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Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance: elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Ashwini K. P., in accordance with Assembly resolution 77/204.

* A/78/150.
Summary

The present report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Ashwini K.P., is submitted to the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 77/204. In the report, the Special Rapporteur summarizes the submissions of States regarding the actions they have taken to combat the glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and outlines relevant information submitted by other stakeholders. The Special Rapporteur also provides information about the relevant international legal framework and makes recommendations to Member States and other stakeholders.
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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 77/204, in which the Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to submit a report on the implementation of that resolution at its seventy-eighth session.

2. In the present report, the Special Rapporteur summarizes the information received from Member States regarding the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution. She thanks the Member States for their contributions and expresses her gratitude for the submissions from other stakeholders.

3. In the present report, the Special Rapporteur outlines the relevant principles and obligations of racial equality and non-discrimination in international human rights law and highlights their application in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. As with previous reports of the mandate holder, the Special Rapporteur calls upon Member States to demonstrate the strong commitment needed to address the rise in hate crime and incitement to violence against ethnic, racial and religious minorities and groups around the world. She also reminds the Member States to consider the horrors of the Second World War and the references in resolution 77/204 to preventing future wars and saving future generations from the scourge of war. She calls upon States to redouble their efforts to counter all forms of ethnic, racial and religious hatred and to promote tolerance and understanding within and among countries.

II. Submissions by Member States

4. In the present section, the Special Rapporteur summarizes the information submitted by Member States 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 providing a summary of a Member State’s submission does not constitute an endorsement of its content. The legal and policy frameworks referred to may have been assessed within the United Nations human rights system as being incompatible with international human rights law. The Special Rapporteur wishes to stress that the summaries do not contain all the information that was provided to her by the Member States.

Argentina

5. In its submission, the Government of Argentina provided information about the measures that had been taken to combat the glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contributed to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The Ministry of Education had developed a policy with the aim of promoting comprehensive education that contributed to the construction of a new democratic citizenship model, which was respectful and committed to human rights. The Government provided information about the legal provisions in place to regulate the provision of education, which was a key tool for developing knowledge and understanding.

6. The Government also described the efforts that had been made to train teachers about topics relating to the glorification of Nazism, including by providing face-to-face training and virtual courses. It also described the efforts that had been made by the Ministry of Education to develop specific educational materials dedicated to
teaching students about the Holocaust and genocides that had occurred in the twentieth century. The submission also contained information about the ongoing collaboration with civil society organizations that worked on issues relating to the themes addressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 77/204.

Belarus

7. In its submission, the Government of Belarus expressed concern about the growing manifestations of Nazism, neo-Nazism and fascism in politics throughout the world, including in Europe and North America. It described the commitment of Belarus to systematically preventing and addressing the glorification of Nazism and other forms of extremism, particularly given the loss of Belarusian lives during the Second World War. Despite the commitment to prevent the glorification of Nazism and other forms of extremism, the deliberate distortion of the historical truth about the Second World War had been growing in the country, including as a result of the online dissemination of disinformation.

8. The submission indicated that the number of offences related to propaganda or the public demonstration, production and distribution of Nazi symbols or paraphernalia had grown from 7 in 2014 to 88 in 2022. The growth of neo-Nazi manifestations was accompanied by an increase in extremist activity in general. In 2020, law enforcement agencies had initiated 23 criminal cases under article 130 of the Criminal Code, which prohibited the incitement of racial, national, religious or other social enmity or discord, according to the information provided. In response to concerning trends in the growth of the glorification of Nazism, Law No. 103-Z on preventing the rehabilitation of Nazism had been adopted in Belarus on 14 May 2021.

Ecuador

9. In its submission, the Government of Ecuador asserted that there was ample constitutional and other legislation that prohibited discrimination and racist violence, which informed policies to protect people’s rights and promote equality. It also stressed the importance of education, social awareness, regulation and the promotion of inclusion and diversity in society to addressing discrimination. The centrality and impact of collaboration between the Government and other actors, including civil society organizations, educational institutions and the media, were also highlighted.

10. In relation to the measures taken to address discrimination, racist violence and hate speech, the Government provided information about the relevant provisions of the Organic Law of Communication and various research studies on related issues that had been published and disseminated. The submission also included information about the monitoring of media for content that could incite discrimination and hatred. The Government further described the delivery of a range of training courses on different topics relating to discrimination.

Guatemala

11. In its submission, the Government of Guatemala asserted that its national legislation had been adequate to address different manifestations of discrimination and racism. In that regard, it provided, as an example, article 202 of the Penal Code, which established discrimination as an aggravating factor in relation to criminal offences. Discrimination was also defined in the legal provisions, including the Constitution of Guatemala, as any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on gender, race, ethnicity, language, age, religion, economic situation, illness,
disability, marital status or any other motive, reason or circumstance that prevented or hindered a person, group of persons or associations from exercising their legally established rights. Article 4 of the Constitution established the right to equality and was the main legal basis for combating hate speech and violence based on racial superiority.

12. The submission contained information about the number of complaints of different forms of discrimination in 2022. The Presidential Commission on Discrimination and Racism against Indigenous Peoples of Guatemala, which had been established following the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, monitored complaints of discrimination. In 2022, 15 complaints had been referred to the Public Prosecutor’s Office, according to statistics collected by the Commission. In addition, the Commission had carried out training, including diploma courses, and published and disseminated materials aimed at addressing, preventing and eliminating discrimination and racism. It had also worked with other State entities on a strategic litigation round table, established to develop strategies to ensure that cases of discrimination were processed appropriately and effectively.

**Hungary**

13. In its submission, the Government of Hungary indicated that national anti-discrimination legal provisions, including the Fundamental Law of Hungary and the Act on Equal Treatment and the Promotion of Equal Opportunities of 2003, were comprehensive and in line with international and regional human rights standards. In accordance with the relevant legal provisions, the Hungarian Jewish community was considered an integral part of society. Hungary had adopted Government Resolution No. 1039/2019 (II.18), which promoted the application of the definition of antisemitism adopted by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance. In addition, the Government had declared a zero-tolerance policy against antisemitism, had integrated mandatory education on the Holocaust into the national curriculum and had designated 16 April as National Holocaust Memorial Day. The Government was also working on a national action plan to address antisemitism, in line with the European Union strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life, which invited member States to develop national action plans and/or strategies in that regard.

14. Information was also provided about measures to address press or media content that incited hatred, through the adoption of an approach that ensured a proper balance between the freedom of expression and the need to protect national, ethnic, racial or religious groups. In that regard, the Hungarian media law expressly prohibited publishing press or media content that incited hatred. The Government also described measures taken to strengthen protection from hate speech, including increased penalties for hate speech and the placement of insulting symbols. A specific protocol had been issued in 2019 to provide uniform, effective and professional law enforcement responses to hate crimes, according to the information provided. The police had also set up an independent hate crime expert and adviser network in January 2012, which was supplemented by local mentors in every police station.

**Iraq**

15. The information included in the submission of the Government of Iraq indicated that it prohibited laws that called for religious hatred and that constituted incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence. The Government also took all necessary and appropriate measures, in accordance with international human rights standards, to combat hatred, intolerance, acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by
fanaticism based on religion and incitement to hostility, violence and discrimination. It was reportedly preparing a strategy to combat the violent extremism that led to terrorism, following a wide range of violations by Da’esh against the Iraqi people, including many ethnic and religious groups, including Christians, Turkmen, Mandaeans and Yazidis. The strategy was aimed at creating an environment that encouraged moderate, open and tolerant thought and behaviour and rejected violent extremism. It was also designed to build respect for different cultures and address gaps within the legal framework to combat extremism.

16. The Government also provided information about the measures taken by the State to combat political parties, movements, ideologies and extremist groups of a racist nature. A law had been enacted in 2016 specifically to prohibit the Baath Party and any other entity, party, activity or approach from adopting, inciting, glorifying or promoting racism, terrorism, takfirism, sectarian cleansing or national cleansing. In addition, article 5 of Law No. 36 of 2015 on political parties specifically prohibited the establishment of political parties based on racism, terrorism, takfirism, sectarian fanaticism, ethnic discrimination or discrimination based on nationality. The law also prohibited the establishment of any party that adopted or promoted the ideology or approach of the dissolved Baath Party. The Judicial Council had established specialized human rights courts in each appellate jurisdiction, including areas inhabited by minorities, to investigate such crimes.

**Montenegro**

17. The submission provided by the Government of Montenegro contained information about the legal measures that it had taken to ensure compliance with its obligations under regional and international human rights law. Article 5 of the draft law on the Criminal Code had been amended, according to the recommendation of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, to ensure that hate on the grounds of race, religion, national or ethnic affiliation, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity was an aggravating factor for all criminal offences. Also in response to the recommendations of the Commission, the Government had added language to the list of grounds within article 370 of the Criminal Code, which criminalized incitement to violence.

18. The Government also provided information about amendments to article 443 of the Criminal Code, which criminalized racist public expression that was motivated by the perceived superiority of one group over another. Following recommendations made by the Commission, language and nationality had been added to the grounds listed under article 443. Measures had been taken to harmonize national legal provisions with the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the Criminalisation of Acts of a Racist and Xenophobic Nature Committed through Computer Systems. Such measures had involved the addition of a paragraph in the Criminal Code to reflect racist public expression stored, disseminated or otherwise made available through a computer system.

**III. Submissions by other stakeholders**

19. In the present section, the Special Rapporteur summarizes the submissions received from other stakeholders. However, she emphasizes that, by providing these summaries, she does not endorse any information provided or confirm any allegations levelled against specific actors. The Special Rapporteur wishes to stress that the summaries do not contain all the information that was provided to her by other stakeholders.
Association of Reintegration of Crimea

20. In the submission provided, the Association of Reintegration of Crimea asserted that, since the beginning of the military aggression by the Russian Federation in Ukraine, on 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation had targeted the civilian population and infrastructure on a scale amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity under international law. The Association reported that, in the territories occupied by the Russian Federation, the Ukrainian language had been banned, libraries had been destroyed, Ukrainian web-based media sources had been blocked and education had been aligned with “Russian standards”. The Association provided information indicating that, despite several calls by the international community, including the International Court of Justice, the European Court of Human Rights, the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council and its special procedures, the Russian Federation had not complied with its obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law.

21. The Association’s submission provided information about the report of the former Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in which she had noted with alarm that the Russian Federation had sought to justify its military invasion and territorial aggression in Ukraine on the purported basis of allegedly eliminating neo-Nazism. The Association highlighted that the previous Special Rapporteur had stressed that the use of neo-Nazism as a pretext to justify territorial aggression seriously undermined genuine attempts to combat neo-Nazism. The Association also stated that the former Special Rapporteur had denounced the use of neo-Nazism by the Russian Federation as a pretext to justify the unlawful breach of the sovereign territory of Ukraine.

Belarusian Helsinki Committee, Human Constanta, Center of Equal Rights Expertise and Belarusian Association of Journalists

22. In their submission, the Belarusian Helsinki Committee, Human Constanta, the Center of Equal Rights Expertise and the Belarusian Association of Journalists indicated that certain laws and regulations existed in Belarus to address Nazism, neo-Nazism, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. However, there was a lack of specialized mechanisms to address intolerance effectively in the country. Belarus had not adopted comprehensive legal provisions defining and prohibiting racial discrimination in accordance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. There was no comprehensive anti-discrimination law or national action plan for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

23. It was indicated in the submission that racial discrimination against Roma, migrants, Jewish people and ethnic minorities had been a problem since the independence of Belarus, in 1991. Since August 2020, there had been a rise in State-led hate speech targeting the political opponents of the Government. Legislation had also reportedly been introduced to suppress political pluralism, including two laws introduced in 2021. Since July 2021, the Belarusian authorities had reportedly closed more than 800 non-governmental organizations, regardless of the nature of their activities. As of 2022, the Investigative Committee of Belarus had initiated 11,000 criminal cases “on extremist grounds” since the 2020 presidential elections, all of which could be considered politically motivated. Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine, expressing opinions offline or online about the war had reportedly been subject to criminal liability.
Elizka Relief Foundation

24. In its submission, the Elizka Relief Foundation expressed concern about the impact of far-right rhetoric, populism and nationalist conflicts in Europe on the human rights of migrants, particularly those from Africa. The Foundation provided information about the number of African migrants in different regions of the world, including North Africa and Europe. It also described the systemic racial discrimination faced by migrants of African descent, the manifestations of which included the deaths of migrants making sea crossings between Africa and Europe and violence against African migrants in European countries. The Foundation also referred to the lack of access to health care, including maternity health care, among African migrants in host countries. It also described the lack of a clear policy dedicated to combating discrimination and racism against people of African descent. It provided examples of manifestations of racism in different countries, including Hungary, Italy, Malta, Poland, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

25. In its submission, the Foundation concluded by providing recommendations on the ways in which the systemic racial discrimination faced by migrants of African descent could be addressed. It was recommended that the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance cooperate with relevant Governments to encourage them to control and prevent cultural, partisan and media institutions from promoting forms of racism and racial discrimination against African migrants. The Foundation also recommended that the Special Rapporteur provide technical assistance to European countries to ensure that they had effective laws and policies in places to uphold the human rights of migrants.

NGO Monitor

26. The submission by NGO Monitor, a research institute, provided information about reported incidents of antisemitism within non-governmental, human rights and humanitarian organizations, which it cited as an important causal factor in the overall rise in the incidence of antisemitism globally. The institute provided a number of examples of alleged incidents of antisemitism within non-governmental organizations that received funding from regional and international organizations.

27. NGO Monitor indicated that the adoption of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance definition of antisemitism was an important tool that international organizations could use to address growing antisemitism. The institute asserted that the definition of antisemitism adopted by the Alliance elaborated on the nature of antisemitism, included a definition of Holocaust denial and provided examples of new forms of antisemitism. It also provided information about the adoption of that definition by various Governments. The submission concluded with a series of recommendations to address antisemitism, including, for example, that States and international organizations should adopt the Alliance’s definition of antisemitism; that the United Nations should appoint a coordinator on antisemitism; and that a United Nations complaints mechanism for victims of antisemitism should be established.

IV. Applicable international legal framework

28. The Special Rapporteur recalls that the prohibition of racial discrimination is a peremptory norm of public international law. The most comprehensive prohibition of racial discrimination can be found in the International Convention on the

1 See A/77/10 and A/CN.4/727.
Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Other international 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, also broadly enshrine the principle that all persons, by virtue of their humanity, should enjoy all human rights without discrimination on any grounds. By ratifying the international human rights treaties, States undertake to respect, protect and fulfil the rights provided therein.

29. The obligation to respect such rights requires States to refrain from discrimination in law, policy or practice. Under article 2 (1) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, States undertake to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation. That article also stipulates that States parties undertake not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organizations.

30. The obligation of States to protect persons under their jurisdiction against discrimination by all other entities necessitates that they adopt comprehensive legislation that prohibits any discrimination and guarantees to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination or that they adopt other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights established under international human rights mechanisms. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has developed a guide for States entitled Protecting Minority Rights: A Practical Guide to Developing Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Legislation, which contains the recommendation that, in order to be comprehensive, anti-discriminatory legislation should define and prohibit all forms of discrimination arising on the basis of all grounds recognized under international law and in all areas of life regulated by law. The guide also contains the recommendation that anti-discrimination legislation should prohibit discrimination on the basis of an extensive and open-ended list of characteristics, as well as both direct and indirect discrimination, segregation, victimization and retaliation.

31. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights both impose prohibitions on the propagation of racist and xenophobic ideas and outlaw the advocacy of national, racial or religious prejudices that amount to incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence. Article 4 of the Convention requires States parties to undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate

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2 See 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 article 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 paragraph 10 of its general comment No. 18 (1989), the Human Rights Committee makes clear that fulfilment of the rights to equality and non-discrimination requires affirmative action. See also Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 31 (2004), paras. 6 and 8.

3 See article 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; article 2 (1) (d) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; article 2 (a) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and article 4 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
all incitement to, or acts of, discrimination and to declare punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin. In its general recommendation No. 35 (2013), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination provided specific guidance for States parties on the adoption of legislation combating racist hate speech. For determining what racist expression should be punishable by law, the Committee stressed the importance of contextual factors, which include: (a) the content and form of speech; (b) the economic, social and political climate; (c) the position or status of the speaker; (d) the reach of the speech; and (e) the objectives of the speech. In line with the Committee’s approach, the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence articulated the obligations of States under article 2 (1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in terms of a negative obligation to refrain from discrimination and a positive obligation to adopt protective measures. In its general comment No. 18 (1989), the Human Rights Committee makes clear that the fulfilment of the rights to equality and non-discrimination requires positive action.

32. Incitement to racial hatred may be expressed not only explicitly but also implicitly, relying on indirect language to disguise its targets or objectives and on coded symbolic communication to achieve its ends. In its general recommendation No. 35 (2013), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommends that the criminalization of forms of racist expression be reserved for serious cases, to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt; that the application of criminal sanctions be governed by the principles of legality, proportionality and necessity; and that less serious cases should be dealt with using non-criminal sanctions.

33. Racist or intolerant speech should not be used as a pretext for illegitimately quashing the right to freedom of expression to the detriment of groups protected by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, such as expressions of protest at injustice, social discontent or opposition. Likewise, the language of freedom of expression or association should not be used as a means of or cover for violating the rights of others to equality and non-discrimination. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has highlighted that, although article 4 has operated as the principal vehicle for the prohibition of racist speech, the Convention contains other provisions essential for fulfilling the objectives articulated in that article. Article 4 expressly refers to article 5, which guarantees 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.

34. Last, the obligation to fulfil human rights means that States undertake to eliminate discrimination in practice and to guarantee the effective enjoyment of the right to equality and non-discrimination. States must take action to combat intentional or purposeful racial discrimination in addition to de facto or unintentional 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 make clear that effective protection from and remedies for racial discrimination are just as important as formal provisions. In the publication entitled Protecting Minority Rights: A Practical Guide to Developing Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Legislation, it is reaffirmed that States do not meet their international legal obligations simply by defining and prohibiting discrimination; they must also, among other things, adopt positive measures designed to accelerate progress towards equality for those subjected to historic disadvantage or otherwise unable to participate on an equal basis. Promoting tolerance requires education and awareness. In article 26 (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it is
stipulated that education should promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and racial or religious groups. Under article 7 of the Convention, States parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups.

35. The Durban Declaration and Programme of Action highlight education as the key to changing attitudes and behaviour based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to promoting tolerance and respect for diversity in societies and friendship among all nations and racial or religious groups. Paragraph 97 of the Durban Declaration elucidates the importance of human rights education, especially among children and young people, in the prevention and eradication of all forms of intolerance and discrimination.

V. Conclusions and recommendations

36. The Special Rapporteur recommends that Member States:

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

(b) Include targeted steps to prevent and address the proliferation of online hate speech in such measures;

(c) Ensure that comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, covering all grounds for discrimination, is in place, in line with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the publication entitled Protecting Minority Rights: A Practical Guide to Developing Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Legislation;

(d) Take all necessary steps to ensure the effective implementation and monitoring of anti-discrimination legislation;

(e) Take steps to ensure that all relevant acts relating to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and all acts relating to the 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 the guarantee of non-repetition of violation, 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) Withdraw any applicable reservations to article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

(i) Strengthen and expand efforts to employ education and public awareness campaigns to combat racist stereotypes and promote diversity in order to prevent hate crimes and hate speech, including by ensuring that such topics are included within curricula at all stages of education;
(j) Invest in strengthened capacity to collect and disseminate disaggregated data on all forms of hate crime 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 effective laws and policies;

(k) Take all necessary and appropriate measures to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference.

37. The Special Rapporteur recommends that other stakeholders, including civil society organizations:

(a) Continue to facilitate enhanced collaboration among representatives of different racial, ethnic and religious communities to combat all forms of intolerance and discrimination;

(b) Contribute to the collection and dissemination of disaggregated data on hate crime 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) Continue and strengthen work to provide support to victims of hate crimes and hate speech;

(d) Continue and enhance work to promote public awareness of multiculturalism and tolerance.