promoting cultural diversity and tolerance.

40. Ukraine reported that its Criminal Code criminalized hate speech as “intentional actions aimed at inciting national, regional, racial or religious hatred and enmity, or humiliating national honour and dignity, or insulting the feelings of citizens in connection with their religious beliefs”. The submission provided an analysis of this offence and of areas for improvement.

41. Ukraine provided information about strategies to protect the rights of Roma and other minorities, including Greek, Polish and Hungarian communities. Ukraine identified the need for better data to assess the effectiveness of anti-discrimination measures.

## **Zambia**

42. Zambia provided information about its legal framework for prohibiting discrimination. The Constitution of Zambia reportedly provides protections against discrimination on the grounds of race, tribe, sex, place of origin, marital status, political opinions, colour or creed. According to the information provided, legislation also prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of race and on other grounds, and the Penal Code criminalizes hatred, ridicule or contempt, whether spoken or written, based on race, tribe, place of origin or colour. The Cyber Security and Cyber Crimes Act also reportedly criminalizes hate speech and conduct, and Zambia has established a Cyber Crime Section of its Police Service with a specialized mandate to handle cybercrimes, including hate speech. Zambia reported that social media was often used for spreading hate speech and false propaganda and that this necessitated its regulation.

43. Zambia reported that it currently lacked disaggregated data on victims, perpetrators and incidents of hate speech, hate crimes and other forms of violence rooted in racial superiority and hatred against individuals or groups belonging to national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities. However, Zambia reported that there was an opportunity to establish comprehensive data collection systems and frameworks, which would enhance the State’s ability to effectively monitor and address these issues.

## **III. Submissions from other stakeholders**

44. In this section, the Special Rapporteur summarizes the submissions received from other stakeholders. The Special Rapporteur emphasizes that, in providing these summaries, she does not endorse any information provided or confirm any allegations levelled against specific actors.

### **Albanian Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination**

45. The Albanian Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination outlined its statutory role in ensuring protection from discrimination and from incitement to discrimination. This reportedly includes assisting victims through the reviewing of complaints, investigations, administrative sanctions, legal representation, monitoring the implementation of the anti-discrimination law, and raising awareness.

46. The Commissioner reported on the complaints of discrimination that it had handled in 2024. Key issues reportedly included denial of services by local authorities and private institutions, discriminatory media language against the Egyptian community, barriers to preschool enrolment for Roma and Egyptian children, delays in legalizing housing and the lack of housing for Roma and Egyptian minorities.

47. The Commissioner also provided information about amendments to the anti-discrimination law in Albania. The Commissioner reported that there was not a general

acceptance in Albania of the existence of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance, and that while Albania had made a lot of progress, there was a lot left to do.

#### **Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalization**

48. The Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalization provided information about trends and responses regarding the glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and related extremist movements in Australia. The submission highlighted the roles of masculinity, understood as the social construction of what it is to be a man, economic precarity and online recruitment in far-right radicalization. The submission made the following key recommendations: continuously adapt legislation to keep pace with the evolution of extremist threats; nuanced approaches to online regulation to carefully navigate tension between security and freedom of expression; address socioeconomic drivers of radicalization and engage in counter-narratives; and expand international cooperation.

#### **Association of Reintegration of Crimea**

49. The Association of Reintegration of Crimea reported that since the invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation had committed broad military aggression across Ukraine, accompanied by propaganda and online hate speech targeting Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars. The Association reported systemic racial discrimination, including enforced displacement and deportation, against ethnic Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars by authorities of the Russian Federation.

50. The Association referred to the findings of regional and international bodies on the invasion's human rights and humanitarian consequences, including resolutions of the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, findings of the special procedure mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, and statements of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The Association reported that the International Court of Justice had ruled on 31 January 2024 that the management by the Russian Federation of the education system in Crimea since 2014 had violated the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Association also asserted that the use of neo-Nazism as a pretext to justify territorial aggression seriously undermined genuine attempts to combat neo-Nazism.

#### **Azerbaijan National NGO Forum**

51. The Azerbaijan National NGO Forum provided information about the alleged glorification of Nazi collaborators and far-right ideologies in Armenia. This included reports of honouring a Nazi collaborator, the vandalization of the World Jewish Centre in Yerevan with antisemitic messages, an attempted arson attack on a synagogue, and the continued existence of an ideology that reportedly emphasizes ethnic purity and national exclusivity.

52. The Azerbaijan National NGO Forum also provided information about alleged glorification of Nazi collaborators and far-right ideologies in France. This included reports of military personnel openly displaying Nazi symbols online, neo-Nazis marching in Paris to commemorate a far-right figure, displaying white supremacist symbols, and the vandalization of the Oradour-sur-Glane massacre memorial. The submission also referred to the alleged growing influence of far-right ideologies within the political landscape in France.

#### **Baltasar Garzón International Foundation**

53. The Baltasar Garzón International Foundation reported that the persistence of Francoist symbols and the resurgence of far-right movements threatened human rights, equality and democracy in Spain today. It reported that some far-right political groups had openly used Franco-era symbols and rhetoric to advance ultranationalist, xenophobic and racist agendas. According to the submission, some political fractions openly promote discriminatory views about immigrants, particularly those of African and Latin American descent, refugees, and Roma. The submission asserts that the continued influence of Francoist ideals has contributed to a toxic political climate that enables hate speech, public displays of intolerance and the reinforcement of discriminatory stereotypes. The submission



outlines events in which glorification of Francoism and Nazism has reportedly occurred in Spain, including protests espousing antisemitic rhetoric.

54. The submission also provided an analysis of measures taken by the Government of Spain to combat glorification of the Francoist regime. The submission contains recommendations for strengthening these efforts, including stronger regulation of hate speech and extremist organizations, and proactive campaigns to counteract extremism and promote tolerance and coexistence.

### **Brazilian Campaign for the Right to Education**

55. In its submission, the Brazilian Campaign for the Right to Education reported that it had been monitoring and combating the rise of ultraconservatism and extremist threats to education in Brazil. It reported that school attacks were driven by intolerance and extremist ideologies (e.g. racism, misogyny, fascism and Nazism) and that online recruitment of socially isolated young males, often through extremist, misogynist and racist content, played a critical role. It reported that the root causes of these attacks included online hate speech, extremist content, and lack of digital regulation; gun culture, glorification of violence, and poor school environments; social inequality, inadequate educational infrastructure, and institutional microaggressions; lack of training for educators in conflict mediation; and the rise in cyberbullying, aided by anonymity and digital platforms. It reported that all the attackers had been male, often socially isolated offline but active in extremist online communications, and that involvement in neo-Nazi subcultures had been documented. It also reported that the platforms used for recruitment and content-sharing included Twitter, Instagram, TikTok and Discord.

56. The Brazilian Campaign for the Right to Education advocated for the dismantling of hate groups and for support for at-risk youth, the regulation of firearms and the monitoring of shooting clubs, holding digital platforms accountable for extremists' content, updating laws related to hate crimes and bullying, and the improvement of school environments and the provision of mental health support.

### **Brazilian National Human Rights Council**

57. The Brazilian National Human Rights Council reported the growth of manifestations of extremism in Brazil, especially those linked to neo-Nazi ideologies. In its submission, the Council reported that organized groups, whose views were often articulated through digital networks, had been disseminating hate speech, intolerance and violence – both symbolic and material – directed at social minorities, including people of African descent, Indigenous Peoples, Jews, the LGBTQIAPN+ population, and immigrants, as well as targeting Brazilian democracy.

58. The Council provided information on data from the Federal Police, which records an increase of 242 per cent in complaints of Nazi propaganda in the period from 2020 to 2024. The Council also provided examples of neo-Nazi activities. The Council advocates for a national policy to combat neo-Nazi acts and the adoption of bills to combat neo-Nazism that are currently before the National Congress. The Council also reported that there were political movements seeking to make it more difficult for society and the State to scrutinize neo-Nazi practices, and cited the example of a current bill that seeks to criminalize people who identify the existence of neo-Nazi speeches.

### **Castan Centre**

59. The Castan Centre reported an escalation in discrimination, vilification and intolerance in Australia, including Nazism and neo-Nazism. It noted ongoing racism against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, alongside a recent spike in antisemitic and anti-Muslim incidents, such as attacks on places of worship, schools, homes and cars. The Castan Centre provided information about neo-Nazi marches in Australia and about a 7 per cent decline in public support for migration since 2022. It also reported an increase in tensions, hate speech and incitement to violence on university campuses, with Islamophobic incidents increasing 39-fold since 7 October 2023.

60. The Castan Centre provided information about laws in Australia against hate speech and vilification, noting that several had been swiftly enacted in response to rising violence and antisocial conduct. In its submission, the Castan Centre advocated for balancing freedom of expression with protection from hate speech and stressed the need for stronger public education and prevention, alongside legal protections.

#### **Concerned Citizens for Democracy**

61. The submission from Concerned Citizens for Democracy focused on the United States of America, reporting on a regression in democratic norms, and executive actions, that had emboldened neo-Nazi, white supremacist and authoritarian ideologies. In its submission, Concerned Citizens for Democracy reported that officials had spread information targeting immigrants and minorities, fuelling Islamophobia, antisemitism and racism, and that universities faced censorship and funding threats for tolerating pro-Palestinian protests or dissenting views. It reported that the Government had revoked executive orders on racial equity and diversity, attacked diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives, and promoted English-only policies. It also reported that extremist content, shared and amplified via online platforms and private messaging channels such as X and Telegram, radicalized youth.

62. In its submission, Concerned Citizens for Democracy called for widespread education on the dangers of neo-Nazism and white supremacy. It urged the promotion of accurate historical accounts and diverse critical perspectives, including critical race theory, at all levels of education.

#### **Council of Europe**

63. The Council of Europe highlighted the First Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime concerning the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems (ETS No. 189). It also referred to European Court of Human Rights fact sheets containing case law on hate speech and hate crimes. Furthermore, it highlighted two non-binding recommendations of the Committee of Ministers: CM/Rec(2022)16 on combating hate speech and CM/Rec(2024)4 on combating hate crime.

64. In its submission, the Council of Europe reported that the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance had observed positive developments among member States in combating the glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other totalitarian regimes, as well as related crimes. In Lithuania, there were reportedly more than 150 tolerance education centres providing education on crimes committed under Nazi and Soviet regimes, and on the prevention of crimes against humanity.

65. It was also noted that public marches supporting Nazi collaborators – previously flagged by the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance as major sources of hate speech – had ceased. The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance also cited a 2023 declaration of intent on combating antisemitism in football, with signatories committing to eliminating antisemitic and Nazi symbols from sports events, strengthening accountability for antisemitic behaviour by club members and supporters, expressing solidarity with victims, and raising awareness.

#### **Curating Tomorrow**

66. Curating Tomorrow asserted that museums and cultural institutions were well placed to promote human rights, education and social cohesion, but were often underutilized, underinformed, and increasingly vulnerable to political pressure – especially amid rising extremism and nationalism and shrinking civic space.

67. Curating Tomorrow reported an increasing normalization of extreme right-wing ideologies in media and politics; vilification of human rights defenders, asylum-seekers and minorities; misuse of “freedom of speech” to defend hate speech while suppressing dissent; continued commercialization and underregulation of online radicalization (misogyny, homophobia and racism); and suppression of protest and public participation, including in democracies such as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Curating Tomorrow also expressed concerns about referring to radical right-wing views as “populist”.

### **Direito Internacional sem Fronteiras**

68. Direito Internacional sem Fronteiras reported that there were 125 National Socialist black metal bands in Brazil, with many promoting neo-Nazi hate speech, and followers wearing Nazi symbols. In its submission, Direito Internacional sem Fronteiras also reported that online platforms such as X and the Meta group were deprioritizing content moderation under the guise of free speech. Furthermore, it reported rising racism in sports, and increased hate speech and hate crimes against national, ethnic, religious and/or linguistic minorities, especially during periods of political polarization. It reported that hate speech on social media had been a constant challenge in Brazil, with a notable increase in recent years, and that that increase was linked with the use of hate as a political tactic.

69. The submission provided information about recent measures that Brazil has taken to combat Nazism, racism and related intolerance, including police operations, legislative reforms, and monitoring initiatives.

70. In its submission, Direito Internacional sem Fronteiras asserts that global anti-racism efforts remain insufficiently integrated into sustainable development and poverty reduction, with racism persisting due to dehumanization. It warns that racism, xenophobia and intolerance have evolved, spread through social media, digital technologies and artificial intelligence.

### **Guatemalan Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights**

71. The Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights, referring to information from the country's Ministry of the Interior, reported that in Guatemala, alarming trends of discrimination, intolerance and racist and xenophobic violence persisted, which were rooted in the historical exclusion of Indigenous Peoples and which manifested themselves in socioeconomic inequalities and physical and verbal violence. The dissemination of hate messages through social networks reportedly exacerbated these problems, while migratory flows generated xenophobic attitudes towards people of other nationalities, particularly Central American migrants, and there had been incidents of hate-motivated violence directed at minorities. Information was also provided about the definition of discrimination in the country's Criminal Code and about measures taken by the National Civil Police to combat racial discrimination, including training activities and workshops.

### **Global Forum of Communities Discriminated on Work and Descent and the European Roma Grassroots Organisation**

72. The Global Forum of Communities Discriminated on Work and Descent and the European Roma Grassroots Organisation provided information about the killing of Roma during the Holocaust and the continued influence of the Nazi-era dehumanization of Roma people. They reported that neo-Nazi and extremist groups across Europe were continuing to promote hate speech and violence against Roma, and their marginalization, and that glorification of Nazism reinforced anti-Roma racism, delayed justice, and undermined recognition of and reparation for historical atrocities. They reported that far-right rhetoric, including Holocaust glorification, was increasingly tolerated in public discourse and the media.

73. In their submission, the organizations reported a notable rise in the number of neo-Nazi groups and in the targeting of Roma communities in Bulgaria, Czechia, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and other countries. Reported incidents include the use of Nazi references by political parties and public figures, graffiti on the homes of Roma people, death threats, physical assaults, hate speech and evictions. It was also reported in the submission that hate crimes and hate speech targeting Roma often went unpunished.

### **Jewish Culture Support Foundation**

74. The Jewish Culture Support Foundation in Moscow reported that there had been numerous violations of General Assembly resolution 79/160 throughout the world, especially in the States of Eastern and Western Europe. The Foundation's submission was focused on Ukraine, which it reported had high levels of Nazism and neo-Nazism. The submission provided information about alleged incidents of the use of Nazi symbols, and streets being

renamed to honour Nazi collaborators. It also provided information about the alleged destruction and vandalization of historical monuments.

75. In its submission, the Jewish Culture Support Foundation also welcomed General Assembly resolution 79/160.

### **Justice for All**

76. Justice for All reported a rise in violence and discrimination against Muslims, as the largest religious minority in India. Examples of repressive and discriminatory laws and policies cited were citizenship laws, restrictions on interfaith marriage and halal products, normalization of hate speech, and media manipulation.

77. While Muslims were reportedly the main targets of attacks, Justice for All, in its submission, reported that other religious minorities, including Christians and Sikhs, had also faced increasing attacks. It also reported that Dalit and Adivasi persons continued to face discrimination. Many of these acts of violence were reportedly instigated through hate speech, including by political and ideological leaders, and it was reported in the submission that law enforcement authorities had frequently failed to intervene during incidents of violence.

### **Light & Memoria Foundation**

78. The Light & Memoria Foundation reported that extremist groups were increasingly using artificial intelligence (AI) and digital platforms to spread antisemitic, racist and xenophobic ideologies. In its submission, it also reported that AI-generated deepfakes and voice clones, including videos of Adolf Hitler speaking English, had gone viral, gaining millions of views. In its submission, it reported that platforms such as TikTok, X, Instagram and YouTube had seen a rise in such content, often embedded with hate symbols or messages that glorified Nazi figures. It asserted that these technologies made hate propaganda more immersive, harder to detect, and more widely disseminated.

79. It reported, in its submission, a 138 per cent increase in cyber hate crimes in Canada between 2018 and 2022, solidifying digital platforms as key spaces for the spread of hate speech and extremist content. It reported that 82 per cent of these cases were violent cyber hate crimes, with offences including threats and hate-motivated harassment. The submission also provided information about measures taken in Canada to combat hate, to reinforce historical truth and to counter extremist narratives.

### **Mexico City Human Rights Commission**

80. The Mexico City Human Rights Commission reported a rise in neo-Nazi and supremacist expressions since 2022, seen in hate content and Holocaust denial on social media; public events promoting Nazi ideology; and the normalization of such expressions in public discourse, including the use of swastikas in vandalism, hate speech against political candidates, and trivialization of feminism through Nazi comparisons. In its submission, the Commission reported growing xenophobia in Mexico City, especially against Haitian and Colombian migrants, and xenophobic rhetoric linking migration with crime. It reported that despite legal advances, discrimination against transgender and non-binary persons persisted, and had found new spaces for dissemination, particularly online and in political discourse. The submission noted high rates of violence, including the murder of 10 women every day; and in 2023, there were reportedly 59 trans femicides and 87 murders of LGBTTTIQA+ persons.

81. The submission provided information about anti-discrimination measures, including the federal framework, local anti-discrimination councils, suspensions of neo-Nazi events, and the creation of specialized prosecution units. The Commission asserted that online hate speech remained underregulated, with a limited response from both the public and the private sectors.

### **NGO Monitor**

82. NGO Monitor reported that over the past two decades, it had documented hundreds of incidents of antisemitism, as well as the development, promotion and dissemination of Nazi tropes by non-governmental organizations claiming to promote human rights – and that this had intensified in the aftermath of the massacre by Hamas on 7 October 2023. NGO Monitor reported that since 7 October 2023, there had been an escalation globally of Nazism and neo-Nazism, which fuelled antisemitism, including violence against and harassment of Jews.

83. NGO Monitor supported the use of the definition of antisemitism by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance and recommended that all States adopt this definition. NGO Monitor also provided information about reported examples of Holocaust distortion and antisemitism as defined by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition. The submission by NGO Monitor also provided information about funding guidelines and legislation to counter antisemitism by Denmark, Germany, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Switzerland and by the European Union. NGO Monitor also provided several recommendations, including that the United Nations appoint a coordinator on combating antisemitism and enact a complaints mechanism through which victims of antisemitism could report incidents and obtain appropriate remedies.

### **Partners for Transparency**

84. Partners for Transparency reported that in recent years, there had been an increase in discourse and practices promoting extremist racist ideologies, both through digital platforms and in the public sphere. In its submission, it reported that despite efforts made after the Second World War to condemn and criminalize Nazi and fascist ideologies, which had been associated with genocide, ethnic cleansing and gross human rights violations, we were now witnessing numerous attempts at reviving and normalizing these ideologies under new labels. It reported that these efforts exploited economic and social crises, as well as the digital space, which had become fertile ground for spreading extremist ideologies and recruiting followers.

85. In its submission, Partners for Transparency reported the following new trends involving extremist movements and groups of a racist or xenophobic nature: the use of the Internet, electronic platforms and social media in racist propaganda; the spread and penetration of racist ideas at the political level; the emergence of extremist and violent youth groups; and the return of fascist ideologies and the rise of neo-Nazis in Western countries.

### **Protection of Rights without Borders**

86. Protection of Rights without Borders provided information about International Court of Justice proceedings brought by Armenia against Azerbaijan. The proceedings reportedly concerned alleged violations of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination relating to manifestations of racism against Armenians. Protection of Rights without Borders provided a summary of the proceedings, reporting that Armenia had argued that anti-Armenian hate was taught in schools and espoused at the highest levels of government in Azerbaijan. In the submission, it was reported that Armenians had allegedly been subjected to systemic discrimination, mass killings, torture and other abuses and that hundreds of thousands of Armenians had been forcibly displaced. It was also reported that, in the context of peace treaty negotiations, Armenia had been required to drop all inter-State cases, including the aforementioned proceedings.

### **Southern Poverty Law Centre**

87. The Southern Poverty Law Centre reported a rise in white supremacy and white nationalism in the United States of America and parts of Europe, threatening the safety of people of African descent and those from other marginalized racial and ethnic groups. In its submission, the Southern Poverty Law Centre reported that hate ideologies had increasingly entered mainstream politics in the United States, influencing elected officials and public discourse. Anti-government movements had grown, targeting diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives, and immigration. It also reported the growth of the violent accelerationist wing of the white power movement in the United States. Furthermore, it reported that extremists were

pushing censorship in schools of topics such as race, history, sexual orientation, gender and religion, and that hate groups were misusing “religious freedom” rhetoric to legitimize extremist views.

88. The Southern Poverty Law Centre reported that the spread of extremist ideologies, and radicalization, recruitment and financing of extremist groups, largely occurred online, where loosened moderation and algorithmic amplification fuelled the spread of hate speech and disinformation. It called for innovative ways to enable the public – especially young people, parents and educators – to recognize and resist disinformation and radicalization.

#### **SOVA Research Centre**

89. The SOVA Research Centre reported a rise in racist violence in the Russian Federation in 2024, driven largely by groups of young people reviving traditions of Nazi skinhead groups from the 2000s. It reported that these groups targeted perceived “ethnic outsiders”, as well as vulnerable populations including people experiencing homelessness or those with alcohol addiction. It stated that these attacks had included women and children and that videos of such violence had been published online. It reported the resurgence of past forms of far-right violence, including assaults on individuals based on their choice of partner. It stated that the level of brutality of attacks was increasing.

90. The SOVA Research Centre reported an increase in convictions for hate crimes, and stated that law enforcement authorities had demonstrated willingness to prosecute such attacks, however it also reported that law enforcement officers were not keeping up with the growing violence.

#### **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

91. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) provided information about UNESCO initiatives to counter racism and discrimination. UNESCO reported that key efforts included the expansion of the Network of Anti-Racism and Anti-Discrimination Officials; the Global Alliance against Racism and Discrimination, which reportedly seeks to create a collaborative space for like-minded stakeholders to advocate for a cross-cutting approach to addressing racism issues across all sectors of government and society; and research-driven initiatives such as the Global Outlook Against Racism and Discrimination, which uses artificial intelligence to map and analyse patterns of discrimination across regions and contexts. UNESCO reported that by addressing a critical gap in comparable equality data across regions, the Global Outlook Against Racism and Discrimination provided insights into systemic and structural racism, highlighting key drivers, impacts and responses. UNESCO reported that race emerged as the basis for 38 per cent of reported discrimination cases globally, followed by sex and gender (33 per cent) and ethnicity (20 per cent).

92. UNESCO provided information about its youth-focused interventions, including its Master Class Series against Racism and Discrimination, and the International Programme on Holocaust and Genocide Education. UNESCO also provided information about the launch of its Network of Places of History and Memory linked to Enslavement and the Slave Trade.

#### **World Jewish Congress**

93. The World Jewish Congress reported a surge in anti-Jewish hatred and global threats against Jewish communities following the 7 October 2023 Hamas terror attacks against Israel. In its submission, it reported that extremist groups had weaponized public protests, digital platforms and artificial intelligence to spread propaganda, incite violence and distort history. It reported that such groups amplified antisemitic narratives and glorified violence against Jews. It asserted that this fuelled social division, eroded democratic values, and normalized antisemitism in political and activist spaces.

94. The submission also provided information about alleged incidents of antisemitism in Australia, in the United States of America and in the digital space. It reported that unmoderated dark web spaces served as incubators for extremist content, which was then funnelled onto more mainstream online platforms, creating a pipeline for neo-Nazi and antisemitic propaganda.

95. The submission also provided information on measures taken by several States and other actors in response to rising violence against the Jewish community.

#### IV. Applicable international legal framework

96. The prohibition of racial discrimination is a peremptory norm of international law – fundamental and universally binding, with no exceptions allows. Any treaty or agreement conflicting with it is void.<sup>2</sup> The most comprehensive prohibition is found in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Other key human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities affirm that all persons, by virtue of their humanity, are entitled to enjoy human rights without discrimination. By ratifying these treaties, States commit to respect, protect and fulfil the rights provided therein.

97. States are obliged to refrain from discrimination in their laws, policies and practices.<sup>3</sup> Article 2 (1) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination requires States and all public authorities, at national and local levels, to refrain from any act of racial discrimination. States must also not sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any individuals or organizations, including those promoting racial superiority or intolerance.

98. States are obliged to protect individuals within their jurisdiction from discrimination by third parties, which requires the enacting of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that prohibits all forms of discrimination and ensures equal and effective protection for all.<sup>4</sup> The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights recommends that such laws clearly define and prohibit all forms of discrimination, covering all grounds of discrimination recognized under international law and applying in all areas of life regulated by law.<sup>5</sup> They should also include an extensive, open-ended list of protected characteristics, and explicitly prohibit direct and indirect discrimination, segregation, victimization and retaliation.<sup>6</sup>

99. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights prohibit the propagation of racist and xenophobic ideas, as well as the advocacy of national, racial or religious prejudice that amounts to incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence. Article 4 of the Convention obliges States Parties to take immediate and positive measures to eliminate incitement to, and acts of, racial discrimination. It also requires States to criminalize the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, and any acts of violence or incitement to such acts, against any race or

<sup>2</sup> See [A/77/10](#) and [A/CN.4/727](#).

<sup>3</sup> Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, general comment No. 24 (2017), para. 10; Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, general recommendation No. 28 (2010), para. 9; Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, “Statement on the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and its implications under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination” (2020), p. 2; and Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, general comment No. 6 (2018), para. 30. The Human Rights Committee has articulated the obligations of States under art. 2 (1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in terms of the negative obligation to refrain from discrimination and the positive obligation to adopt protective measures. In its general comment No. 18 (1989), the Human Rights Committee makes it clear that fulfilment of the rights to equality and non-discrimination requires positive action. See, respectively, Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 31 (2004), paras. 6 and 8; and Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 18 (1989), para. 10.

<sup>4</sup> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, art. 26.

<sup>5</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Protecting Minority Rights: A Practical Guide to Developing Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Legislation* (New York and Geneva, 2023).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has issued guidance on legislation to combat racist speech,<sup>7</sup> emphasizing the importance of context when determining whether such racist expression should be legally punishable. Relevant factors include: the content and form of the speech; the economic, social and political climate; the speaker's position or status; the reach of the message; and the objectives of the speech. The Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence elaborates on States' obligations under article 2 (1) of the Covenant, distinguishing between their duty to refrain from discrimination and their positive duty to enact protective measures. The Human Rights Committee, in its general comment No. 18 (1989), also affirms that achieving equality and non-discrimination requires positive action by States.

100. Racist incitement may be expressed explicitly or implicitly through indirect language or coded language. In its general recommendation No. 35 (2013), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination advised that criminal penalties should apply only to serious cases, proven beyond reasonable doubt, and must respect the principles of legality, proportionality and necessity. Less severe cases should be addressed through non-criminal measures.

101. Racist or intolerant speech should not be used as a pretext for illegitimately restricting the right to freedom of expression to the detriment of marginalized ethnic or racial groups, such as in expressions of protest at injustice, social discontent or opposition. At the same time, invoking freedom of expression or association must not serve as a tool or cover for violating the right of others to equality and non-discrimination. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has emphasized that while article 4 is central to addressing racist speech, other provisions of the Convention are also vital in combating racist speech. Article 4 specifically references article 5, which affirms the right to equality before the law and the right to be free from racial discrimination in the enjoyment of rights, including freedom of expression.

102. The obligation to fulfil requires States to actively work toward eliminating discrimination in practice and ensuring the effective enjoyment of the rights to equality and non-discrimination. This includes addressing both intentional and unintentional (or de facto) racial discrimination. Article 6 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights emphasize that access to effective protection from and remedies for racial discrimination are as essential as legal prohibitions. *Protecting Minority Rights: A Practical Guide to Developing Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Legislation* reaffirms that fulfilling international obligations goes beyond merely defining and banning discrimination. States must also adopt positive measures to advance equality, especially for those subject to historical disadvantage or systemic exclusion. Promoting tolerance requires education and awareness. Article 26 (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that education shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and racial or religious groups. Similarly, article 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination requires States to take immediate and effective measures, particularly through teaching, education, culture and information, to combat prejudice and promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups.

103. The Durban Declaration and Programme of Action emphasizes the vital role of education in transforming attitudes and behaviours rooted in racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Education is also essential for fostering tolerance, respect for diversity in societies, and friendship among all nations and racial or religious groups. Paragraph 97 of the Declaration specifically underscores the importance of human rights education, especially for children and young people, in preventing and eliminating all forms of intolerance and discrimination.

104. The Special Rapporteur also highlights the United Nations Action Plan to Enhance Monitoring and Response to Antisemitism, which was launched in January 2025. The Action

<sup>7</sup> See the Committee's general recommendation No. 35 (2013).



Plan provides a consolidated document that amalgamates existing United Nations policies, frameworks and actions that address antisemitism and makes recommendations to improve United Nations responses to antisemitism, in line with international human rights law.

## V. Conclusions and recommendations

105. Neo-Nazism and related racism, xenophobia and intolerance are complex, multifaceted and pervasive. The submissions that the Special Rapporteur received from States and other stakeholders highlight alarming trends, including: an increase in racially motivated hate crimes; a marked rise in antisemitism and Islamophobia since 7 October 2023; growing acceptance of far-right extremism in mainstream politics; reduced content moderation on social media platforms, coupled with algorithms which amplify harmful content; and the targeted recruitment of young people by extremist groups. Member States must demonstrate strong commitment and sustained political will to meet their international legal obligations in addressing the rise in hate crimes and incitement to violence against ethnic, racial and religious minorities globally.

106. The Special Rapporteur recommends that Member States:

(a) Adopt comprehensive measures to combat racist hate speech and xenophobic discourse, while safeguarding freedom of expression, in line with Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination general recommendation No. 35 (2013) on combating racist hate speech, with relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and with the Rabat Plan of Action;

(b) Include, in such measures, targeted steps to prevent and address the proliferation of online hate speech, including mandating online platforms to moderate content and take accountability for propagating hate speech;

(c) Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, covering all grounds of discrimination, in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and with *Protecting Minority Rights: A Practical Guide to Developing Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Legislation*;

(d) Ensure the effective implementation and monitoring of anti-discrimination legislation;

(e) Ensure that all relevant acts relating to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and all acts relating to glorification of Nazism are appropriately criminalized in national law, with sanctions proportionate to the severity of the offences;

(f) Ensure effective access to remedy, including guarantees of non-repetition of the violations, to all victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(g) Adopt national action plans against racism and the resurgence of neo-Nazism and take all necessary steps to ensure their effective implementation;

(h) Strengthen democratic institutions to enhance resilience against extremist threats;

(i) Withdraw any reservations to article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

(j) Employ education and public awareness campaigns to combat racist stereotypes and promote diversity to prevent hate crimes and hate speech, and to educate individuals to critically evaluate information in order to combat the spread of disinformation, including by ensuring that such topics are included within curricula at all stages of education;

(k) Collect and disseminate disaggregated data on all forms of hate crime and hate speech that promote racist and neo-Nazi ideologies to develop a full understanding

of the scope of the problem and to enable the design and implementation of effective laws and policies;

(l) **Implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference.**

107. **The Special Rapporteur recommends that other stakeholders:**

(a) **Facilitate enhanced collaboration among representatives of different racial, ethnic and religious communities to combat all forms of intolerance and discrimination and to reduce polarization;**

(b) **Collect and disseminate disaggregated data on hate crimes and hate speech that promote racist and neo-Nazi ideologies, in order to develop a full understanding of the scope of the problem and to enable the design and implementation of relevant laws and policies;**

(c) **Undertake research to deepen understandings of radicalization processes in order to improve efforts to counter extremism;**

(d) **Strengthen policies to provide support to victims and survivors of hate crimes and hate speech;**

(e) **Enhance work and implement policies to promote public awareness of multiculturalism and tolerance.**

108. **Online platforms, including social media platforms, should improve content moderation and policy regulation to combat the spread of extremist ideologies and hate speech.**

109. **The United Nations should implement effectively its Action Plan to Enhance Monitoring and Response to Antisemitism.**

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