

Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3)

Issue: Combating the glorification of neo-Nazism and the fueling of contemporary forms of racism

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Position: Co-Chair

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates,

My name is Vassiliki Vassiliou and I am an 11th-grade student at the American College of Greece, Pierce. In this year's ACGMUN, I have the honor to serve as a co-Chair of the Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee along with Chrysanthi and Katerina, two people that are my utmost pleasure to work with!

My Model United Nations journey began about a year and a half ago and I can admit that, at that time, I would have never guessed that MUN would impact my life as much as it has! The combination of international affairs, politics, human rights, and law has utterly fascinated me which is why I have attended almost every conference I've been able to since. MUN is an ideal and quintessential way to combat the ongoing global humanitarian crisis and take action towards sustainability, and therefore being able to contribute truly is a privilege. I really hope this conference is full of opportunities for all of you and that it will blossom your passion and interest in MUN in general. I am genuinely sure that it will be surprising and unforgettable!

This study guide aims to assist you in thoroughly understanding the issue of "Combatting the glorification of Neo Nazism and the fueling of contemporary forms of racism" in order for you to be able to participate in fruitful debates during the conference! We highly encourage you to do your own research as well as to create a few solutions that you think will benefit the process of drafting the resolutions. It would be helpful for all of you to take a look at the "Possible Solutions" section of this study guide for more assistance.

If any questions or issues arise, please do not hesitate to contact me or my co-Chairs!

I am incredibly excited to meet you all and I wish you the best of luck with your preparation!

Yours truly,

Vassiliki Vassiliou

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TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Despite the unceasing global efforts to ensure the preservation of human rights as well as to promote social progress and improved living conditions, World War II marked the genesis of an epidemic of extreme racial ideologies and beliefs fueling contemporary forms of racism. Nazism, the fundamental ideology associated with Adolf Hitler, was “revived” through the rise of neo-Nazism, a movement aiming to perpetuate fascism, totalitarianism, and racial hatred. In defiance of the common belief that neo-Nazism mainly focuses on the segregation and complete destruction of the Semitic race, it seeks to segregate all ethnic minorities as well as most social minorities.

The creation of white supremacy groups called skinheads, major supporters of the Nazi movement that support the Aryan race’s superiority ideology, has led to various assaults of individuals that belong to minority groups. Over the last few years, Right-wing violence has been on the rise with domestic extremist movements posing a serious threat to national security. Through various digital platforms, national populists and extremist groups have abused their right to freedom of speech by expressing discriminatory ideologies that all have fueled systemic racism, promoting racial and social exclusion. The current monitoring of social networks is undeniably insufficient, especially regarding the absence of the implementation of legal frameworks. Lastly, inadequate education has led to the continuous denial of the Holocaust as a whole and the utter disregard and neglect of its severe consequences. Regardless of the fact that “anti-Holocaust denial” frameworks have been implemented in most developed countries; the regulations proposed are not efficient.

The main purpose of this study guide as well as the topic in general is to find a way to protect individuals’ human right to equal treatment while still respecting and preserving the right to freedom of thought, opinion, and expression. Unless the issue of the rise of contemporary forms of racism is not handled with the appropriate measures, ethnic, social, religious and racial segregation will remain timely.¹

¹“Nazi Party.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Nazi-Party>.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Anti-Semitism

Anti-Semitism is a form of racism aiming to discriminate against the Jewish population as well as to completely marginalize it. Anti-Semitic actions can vary from verbal abuse to violent physical attacks or even military attacks against a plethora of people. Their fundamental belief is the complete inferiority of the Jewish community.

² Aryan race

Until the 1850s, when the term “Aryan race” began referring to all white individuals, the name Aryan was given to individuals of Indo-European heritage. During Hitler’s rule, the term acquired social significance as it was used to imply the superiority of one as well as its opinion and beliefs.

Death March

Between Fall 1944- April 1945 prisoners of concentration camps outside the region were moved to camps inside Germany. The individuals were forced to march thousands of miles under utterly inhumane conditions leading to the death of most.

Nazism

Nazism is the main ideology of Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler’s rule. It is a set of racist ideas with the main goal of continuous discrimination and marginalization of minorities. Nazism marked the beginning of a plethora of extreme and inhumane crimes against such groups all around the globe and is still being perpetuated through generations. Its genesis is considered to be one of the worst anthropogenic disasters in history.

Neo-Nazism

Neo-Nazism is a movement aiming to immortalize Nazi ideologies. Since the end of World War II, its supporters have been found guilty of several attacks as well as killings of individuals that belong to minority groups. With the goal of perpetuating fascism and extreme nationalism, they have gone to the extreme of completely denying the Holocaust’s existence and advocating in favor of all actions of the Nazis.

² “Institutional Racism.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 23 Feb. 2022, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Institutional_racism.

Systemic Racism

“Systemic racism is a form of racism that is embedded in the laws and regulations of a society or an organization. It manifests as discrimination in areas such as criminal justice, employment, housing, health care, education, and political representation.”

White supremacy

White supremacists believe in the complete superiority of white individuals as well as their need to prevail over other races.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The National Socialist German Workers’ party and its rise to power

The German Workers’ Party, otherwise called, the Nazi Party, was created by Anton Drexler in 1919, less than a year after World War I. At that point in time, Germany was facing a socio-economic and political crisis mainly due to the Treaty of Versailles, an international treaty that burdened the country with extreme reparation costs. The Nazi Party created a program in an attempt to completely withdraw from the treaty as well as expand the country. The Party was later taken over by Adolf Hitler thanks to his rhetorical skills. In 1920, he renamed it National Socialist German Workers Party”. Even though Nazi ideologies ranged from National populism to extreme totalitarianism, the primary ideology was Anti-Semitism resulting in the complete annihilation of the Jewish population becoming the Party’s ultimate goal.

In 1923, under Hitler’s power, the Nazi party staged the “Beer Hall Putsch” in an attempt to create a national riot against the German Government. Fortunately, the Putsch was unsuccessful and led to the imprisonment of Hitler in 1924 as well as the Nazi’s party permanent ban. Once Hitler was released, the Nazi party began to gain extreme power and thousands of supporters once again in the span of about 4 years. The Party became truly successful during the Great Depression due to the hardships and suffering of the working class. During the course of a few months, the Nazis gained millions of followers and therefore became Germany’s largest voting party. In 1933, Hitler titled himself “Leader” of the nation following the Party’s declaration as the only political party of the country, making membership obligatory. Between 1934 and 1938, the Nazi party seized complete control over the country through the involvement of the military, police, and security. During the next 6 years, Germany’s territories, as well as the country’s ideologies, began expanding outside the Third Reich.

World War II began on the 1st of September 1939, after Hitler’s negotiations with the Soviet Union. The annihilation of the European Jewish community took place in all German territories.

Through the establishment of 44,000 concentration camps, the Death March, and “Jewish ghettos” where Jews were detached from the outside world forced to live under inhumane conditions, Nazi Germany to the complete and utter destruction of the European Semitic Community. By the end of World War II, it is estimated that 75% of European Jews ³were killed in the Holocaust.

Origins of the neo-Nazism movement

Despite the fact that, as a result of WWII, the Nazi party was banned and its members endured severe consequences, the Nazi ideology was and, unfortunately still is, perpetuated globally. Neo Nazism's starting point is considered to be Artur Axmann's attempt to reestablish the Nazi party in Germany in 1945, only two months post-war. Even though his attempt was unsuccessful and led to his arrest, neo-Nazism groups continued to be formed in an effort to eternize hatred towards all minority groups. Although the situation was not as severe as it was during the Holocaust, the hate groups continued to systematically attack Jewish individuals as well as create tension between Far-right and Far-left persons. It is essential to mention that the American Nazi Party played a key role in the globalization of neo-Nazism. Especially during the Civil Rights Movement back in the 1960s, the Party held multiple racist demonstrations and is rumored to have brutally attacked numerous Black individuals.

Contemporary forms of racism

Contemporary racism, otherwise referred to as subtle racism, is a phenomenon that has grown to be a major issue in today's world. Through neo-Nazism hate groups, Nazi Germany's extreme ideologies were clandestinely preserved throughout the years aiming to segregate an increasing number of societal groups. The contemporary forms of racism that have prevailed in the last few years are considered to be racism against colored individuals, islamophobia, homophobia, racism against the Chinese population, and sexism. Events such as the murder of George Floyd, attacks against women wearing headscarves as well as attacks against immigrants, the damaging of businesses owned by ethnic communities, assaults at Pride parades, the physical abuse of Chinese individuals since the Covid outbreak, arson attacks against Roma homes and hate crimes against women have all caused global instability. White supremacy beliefs and related intolerance are directly related to the Aryan race superiority beliefs and, therefore, the Nazism crisis has not been resolved.

³ “Research Starters: Worldwide Deaths in World War II: The National WWII Museum: New Orleans.” *The National WWII Museum | New Orleans*, <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/students-teachers/student-resources/research-starters/research-starters-worldwide-deaths-world-war>.

Glorification and perpetuation through digital platforms

Digital platforms are the main preservers of the human right to freedom of speech as they allow users to freely express their thoughts and opinions on all global matters. Regardless, due to the insufficient monitoring of such platforms, they have actually played a key role in the glorification and the perpetuation of systemic and assertive racism against all minority groups. Over the last few years, there have been millions of incidents of cyberbullying as well as false rhetoric and hate speech mentions. From the formation of neo-Nazism groups through Facebook DMs to the organized verbal assault of users online that belong in ethnic minority groups, it has become evident that regular surveillance over users' accounts has not been maintained. The incapability of companies to protect their clients as well as to preserve their human rights has created an extreme threat to individuals' safety. The number of legislations promoting cybersecurity is incredibly low while users are constantly increasing and therefore danger is growing.

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HATE GROUPS 1999-2018

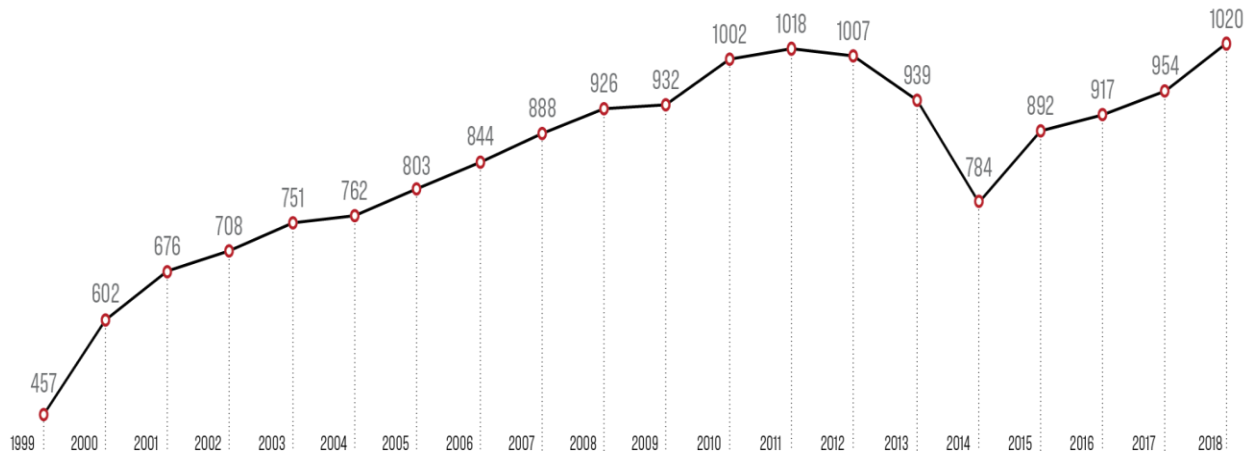


Figure 1: The rise in the formation of hate groups during the 21st Century

⁴ "Hate Groups Reach Record High." *Southern Poverty Law Center*, 19 Feb. 2019, <https://www.splcenter.org/news/2019/02/19/hate-groups-reach-record-high>.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

Germany

Between the years 1933 and 1945, Germany became a totalitarian state where basic freedoms and human rights were limited and breached under Hitler's rule. Nazi Germany's extremist beliefs resulted in the beginning of War World II, the deadliest war in history involving 30 different countries. The Aryan race's superiority ideology as well as the theory of societal separation, led to the brutal death of 85 million people, 6 million of which were European Jews⁵. Hitler's attempt to expand German territories as well as to annihilate the Jewish population was proven to be one of the greatest catastrophes in world history as it resulted in crimes of genocide and the complete and utter destruction of individuals' lives. The Nazi ideologies were unfortunately perpetuated, leading to the fueling of global neo-Nazism, a movement of extreme hatred against minorities that is still urgent.

United States of America

The United States of America played a key role in the globalization and glorification of neo-Nazism. Through Nazi-orientated hate groups formed by either German or American individuals, the segregation of minorities became an issue of extreme urgency. Such groups led to the constant destruction of the Civil Rights movement back in the 1960s as well as the perpetuation of racism against the Black community all throughout history. The US was the starting point of the Black Lives Movement, a movement aiming to preserve and protect Black individuals' human rights as a response to several racist attacks. Right-wing violence and intolerance reached its peak during Donald Trump's presidency, during which his supporters committed several hate crimes against minority groups.

⁵ "Research Starters: Worldwide Deaths in World War II: The National WWII Museum: New Orleans." *The National WWII Museum | New Orleans*, <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/students-teachers/student-resources/research-starters/research-starters-worldwide-deaths-world-war>.

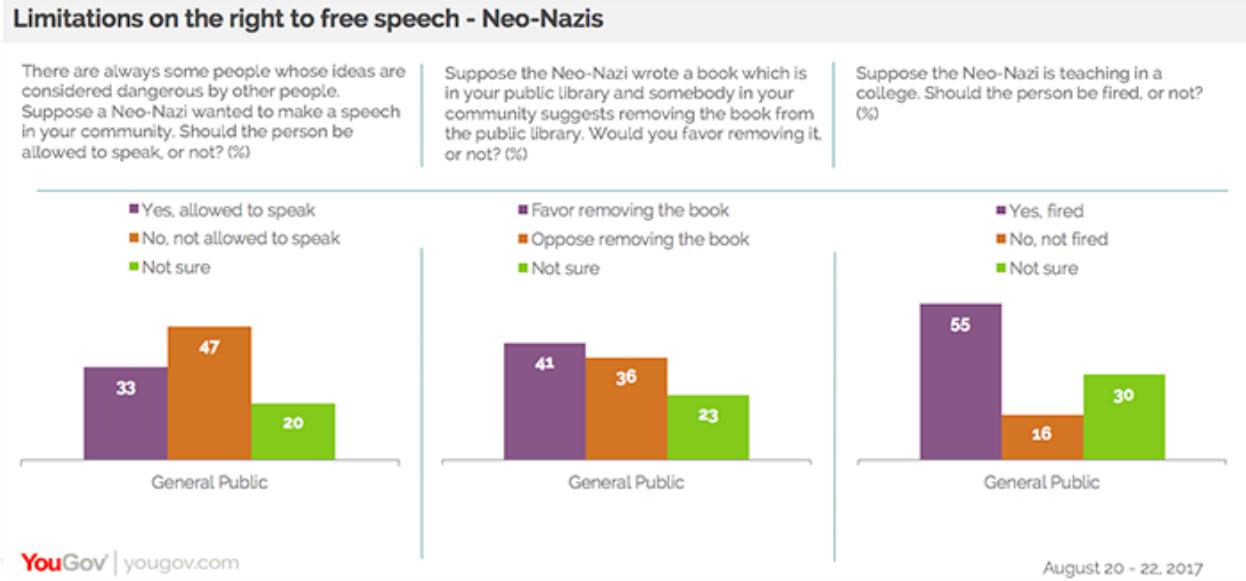


Figure 2: Americans wary of extending freedom of speech to extremists⁶

Italy

During the years 1922 to 1943, fascist ideologies prevailed in Italy. During the ruling of fascist leaders, Italian citizens' human rights were continuously breached as it directly opposed liberal views. Italian nationalism and extremist views as well as the consistent attempts and desire to expand the country's borders led to the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, an alliance pact between Germany, Italy, and Japan during 1940. Regardless, due to the Italian army's dire performance as well as the insufficiency of weapons, equipment, and leadership, Italy surrendered on September 8th, 1943, and later faced an epoch of extreme sociopolitical and economic corruption.

Greece

During the 2009 financial crisis in Greece, the "Golden Dawn", a far-Right political party, gained a vastly increasing number of followers resulting in it becoming the third most popular political party in the country. Even though its leaders and members openly supported and demonstrated in favor of the perpetuation of neo-Nazism, nationalism, and extreme populism and had been accused of multiple assaults and hate crimes against minority groups, it was not until 2020 that the Party was recognized as a criminal organization after a Nazi-trial. Even though most of its members were arrested and received years of jail time, its followers are still actively supporting

⁶ Frankovic, Kathy. "Americans Wary of Extending Free Speech to Extremists." *YouGov*, 24 Aug. 2017, <https://today.yougov.com/topics/politics/articles-reports/2017/08/24/americans-wary-extending-free-speech-extremists>.

and perpetuating racism, xenophobia, anti-Islam, antisemitism as well as anti-Turkism, and homophobia.

Human Rights Watch

The Human Rights Watch is an international non-governmental organization whose main focus is the investigation and exposure of human rights abuses all around the globe. It is one of the world's leading human rights organizations and was founded in 1978 by Robert L. Bernstein, Aryeh Neier, and Jeri Laber. Its current headquarters are located in New York, US. Their work consists of continuous monitoring and investigation of government organizations, as well as communication with victims of racial hatred. They mainly focus on governmental actions that breach the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by involving 'purpose and effect' human rights abuses, or in other words, abuses that lead to racial segregation. Their actions have led to the recognition of the race massacre by the US government (2021), the freedom of expression reform in Chile (2001), the combating of discrimination against minority groups in US schools as well as the uniting of nations to end violence against women with disabilities in India (2017). The Human Rights Watch has made an incredible impact on the global preservation of Human Rights with millions of supporters in 100 different countries resulting in an annual spend of around 80 million dollars for the sake of the rights' protection.⁷

European Network Against Racism (ENAR)

The European Network Against Racism is a network of member organizations all across Europe. It aims to combat racial segregation as well as to end structural racism through the constant advocacy against human rights abuses. It was founded in 1998 by grassroots activists aiming for the modification of pre-existing legal documents concerning racial discrimination. Their continuous efforts led to the European Union parliament's adoption of a resolution preserving the rights of individuals of African descent, to the formation of new, efficient EU guidelines on equality data, to the re-establishment of the EU parliament's Anti-racism and Diversity Group, to the creation of National Action Plans against racial discrimination as well as to the establishment of the first EU Anti-Racism week (all in 2019). Additionally, during the year 2018, the ENAR managed to increase recognition of Afrophobia, to bring intersectionality in the spotlight as well as to augment the European Union's commitment to fighting Islamophobia.⁸

⁷ "Defend Rights. Secure Justice." *English*, 26 Feb. 2022, <https://www.hrw.org/>.

⁸ *European Network Against Racism*, <https://www.enar-eu.org/>.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Description of event
30 th of January, 1933	Appointment of Adolf Hitler as the German Chancellor marked the beginning of the Nazis' rise to power.
10 th March 1933	Establishment of "Dachau", the first concentration camp
1 st of September, 1939	Initiation of World War II in Europe/ invasion of Poland by Germany
April 1940	Establishment of "Auschwitz", the largest concentration camp of the Nazi
3 rd March 1941	Establishment of "Krakow Ghetto", forcing 20.000 Jews to live within its boundaries
1944	Beginning of the "Death March"
2nd September, 1945	End of WW2
10th September, 1948	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is adopted by the United Nations. Equality is recognized as a human right.
1954	The American Civil Rights Movement begins

RELEVANT UN RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

74th Session of the United Nations Third Committee, 44th meeting

On November 7, 2019, the Third Committee debated upon and approved 6 draft resolutions. The 4th resolution titled “Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fueling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance” aimed for the implementation of the “International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination” by all member States in order to not only eliminate global discrimination but to also offer the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination the ability to communicate with victims whose rights on racial issues have been breached by member states.⁹

The 55th plenary of the United Nations General Assembly

During the UNGA 55th plenary, the General Assembly adopted a resolution condemning the denial and distortion of the Holocaust as a whole. Due to the alarming concerns about the “growing prevalence of Holocaust denial or distortion through the use of information and communications technologies”, the resolution encourages all member states to utterly disapprove of the denial of the Holocaust as well as the denial of any historical events that led to it or are closely related. The main solutions urge the engagement of the public in educational as well as cultural activities. Additionally, it supports the constant monitoring of social media platforms so as to limit the mitigation of such ideologies through them.¹⁰

General Assembly Resolution 217A: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article no.1, 2,3 18, 19 (December 10, 1948)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a General Assembly Resolution created after the Second World War in order to guarantee the rights of every individual. The Resolution states that: all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and, finally, that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression (this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and

⁹“Third Committee Approves 6 Draft Resolutions on Combating Glorification of Nazism, Enforced Disappearance, amid Calls to Exclude Human Rights Council Text | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases.” *United Nations*, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/gashc4281.doc.htm>.

¹⁰ “UN General Assembly Approves Resolution Condemning Holocaust Denial | | UN News.” *United Nations*, United Nations, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/01/1110202>.

to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.)
11

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD, December 21st, 1965)

The CERD is an international human rights treaty aiming to define and prohibit racial discrimination in all sectors of private and public life. Its articles provide obligations that all State Parties must follow in order for individuals of all cultural, social, and ethnic backgrounds to be able to enjoy basic human rights such as the right to equal treatment, security, education, equal participation, freedom of thought, and expression, etc. It proposes measures of punishment of individuals that breach the aforementioned rights as well as punishment against member states that violate the provisions of the resolution.¹²

UN's International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, December 16, Article 1966) Articles no. 6, 7 , 18, 19;

The ICCPR is a multilateral treaty created by the UN on 23 March 1976. The countries that have ratified this Covenant are obliged to protect and respect basic human rights. The treaty states that: every human being has the inherent right to life, that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, that everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, that no one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice and, lastly, that everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference as well as the right to freedom of expression. ¹³

High-Level Event in commemoration of the International Day to Combat Islamophobia

The commemoration of the International Day to Combat Islamophobia took place during a virtual event on March 17, 2021, in which all 60 member states of The Organization of Islamic Cooperation participated. Throughout the entirety of the meeting, a plethora of UN Representatives, as well as the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, highlighted the need to preserve the human rights of Islamic individuals as a response to the rise of Islamophobia in

¹¹ "Universal Declaration of Human Rights." *United Nations*, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>.

¹² "UN, United Nations, UN Treaties, Treaties." *United Nations*, United Nations, https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-2&chapter=4&clang=_en.

¹³ "International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination." *OHCHR*, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cerd.aspx>.

recent years. The event aimed to promote social cohesion as well to tackle any forms of discrimination against Muslims through the creation of new policies as well as the extension of current ones. As a closing remark, Antonio Guterres underlined that « diversity is a richness, not a threat. »¹⁴

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

The European Parliament's Resolution on the ban on neo-Fascist and neo-Nazi groups (2018)

On the 25th of October 2018 the European Parliament, concerned by the rise of neo-Nazism, voted upon a Resolution that highlighted the inadequacy of actions aiming to tackle xenophobia in European countries. The Resolution, which later passed with 355 votes in favor, mentioned several racial incidents that have been completely overlooked by government officials, highlighting the severity of the current situation. Its articles aim to ban all organizations glorifying fascism, end collusion with neo-Fascists, stop racism in sports and help members of fascist groups who want to leave.¹⁵

The European Parliament's Resolution on racism, xenophobia, and anti-Semitism (1995)

Resolution 1239/95 of the European Parliament aims for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination by supporting multi-ethnic and multi-cultural societies, adopting an overall political strategy against racism, promoting equal opportunities, increasing minority groups' protection, and training public servants.¹⁶

H.Res .992 - Declaring unconditional war on racism and invidious discrimination and providing for the establishment of a Cabinet-level Department of Reconciliation charged with eliminating racism and invidious discrimination

On June 4th, 2020 the US House of Representatives condemned racism and invidious discrimination as evil and antithetical to the U.S Constitution, declared unconditional war on racism and invidious discrimination in America while providing the resources and funding for their defeat and proposed legislation establishing a Cabinet-level Department of Reconciliation

¹⁴ "Un Leaders Speak out against Islamophobia and Anti-Muslim Hatred | | UN News." *United Nations*, United Nations, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/03/1087572>.

¹⁵ "Parliament Demands Ban on Neo-Fascist and Neo-Nazi Groups in the EU." *Europa Nu; Onafhankelijk En Actueel*, https://www.europa-nu.nl/id/vkswib2rh5ve/nieuws/parliament_demands_ban_on_neo_fascist.

¹⁶ "Lex - 51995IP1239 - En." *EUR*, OPOCE, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX%3A51995IP1239&from=IT>.

charged with ending racism and invidious discrimination, developing and coordinating the implementation of a comprehensive national strategy to eliminate racism and invidious discrimination, with a budget that shall be the equivalent of not less than 10 percent of the Defense Department's budget.¹⁷

Germany's General Act on Equal Treatment (Law to implement the European Directive on the realization of the principle of equal treatment, 2006)

The AGG aims to prevent and eliminate discrimination on grounds of sex, religion, handicap, age, or sexual identity. It implements EU Anti-Discrimination laws such as Czechia's « Equality of opportunity and treatment law » and all EU « No discrimination » laws, in the German constitution.¹⁸

Czechia's Act no. 198/2009 on Equal Treatment and Legal Protection Against Discrimination (Anti-discrimination Act)

This Act implements the relevant regulations of the European Communities, the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms, and other international treaties that are part of the legal system. These include the right to employment and access to employment, access to the professions, business and other self-employment, membership, and activities of trade unions, works councils or employers' organizations, membership and activities in professional associations, including benefits that these public corporations provide to their members, social security, returns and the provision of social benefits, access to health care and its delivery, access to education and the provision thereof; access to goods and services, including housing if they are offered to the public or to deliver them.¹⁹

¹⁷ *Text - H.res.992 - 116th Congress (2019-2020): Declaring ...* <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-resolution/992/text?r=1&s=1>.

¹⁸ "Germany >" *Germany - General Act on Equal Treatment (Law to Implement the European Directive on the Realization the Principle of Equal Treatment) (AGG).*, https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=77201.

¹⁹ "Czechia > Equality of Opportunity and Treatment." *Czechia - Act No. 198/2009 on Equal Treatment and Legal Protection Against Discrimination (Anti-Discrimination Act).*, https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=91497&p_country=CZE&p_classification=05.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Condemnation of individuals belonging to organizations who aim to perpetuate discriminatory ideologies

Not under any circumstances should member states tolerate actions of segregation and extreme prejudice against minority groups. It is a country's duty to protect its citizens' human right to equal treatment, under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, without distinctions of any kind, and therefore organizations that discriminate against such individuals should be legally prosecuted, as well as imprisoned, depending on the severity of their actions. It is necessary that the participation in or assistance of racially motivated organizations and propaganda are considered offenses punished by law.

The use of digital platforms for community-based monitoring as well as the implementation of the platforms' sufficient monitoring.

As it was previously mentioned, over the last few years, digital platforms have been used as a tool for composing racially motivated groups. Through simple text-messages to the formation of so-called "communities", individuals that undeniably support actions of hatred against minorities are provided with the ability to communicate and share their opinions, resulting in the perpetuation and glorification of contemporary racism. It is, therefore, vital that digital platforms are closely and constantly monitored, and that the information is shared with the necessary government officials, while still complying with the General Data Protection Regulation as well as any international laws that aim to protect citizens' data.

Establishment of a United Nations related body

Such a body would have the ability to closely monitor the actions of governments regarding racial discrimination and will be able to inhibit their execution. Furthermore, its existence would be necessary as it is essential that governments are constantly monitored as their authority does not award them with the right to violate international policies and regulations regarding human rights. Such a body shall specifically focus on controlling digital platforms and gathering the necessary data as its current monitoring is non-existing. It shall also focus on the condemnation of organizations and individuals that discriminate against as well as marginalize minority groups. This could also be a subsidiary body of a pre-existing one such as the Human Rights Council, as it deals with human rights violations. It is mandatory that the required measures are being taken to counter the constant violation of individuals' human rights.

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