Forum: General Assembly 3 (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)

Issue: Measures to tackle racism, antisemitism, and Islamophobia

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Introduction

Racism, antisemitism, and Islamophobia have proven themselves to be ever-lasting issues that challenge the unity and sustainability of the increasingly globalised human communities. These interconnected forms of discrimination don't just target individuals—they fracture communities, fuel inequality, and breed mistrust. They are rooted in historical grievances and injustices; however, they continue to be amplified by today's social and political conflicts, affecting the lives of many people. These issues influence global dynamics like international relations, migration trends, and human rights efforts.

Over the past year, we have seen an alarming rise in racial violence, coupled with antisemitic hate crimes, and Islamaphobic attacks on individuals. The War in Gaza has only increased the instances of these attacks, both against Jews and Muslims. Apart from the developments in the Middle East, increasing economic disparities, divisive political rhetoric employed by populists, and the proliferation of misinformation in online media have negatively impacted social discourse and provided breeding ground for racist remarks.

The United Nations, along with other international bodies, has taken action against prejudiced remarks since its foundation in 1945. However, it is apparent that great and swift action is necessary from the international community aiming to establish measures to tackle racism, antisemitism, and islamophobia.

Definition of Key Terms

Racism

Racism, as defined by the Encyclopaedia Britannica, is "the belief that humans may be divided into separate and exclusive biological entities called 'races'; that there is a causal link between inherited physical traits and traits of personality, intellect, morality, and other cultural and behavioral features; and that some races are innately superior to others (Smedley)". This belief causes discriminatory actions, such as the Apartheid regime in South Africa between 1948 and 1994.

Antisemitism

The Oxford Dictionary defines antisemitism as "hostility to, prejudice towards, or discrimination against, Jews (Oxford Dictionary)". Most commonly associated with the Holocaust, in which Nazi Germany has systematically murdered approximately six million Jews, antisemitism predates the Holocaust by decades. Although it was prevalent in Europe much before the 19th century, the term itself wasn't

commonly used until after the Dreyfus Affair in France. Some notable examples of Jewish persecution in history are the Edicts of Expulsion of 1492, in which Jews living in Iberia were banished, with most fleeing to the Ottoman Empire, the Cossack Massacres in Ukraine, and the Edict of Expulsion of 1290, in which Jews were banished from England. Although antisemitism has historically been most present in the Christian Europe, ever since the second half of the 20th century, it has been on the rise in Arab states, owing to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This has been coupled with an increase of antisemitic attacks in Europe.

Islamophobia

Islamophobia, as defined by the United Nations, is "a fear, prejudice and hatred of Muslims that leads to provocation, hostility and intolerance by means of threatening, harassment, abuse, incitement and intimidation of Muslims and non-Muslims, both in the online and offline world (United Nations)". Persecution of Muslims has a long history, and can be traced back to Crusades. During the Reconquista, in which Christian kings regained control of Iberia from Muslims, many Muslims were either forced into conversion or were massacred. However, Islamophobia has especially become prevalent in the world after the end of the Cold War. Scholars cite the American led "War on Terror" in the aftermath of 9/11 Attacks as a leading cause of the start of negative portrayal of Muslims in media. Whatever the cause, Islamophobia, especially after large migration waves from the Middle East consisting of people fleeing the Syrian Civil War, is on the rise both in Europe and in North America.

Xenophobia

Distinct from racism, xenophobia is the "fear and contempt of strangers or foreigners or of anything designated as foreign, or a conviction that certain foreign individuals and cultures represent a threat to the authentic identity of one's own nation-state and cannot integrate into the local society peacefully (Kulik)". Xenophobia does not necessarily entail the belief that one race is superior to others, thus differentiating it from racism. The increasing rate of immigration into the European Union, especially after the Syrian migration wave of 2015, led to the growth of xenophobia within member states of the European Union, in which populist politicians have used fear towards foreigners as a political tool.

Conspiracy theories

Conspiracy theories are alternative explanations to events when there are much more probable explanations existing. Generally stemming from anxiety and uncertainty, conspiracy theories tend to tie harmful events to the actions of a small group. One example that is related to the agenda item is the so-called "white genocide conspiracy theory" that asserts that a powerful group of Jews are aiming to replace the white population in Western countries with Muslims from the Middle East and Africa. This specific conspiracy is baseless and is both antisemitic and Islamophobic.

Stereotypes

The APA Dictionary of Psychology defines stereotypes as "a set of cognitive generalizations (e.g., beliefs, expectations) about the qualities and characteristics of the members of a group or social category (APA)". It should be noted that stereotypes are overwhelmingly negative. Nigerian author Chimamanda Adichie, in *The Danger of a Single Story* states that "the problem with stereotypes is not that they aren't true, but they are incomplete (Adichie)". Stereotypes aren't inherently racist; however, they usually serve as a starting point for racist ideas and should be handled with caution.

Weaponization of Antisemitism

Especially relevant in the discussions of apartheid in Israel, the weaponization of antisemitism refers to how some pro-Israel foundations and politicians claim that allegations of apartheid against Israel stem from antisemitic roots. In 1948 the Arab Higher Committee submitted a formal complaint at the United Nations, stating that Israel has been using biological weapons against Palestinian civilians against the 1924 Geneva Protocol. These charges were fervently denied by the Jewish Agency for Palestine, whose representative stated that the allegations were an "antisemitic incitement" and a "wicked libel (Wind)" . Later, documents from Israel, Arab States, the United Kingdom, and the Red Cross confirmed that the event had indeed taken place, codenamed "Operation Cast Thy Bread". This is one example in which critics have accused the Israeli government and pro-Israel groups of weaponizing antisemitism.

Apartheid

Apartheid, meaning aparthood, was the policy that governed the race relations between whites and other race groups in South Africa until 1992. This system disenfranchised nonwhite citizens of South Africa, limited their civil rights, forced nonwhite citizens into specific areas of the country called Bantustans, and resulted in historical grievances and inequality that is still felt today. Many critics of Israel and, increasingly, international organizations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch now accuse the State of Israel of committing the crime of apartheid against Palestinians. They cite the facts that Palestinians in the Occupied Territories face military law, whereas Israelis are only subject to civil law, that Israel limits the right of travel and property of Palestinians by forbidding the right to own property to Palestinians and block their travel by declaring roads and infrastructure for solely Israeli use, that the State of Israel denies the right of return to Palestinians, and the continuation of Israel's military occupation in the West Bank and Gaza as proof of Israel's apartheid. The Israeli government responds that these policies are in place for the security of Jewish citizens of Israel. As the State of Israel faces an International Court of Justice case on the crime of genocide and its civil and military leaders face similar cases in the International Criminal Court, the claims that the State of Israel is in a state of apartheid are becoming more and more widespread.

Background Information

This report, in order to not to do injustice to the pains these three ideas - racism, antisemitism, and Islamophobia- have inflicted upon people, will solely be focusing on the work of the United Nations and its

member states in tackling these problems, and briefly mentioning post-1945 developments. Their histories, key people, and events involved have been contentiously debated and extensively researched, especially in the past century, and they entail many more intricacies that are impossible to include in a brief research report.

Measures to tackle racism

The United Nations, since its inception, has aimed to curtail racism across the world. Its founding document, the United Nations Charter, starts with the phrase "We the peoples", highlighting the universalizing character of the organization and the lack of discrimination between the peoples.

United Nations and global action against racism

One of the core principles of the United Nations is the promotion of equality and understanding between and within nations. The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 established a universal standard for combatting racial discrimination. The Declaration's affirmation that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" has become a founding stone for many other national legislation regarding human equality (United Nations).

Another critical development was the adoption of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in 1965. As a legally binding treaty, CERD obligates signatory states to take proactive measures to eradicate racial discrimination and implement inclusive policies. Furthermore, it obliges member states to refrain from international acts of aggression by allowing the parties to the treaty to sue other member states in the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The creation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the overseeing body of the international convention, further supports these efforts by establishing frameworks for monitoring compliance.

The United Nations has also convened landmark gatherings, including the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance. The inaugural conference, held in Durban, South Africa, in 2001, addressed the enduring impacts of slavery and colonialism while championing the principles of reparative justice. Subsequent conferences have reaffirmed the global commitment to combatting racism, emphasizing the critical role of international cooperation in achieving these goals. A result of these conferences has been the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, which is "is the UN's blueprint to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance globally (United Nations)".

In recognition of the need for sustained engagement, the United Nations has declared observances such as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on March 21 and the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015–2024). These initiatives seek to enhance global awareness, celebrate diversity, and mobilize concerted efforts to address racial inequality in all its forms.

Historical events since 1945

Initiatives led by member states on their own, grassroots movements, and historical events have shaped the rise of civil liberties across the world, and have shaped the second half of the 20th century. In the United States, the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s, led by figures like Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks, with the use of nonviolent resistance resulted in landmark legislation such as the Brown v. Board of Education ruling in 1954, which declared racial segregation in schools unconstitutional, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibited racial discrimination in public spaces and employment, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which declared discriminatory practices like literacy tests that disenfranchised African Americans as unlawful. In South Africa, the fall of apartheid between 1948 and 1994 was especially impactful in shaping the recent history of the region. The Sharpeville Massacre of 1960 and the leadership of Nelson Mandela, who endured 27 years of imprisonment before leading the nation's first democratic government in 1994, symbolized the struggle against institutionalized racial segregation, and has become a role model for other movements against racial discrimination. Similarly, the anti-colonial movements across Africa and Asia from the mid-1940s to the 1970s, both nonviolent and violent, saw nations such as India, Ghana, and Algeria reject discriminatory institutions put in place by previous colonial overlords and gain their independence. In Europe, post-World War II immigration brought diversity but also new challenges, leading to significant legislative responses. The United Kingdom's Race Relations Acts of 1965, 1968, and 1976 established legal frameworks to combat discrimination, while Germany implemented anti-discrimination laws to ensure equal treatment for its growing migrant communities, especially to those from Türkiye who came as Gasterarbeiter, guest workers. Together, these milestones illustrate the ongoing global effort to confront and dismantle racial inequality.

Contemporary world

The United Nations plays a significant role in leading global efforts to combat racism through initiatives that champion equality, inclusion, and the protection of human rights. The General Assembly and its subsidiary organs have, in 2001, adopted the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, which remains a foundational framework in addressing racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance. Further initiatives such as the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015–2024), which aims to bring public attention to systemic racism and promote the socio-economic empowerment of marginalized communities, also continue to take place. However, with the turn of the century, grassroots movements such as Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement in the United States have started to complement the UN's efforts, and have emerged as influential advocates for addressing police brutality, systemic racism, and inequality, inspiring similar campaigns across the globe. Regional bodies, including the African Union and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), also play a critical role by implementing localized strategies, fostering dialogue, and advancing education and policy reforms aimed at combatting discrimination.

Despite these concerted efforts, significant challenges persist. Structural racism, resistance to international oversight, and the rise of nationalism and hate speech—often amplified by digital platforms and populist politicians these platforms harbour—continue to undermine progress. Furthermore, limited financial resources and enforcement mechanisms constrain the full implementation of the UN's recommendations Nevertheless, the United Nations and its partners remain steadfast in their commitment to advancing global solidarity, supporting grassroots initiatives, and working toward the eradication of racism. Through sustained

collaboration and dialogue, they strive to build a more inclusive and equitable future for all.

Measures to tackle antisemitism

The daunting effects of the Second World War on the Jewish community, which has lost at least six million members as a result of the Holocaust perpetrated by the Nazi Germany, have proven that action to combat antisemitism was direly needed following the end of the war.

Historical events since 1945

The most significant event in recent history is undoubtedly the formation of the State of Israel in Mandatory Palestine as a safe haven for the Jewish population of Europe. However, the creation of the State of Israel also led to the rise of antisemitic attacks against Jewish people, especially in the Soviet Union and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). Arabic countries of the MENA, believing that the creation of the State of Israel impinges on the sovereignty of Arabs living in Mandatory Palestine, began persecuting Jews living in their own countries, resulting in many pogroms and riots against Jewish civilians and businesses. In the Soviet Union, which was opposed to the creation of the State of Israel as it believed the State of Israel was a product of American imperialism in the Middle East, the right to travel of Jewish civilians was curtailed in order to stop them from immigrating to Israel. The violent attacks against Jews in Arab countries only increased the amount of Jews immigrating to Israel, indirectly resulting in the State of Israel's aim, which was to increase its population by immigration. The tensions between the Arab states and Israel grew into an all out war in 1948, which resulted in the Palestinian flight, annexation of the West Bank by Jordan, and the independence of the State of Israel being recognized. This wouldn't be the first time that Israel would have to defend its borders from its neighbouring states, as between 1948 and 2000, the Arab states and Israel would go to war a total of four times. Holocaust denial, especially in Europe, became widespread as a result of the bad publicity the State of Israel received because of its treatment of Palestinians. In the United States, during the Civil Rights Movement, the Ku Klux Klan targeted Jewish foundations, and even exploded a Jewish educational foundation.

Contemporary world

Antisemitism is yet again on the rise, both attributable to the growing of hostilities into all out war in Gaza and Israel's conduct and the rise of populism across the globe that blames minorities and foreigners for a country's own problems. An important distinction to make here is between Anti-Zionism and antisemitism, and how Anti-Zionism can, at times, turn into antisemitic attacks on Jews. Anti-Zionism refers to the opposition to Zionism, the idea that a Jewish state should be created in Palestine. Many Jews prior to the Second World War were anti-Zionists, as Orthodox Jews believed Zionism to go against the Jewish faith and progressives believed that Zionism was reactionary. However, following the Holocaust, most Jews began to support the existence of a Jewish state in what used to be Palestine. Criticism of Israel, as previously discussed, should fall in Anti-Zionism, however it is seen that antisemitism is only increasing to be prevalent in the discussions of the State of Israel, especially in the Arab world. This is, however, not to say that all criticism of Israel is antisemitic. The attack on Israeli civilians on the 7th of October 2023 by the terrorist

organization Hamas was one of the most deadly antisemitic attacks since 1945. In order to combat modern antisemitism, various organizations have adopted a working definition of antisemitism and the Three Ds of Antisemitism. These two definitions are aiming to show that criticism of Israel is mostly antisemitic; however, they have been criticized for being vague and stopping legitimate political discourse by weaponization of antisemitism.

Measures to tackle Islamophobia

As mentioned before, Islamophobia started to take root in the Western World after the Cold War. The September 11 attacks, terrorist attacks led by Al Qaeda and Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), and the increase of populist rhetoric attacking Muslims as a result of the increasing migration from the Middle East into Europe all led to this development

Historical events since 1945

Bosnian Genocide perpetrated by Serbian forces during the Yugoslav Wars is the first grand-scale Islamophobic attack after the end of the Cold War. The propaganda efforts led by Serbian leader and war criminal Slobodan Milosevic that characterized Muslims as detrimental to European civilization are believed to be the first time anti-Muslim started to be disseminated by Western media. However, even before the Yugoslav Wars, Islamophobic attacks have taken place in Europe, especially against Turks who immigrated to post-War Europe as guest workers. With most workers going to Germany and the Netherlands, most attacks were also centred in those countries. During the Algerian War, French forces have committed various war crimes against Muslim civilians, and torture especially was widespread, including to woman and children. This serves as an example of how the colonial ideology, especially in Northern and Western Africa, viewed Muslims. Accounts of colonial officials frequently reported Muslims as a race of people lacking in civilized manners. This same view of Islam is also prevalent in the former European territories of the Ottoman Empire, especially in the Balkans, where hatred and prejudice against Muslim has formed a basis for nation-building according to Austrian anthropologist Matti Bunzl. In the 1980s, negative views of Islam became more mainstream in the United States following the Israeli-Arab wars and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) raising the price of oil as a response to US policy in the Middle East. The Iranian Revolution of 1979 also served as a focal point in which views of Islam in Europe became shaped by the replacement of a Western-siding monarchy with a totalitarian theocracy. Within the Soviet Union, several Muslim thinkers, mostly from Central Asia, were executed for promoting nationalism. In Bulgaria, this Muslim minority of the country was forcibly expelled into the neighbouring Türkiye.

Contemporary world

Starting in 2011 and culminating in the European Migrant Crisis in 2015, the Syrian Civil War led to

the second grand-scale infusion of Muslim migrants into Europe. Following ISIS' destructive campaign in Syria, many migrants crossed the border into Türkiye, aiming to then apply for asylum or illegally enter the European Union. The rise in migrants across Europe, coupled with difficulties the migrants faced in assimilating into the host country, provided opportunities to populist politicians from the far-right of the political spectrum to accumulate political capital and is widely credited for the rise of right-wing extremism in Europe. Perhaps the most daunting recent Islamophobic event, however, occurred far from Europe, but in New Zealand. The Christchurch mosque attacks, targeted to refugees from the Middle East, claimed the lives of 51 Muslim individuals. The perpetrator behind the attack had Islamophobic phrases on the cartridges he had used and published a manifesto filled with inflammatory attacks against Muslim and Turks, who he blamed for degenerating Western civilization. This type of rhetoric has been emulated by many politicians, including US President Donald Trump, who issued a travel ban to Muslim countries, a move widely condemned as Islamophobic. Social media platforms, especially X (formerly Twitter), where moderation is weak or non-existent continue to be places where dangerous ideas like Islamophobia continue to thrive and disseminate to many users. In Europe, politicians such as Geert Wilders of the Netherlands, Marine Le Pen from France and Nigel Farage of the United Kingdom continue to use Islamophobia to fearmonger among their populace in order to gain political support and champion policies that are against Muslim migration and migration.

Major Countries and Organizations Involved

UN and International involvement: The United Nations, since 1945, is diligently striving to address racism, antisemitism, and Islamophobia by establishing cordial ties between nations, based on equality and mutual understanding. Important texts, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), establish clear guidelines: all individuals are to be treated with fairness and dignity, regardless of their background.

In order to safeguard these principles, the United Nations has established specialized organs, such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the UN Alliance of Civilizations. These organizations concentrate on tracking discrimination, increasing awareness, and promoting significant social change across the globe. Their work includes the appointment of many rappertours on different conflicts around the world and the publication of reports on progress regarding the guaranteeing of human rights. The UN also commemorates significant days, like the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the International Day to Combat Islamophobia, to highlight these matters and motivate action globally.

However, the reality is that the UN cannot accomplish it by itself. These initiatives rely on nations taking action to execute the suggestions, offer assistance, and collaborate. It is fortunate that most member states today do recognize CERD as a key part of international law; however, much more progress is needed in actually achieving its goals.

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10 December 1948 (A/RES/217)
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 21 December 1965 (A/RES/2106)
- World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related

Intolerance Declaration and Programme of Action, 22 September 2001

Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC): The OIC leads the efforts of the Islamic World in combatting Islamophobia. With 57 member states, of which 48 are Muslim majority countries, the OIC, especially on issues of importance to the Islamic World, such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, votes as a block in the United Nations. Furthermore, member states usually take the floor in the General Assembly or in the meetings of the other organs of the United Nations to make statements on behalf of the group, which comprises over a quarter of the world's population. In order to combat Islamophobia, it has submitted proposals to recognize the International Day To Combat Islamophobia, which has been a UN-recognized observance since 2022. The date, 15 March, is to pay tribute to the victims of the Christchurch shootings in New Zealand that took place on the same day and claimed the lives of 51 people during Friday prayer. It has also published the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam (CDHRI), a document the OIC claims to supplement the UDHR. The CCHRI, however, also includes references to sharia, Quranic, law, and as such has been characterized by experts as going against the UDHR, especially with regards to freedom of religion.

Israel: Unlike the Islamic World, which extends from the Balkans to East Asia, Judaism is mostly limited to the State of Israel, formed in 1948 to provide Jews with a state of their own after the Holocaust. As such, efforts to combat antisemitism are mostly led by the State of Israel itself rather than by international organisations such as the OIC. Israel highlights the importance of addressing antisemitism through education, policy advocacy, and awareness campaigns. Institutions like Yad Vashem, the World Holocaust Remembrance Center, are central to these efforts, especially in the European Union and North America. Israel also actively promotes the adoption of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's (IHRA) working definition of antisemitism, which includes contemporary forms of antisemitic rhetoric and behavior. This definition has been endorsed by numerous countries and organizations worldwide, yet is not without its criticisms who call it to be a weaponization of antisemitism. Through its diaspora within many countries, especially the United States, Israel is also able to lobby for policies against antisemitism and for the support of Israel in international affairs. Non-governmental organizations, such as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) also lead efforts to combat antisemitism, mainly by public awareness campaigns.

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
December, 10th, 1948	Universal Declaration Of Human Rights is adopted
January 4th, 1969	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) enters into force
November 25th, 1981	UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief passes the General Assembly
1986	United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief is

	appointed for the first time
January 26th, 1990	Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE is released
July 11th, 1995	Start of the genocide in Srebrenica
August 31st, 2001	Durban World Conference against Racism (Durban I) is held
March 15th, 2011	Syrian Civil War begins
October 27th, 2017	Pittsburgh synagogue shooting claims the lives of 11 Jews
March 15th, 2019	Christchurch mosque shootings claims the lives of 51 Muslims
May 26th, 2020	The death of George Floyd inspires protests across the world
October 7th, 2023	Hamas-led attack to Israel starts the Gaza War, the war, as of December 10th, 2024, has claimed over 46,000 lives, of which 44,786 are Palestinian, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

It is certainly good news that there are many international conventions condoning racism and encouraging harmonization; however, it remains an unfortunate fact that most of these conventions are merely General Assembly resolutions, meaning that they are unenforceable upon member states. The UDHR is one example that is unenforceable.

Still, the ICERD remains a significant piece of international law, and many member states have initiated cases in the International Court of Justice using ICERD as their legal basis. This shows that these conventions, when coupled with actual legal power and oversight committees can succeed in prohibiting xenophobia.

The United Nations and member states continue to encourage cultural exchanges, which is one of the most effective forms of curtailing xenophobia. Still, the rise of the far-right across the West shows that efforts are not yet enough.

Possible Solutions

The ICERD is a good starting point; however, it still has significant shortcomings. In order to combat xenophobia member states may wish to focus on fixing these shortcomings. One weak area of the ICERD is the fact that it is not universally recognized, and states such as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and Myanmar are yet to accede to it. Another is that rulings of the ICJ, despite being binding, lack

any method of enforcement. In addition, the enforcement system of the ICERD is completely optional, resulting in very few cases going to the ICJ. Finally, despite the ICERD mandating periodic reports by member states, these reports are often late and incomplete.

Combatting specific types of racism, such as Islamophobia and antisemitism, first requires the creation of an international accepted definition of both. Member states could then be asked to amend national laws in order to increase penalties against hate speech and incitement of violence. Education initiatives regarding the historical persecution of both Jews and Muslims can be expanded. High-level contacts between the Muslim world and the State of Israel can also help with the spread of antisemitism and Islamophobia in their respective countries. Social media can be further regulated through legislation to limit hate speech.

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Appendix or Appendices

I.   https://www.ochaopt.org/ OCHA website on the situation in Palestine

II.   https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2024/experiences-and-perceptions-antisemitism-third-survey European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights report on antisemitism

III.   https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/combatting-discrimination/racism-and-xenophobia/combatting-anti-muslim-hatred_en European Commission's work on combatting Islamophobia

IV.   https://www.un.org/en/fight-racism United Nations website dedicated to the organization's work on combatting racism

V.   https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cerd Website of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination