

INACH

Bringing the Online In Line with Human Rights



ANNUAL REPORT 2022

Compiled by INACH

2022

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I. International Network Against Cyber Hate – INACH

INACH was founded in 2002 to use intervention and other preventive strategies against cyber hate. The member organisations are united in a systematic fight against cyber hate, for example as complaints offices, monitoring offices or online help desks. In their respective countries, they provide important contacts for politicians, internet providers, educational institutions, and users.

Funding for INACH is provided by its members, the European Commission and other donors. The International Network Against Cyber Hate (INACH) unites multiple organizations from the EU, Israel, Russia, South America, and the United States. While starting as a network of online complaints offices, INACH today pursues a multi-dimensional approach of educational and preventive strategies.

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Supported by the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values (CERV) Programme of the European Union

II. Introduction

In this annual report we will explain the activities conducted this year by INACH. First of all, we will describe the main events we organized: the Member's Assembly, the Strategy Meeting, the bi-annual Member Webinars and the Annual Conference. Then, we will give an update on our corporate outreach efforts, the online training and our awareness raising efforts. It will be followed by a description of the Monitoring Exercise and the Shadow Monitoring Exercise conducted by INACH and its members and partners. Finally, we will present our five new members and give an overview of the activities conducted by some of our members.

We hope that with this report, people interested in our work can gain a proper overview of, and a deeper, more substantial insight into the workings of INACH's Secretariat and the Network as a whole; and thus, bringing the network closer to the public, in turn helping us to bring the online in line with human rights.

III. Events

INACH organized several different events in 2022: The annual conference, the members meeting, the strategy meeting, the roundtable with social media companies and the bi-annual webinars. The content of discussions during the members meeting, strategy meeting and roundtable were confidential but full reports on the annual conference and the webinars can be found on our website.

Members meeting

The members meeting took place on the 20th of May 2022 in Dublin, Ireland. 20 members attended in person, about 8 joined online. The meeting started with an update from the INACH secretariat on the new FPA, which will last until 2025, and the main focus areas within it and an agenda of the main INACH events of the year. After that, Iman Atta introduced her organization Tell MAMA, they are a new INACH member. Also, all the other present members gave an update from their side. A brainstorming session followed on how to make INACH a more united front which led to great suggestions the secretariat worked on all year to put in effect. After lunch, there was time for a discussion on the talks with Telegram and a presentation by Tomer Aldubi of FOA on the work they do to monitor online hate. The meeting was closed with one last topic, the annual conference.

Strategy meeting

The INACH secretariat and a few of the INACH members met in the office in Amsterdam in July 2022 to have the strategy meeting. The goal of the strategy meeting is to hear the opinion of the members as to what the future of INACH should look like. Also, it was a great start of our new 4-year FPA since INACH is a network so what our members have to say is invaluable. Different topics were discussed, as for instance memberships, social media and media relations and the members gave their input on it.

Roundtable

In September the first annual INACH roundtable with social media companies took place. The goal of the annual roundtable is for the participating social media companies and the INACH members to meet and discuss different issues. Six social media companies participated. They gave presentations on topics the companies deemed important and there was ample room for the NGOs to discuss any issues they had dealing with hate speech on social media platforms. Fruitful discussions took place and it will be repeated yearly.

Annual Conference

The annual conference took place in November 2022 in the Apollo Hotel in Amsterdam. Since the network marked its 20th anniversary, the conference lasted two days to celebrate it. The title of the conference was: '2002 to 2022 - 20 years of combating cyber hate: lessons learned and future challenges.' It focused on analyzing the development of hate on the internet. Next to that, the conference also focused on two types of hate: gender-based hate and LGBT+ hate. The conference included keynote speeches, presentations, workshops, the awarding of the Ronald & Suzette Prize, many interesting discussions and a lunch. Here is the [full report](#)

Webinars

Two member webinars were organized in 2022 by the Global Project Against Hate and Extremism (GPAHE) and Jugendschutz.net. The goal of the webinars is to shine a light on the work our members do and to share information among the network.

The first webinar by GPAHE took place on 23 of March: 'The current online harms and landscape and how to mitigate them: the work of the Global Project Against Hate and Extremism'. This webinar provided GPAHE's analysis of the current online hate and disinformation landscape, emphasizing those issues that pose the greatest threat to democracies and human rights. It explored the most dangerous ideas spreading online, such as the Great Replacement conspiracy theory. The full report can be found [here](#).

The second webinar by Jugendschutz.net took place on the 5 of October and had as a title 'It's all about the information'. The amount of data being pushed to the Internet each minute is staggering. Research on the Internet is a necessary part of the work of all INACH partners to fight hate online. This webinar highlighted several search tools and usage of search engines. The full report on it can be found [here](#).

IV. Corporate Outreach

Fighting online hate and racism requires a multi-pronged approach with many different layers of involvement, so INACH has continued to focus on corporate outreach in 2022 to engage partners around various initiatives and fundraising. We have continued to work with our current partners, further strengthening our relationships, and we have started connecting with different organizations and engaging new partners.

INACH continued its partnership with Textgain during 2022, working on the conceptualization of the Cyber Hate Neutralization Hub that will be set up by INACH and Textgain. This cutting-edge technology is set to launch in 2024 and it will map the workings of bots spreading hate and fake news and unearth the originators of online hate and conspiracy theories.

We strengthened our partnership with Twitter and Google, who were our largest supporters outside the EC. Thanks to their generosity, we were able to carry out our full strategic plan this year, which included hosting our largest annual conference in history with 140 attendees, starting the first phase of the Hub's development, and leading our second-straight monitoring exercises that reported 3,000 cases of online hate. We have developed a solid relationship with TikTok, and we expect to grow our partnership with them in 2023. INACH also continues to engage and further develop its relationships with Meta, Microsoft, and LinkedIn. INACH welcomed and met with new Code of Conduct partners Twitch and Viber to establish our collaboration, and we organized a small roundtable with some of our members and Viber in November to review the monitoring process. It will organize more small roundtables with them in the future. Finally, INACH has established contact with Tinder to discuss cooperation in 2023.

Knowing online hate is an issue that affects everyone across the globe, INACH identified organizations and foundations across the world to connect with. We have conducted outreach with organizations in the United States, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Brussels, Spain, Portugal, and Serbia. INACH continues to research and identify potential partners globally.

V. Training

Throughout the year, more and more people have been signing up to follow the training. During the summer and in November 2022 two different campaigns were organized to promote the training on the INACH social media channels. If you are interested, you can find the training here: [INACH counter speech training](#)

In March 2022, our Operational Manager, Tamás Berecz, held a training for journalists from Turkey. The training was organised by the Minority Rights Group and the Hrant Dink Foundation with the support of the EU and the Turkish government. The training focused on hate speech online and measures to counter it. The training was so successful that the Hrant Dink foundation invited our Operational Manager to present at the 2-day-long conference that concluded their project in Istanbul.

VI. Awareness Raising Online

The INACH secretariat worked on different campaigns to raise more awareness online regarding hate speech. Please find below an explanation of the different campaigns. Next to that, the secretariat created content to make the topic of online hate more accessible in the form of quizzes, GIFs, memes, quotes, #tbt and sharing news articles on it. Finally, INACH shared any kind of news about the INACH members and the work they do.

1. **Newsletter:** In order to be able to keep our relations up to date, the INACH secretariat set up a newsletter. It was also promoted on our social media channels in order to reach those who we cannot reach by email or who do not know the INACH network yet.
2. **Webinars:** In 2022 INACH organized two webinars that were attended by its members, contacts and people from outside the network. Both webinars were promoted online with a campaign, in order to reach a wider pool of people.
3. **Crowdfunding:** Two posts were completely dedicated to generating interest to donate money to INACH. One post focused on explaining the work INACH does and another one on explaining how the network of INACH functions.
4. **Online training:** Two posts focused on promoting the free online training that is available on the INACH website. The purpose of the campaigns was to attract new people who can learn about countering online hate speech.
5. **Reports:** The different reports written by the secretariat were promoted to generate interest in its activities. The **ME reports** analyze the findings of the Monitoring Exercise and Shadow Monitoring Exercise, the **Annual Conference Report** gives an overview of all presentations during the conference and finally, the **Annual Report** gives a description of the activities by INACH and its members.
6. **Events:** A teaser of the **Annual Conference** was made to announce the Annual Conference was posted to attract as many participants as possible. **The Mental Health Week** is a yearly online event that lasts a week. This year, INACH shared posts every day on how to deal with mental health and take care of oneself. Some of these posts were promoted to reach a wider audience.
7. **Member videos:** Every month we share videos of the INACH members to introduce them and highlight their work. The first video of INACH member DigiQ was promoted to introduce the concept to as wide a public as possible.

Our biggest campaign was the Annual Conference, it reached over 200,000 people. We started to build our following on TikTok, have more than doubled our following on Instagram and managed to keep increasing the number of followers on Twitter and Facebook. We have also put effort in building a presence on LinkedIn by posting more often and regularly.

VII. Monitoring Exercise and Shadow Monitoring Exercise

The seventh official Monitoring Exercise was organized during six weeks, between the 28th of March and the 13th of May 2022, and coordinated by INACH and Licra. The objective of this exercise was to report illegal online content on the IT platforms signatories of the Code

of Conduct on Online Hate and analyse how social media moderate it. The NGOs focused on the types of hate speech they reported, if there were cases containing intersectionality and the removal and assessment rates from the platforms.

In total, the NGOs reported more than 1900 cases to the signatory platforms.

INACH observed that almost all major platforms did worse than in the previous main exercise. They removed less cases and they provided timely assessment in less cases. The only outlier is YouTube; it has improved its removal rate of 91.94%, compared to a removal rate of 58.8 % last year, an impressive shift.

You can find the full report [here](#).

The 2022 Shadow Monitoring Exercise, following the seventh Official Monitoring Exercise, began on the 23rd of May, and ended on the 10th of June, a period of three weeks where five European NGOs monitored online illegal hate speech and analysed how the IT platforms moderated their reports. The objective was to analyse how the platforms act when they don't know they are monitored, contrary to the official ME. This 2022 Shadow Monitoring Exercise was relevant because it has expressed that there are still some differences in the results when it is compared to the official monitoring exercise. The NGOs also noticed that in some cases, IT platforms do not respect their engagement to solve an issue that has been raised during the official monitoring exercise. It

You can find the full report [here](#).

VIII. New Members

INACH is proud to welcome five new members this year. They presented themselves during the members meeting and participated in the annual conference, but we would like to introduce them here once again.

Afroleadership

Founded and registered in 2010 in Cameroon, AfroLeadership is a pan-african NGO that promotes Human Rights online, Internet rights, Digital rights, Data rights, Data ethics, etc.. Through The Civic Charter, the global framework for civic participation and with the exponential development of modern very intrusive digital technologies, we strongly advocate for the preservation and full enjoyment of many core human rights (freedom of information, freedom of association, freedom of assembly, freedom of expression, etc.) on telecommunications networks, Internet platforms, online social medias and gaming platforms. We have been working these past years to advocate with parliamentarians and decision makers for the development and implementation of legal instruments and tools to combat cyber hate, hate speech, misinformation and disinformation. Finally, it is also our great imperative to use civic technologies to protect children, youth, women groups and marginalized communities from online hate speech, cyber hate and cyber bullying, in all the countries where AfroLeadership is represented in Africa. Go check out their website [here](#).

LGL

The national lesbian, gay bisexual and transgender (LGBT) rights association LGL is the only nongovernmental organization in Lithuania exclusively representing the interests of the local LGBT* community. LGL is one of the most stable and mature organizations within the civic sector in the country as it was founded on 3 December 1993. The main principle that characterizes the activities of the association is that of independence from any political or financial interests, with the aim of attaining effective social inclusion and integration of the local LGBT* community in Lithuania. Based on its expertise in the fields of advocacy, awareness raising and community building, accumulated during twenty years of organizational existence, LGL strives for the consistent progress in the field of human rights for LGBT* people. Go check out their website [here](#).

Metamorphosis Foundation

Metamorphosis Foundation for Internet and Society is the leading civil society organization in North Macedonia promoting digital rights since 2004. The work of the

foundation focus in particular on privacy protection, combating hate speech, and tackling the issues of disinformation and misinformation via research, enhancement of media pluralism, fact-checking, and media literacy education. It strengthens the awareness and capacity of citizens and civil society for them to take on the best possible role as activists for democracy, supporting the government to fulfill its democratic role – to work in the service of society.

The Metamorphosis Vision

The Metamorphosis Foundation envisions a society where engaged and aware citizens actively use innovative tools to exercise their civic rights and responsibilities, where they are vigilant in influencing and holding their government to account, and thus ensure democratic, accountable, and responsive governance. Go check out their website [here](#).

Multi Kulti Collective

Multi Kulti Collective (MKC) is one of the leading Bulgarian not-for-profit organizations working on migrant and refugee integration, community development and human rights since 2011. It operates both on grass-root and policy level to achieve bigger impact and social change both nationally and European. It also works as a social enterprise that has been empowering migrants since 2013 through offering and promoting their culinary services to individuals, cultural institutes, small and big companies. Some of the main principles in the organization are empowering, co-creation and life-long learning. MKC is based in Sofia but in 2015 it grew to a social franchise in the 8 biggest Bulgarian cities. MKC has been the national coordinator of the official portal of the European Commission on migrant integration [European Web Site on Integration](#) since 2013. In 2016 MKC co-founded [SIRIUS](#), a Brussels-based European NGO working on migrant education. MKC has been the leading Bulgarian partner of the biggest refugee integration research project in the EU [NIEM](#) since 2016. In 2017 MKC co-founded the [European Network on Non-Violence and Dialogue](#). In 2018 the [Multi Kulti Center](#) was opened in Sofia, a migrant-local collaboration as such, to host migrant-run activities such as cooking classes, cultural and social events as well as promoting diversity and dialogue. MKC has a successful track record in big national media campaigns, awareness-raising, using arts and culture for social change, innovative training, solid research, comprehensive monitoring of national integration policies, policy analysis, strategic advocacy. MKC has been working with policy makers, local authorities, international organizations, NGOs, business, media, researchers, migrants, refugees and youth. MKC's projects have been featured as social innovations and best practices on national and EU level. Go check out their website [here](#).

Tell MAMA

“For many years now the Muslim communities in the UK have suffered anti-Muslim incidents and expressed a need for a nationally coordinated means of reporting such incidents. The MAMA Project will provide a means for such incidents to be reported,

recorded and analysed, working to ensure this data is accurate and reliable and the victims and witnesses affected receive support. This project also works with police forces across England, Wales and Scotland in order to ensure access to justice for victims through the prosecution of perpetrators.

We are an independent, non-governmental organisation which works on tackling anti-Muslim hatred and therefore our work is not influenced or wholly shaped by Government. However, we work with Central Government to raise the issues of anti-Muslim hatred at a policy level and our work helps to shape and inform policy makers, whilst ensuring that an insight is brought into this area of work through the systematic recording and reporting of anti-Muslim hate incidents and crimes." Go check out their website [here](#).

IX. Our Members Main Activities in 2022

In this section we would like to give an overview of the activities that some of our members did this year.

CST

The threat posed to the Jewish Community in Britain is as high as ever. CST works tirelessly to make Jewish life as safe as possible. It seems that every month, if not every week, brings further harsh proof as to why CST is needed.

The year of 2022 was another milestone year for CST and here are some of the highlights:



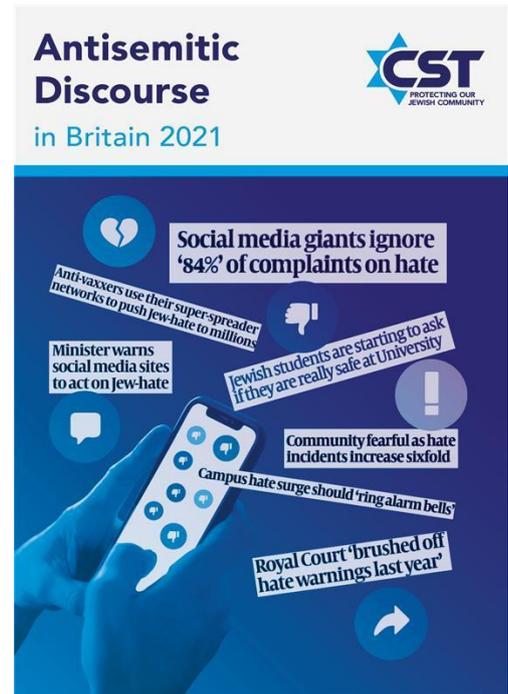
CST's *Antisemitic Incidents Report 2021*, shows 2,255 anti-Jewish hate incidents reported nationwide in 2021. This is the highest annual total that CST has ever recorded and is a 34% increase from the 1,684 antisemitic incidents reported in 2020. This is the first time CST has ever recorded over 2,000 incidents in a single year and is 24% higher than the previous record annual total of 1,813 incidents in 2019. The UK has seen record annual totals for antisemitic incidents in five of the past six years. CST has recorded antisemitic incidents since 1984.

CST has published *Antisemitic Incidents Report January-June 2022*, which shows that the first half of this year saw a **43% fall in anti-Jewish hate incidents** from the all-time record high we recorded during the same period last year, which was caused by antisemitic reactions to the

conflict in Israel and Gaza in May 2021. We expected the total to fall: the alternative was unthinkable, given there has been no 'trigger event' to cause a comparable spike in antisemitism this year. Nevertheless, the 786 anti-Jewish hate incidents recorded in the first six months of 2022 are still the joint fifth highest ever logged for the January to June period and show that the baseline for antisemitic hate incidents remains significantly higher than it was a decade ago.

CST work appears to have contributed to the prevention of a potential far right antisemitic terror attack in New York. On Friday November 17th CST's OSINT research team alerted our US partners to a series of tweets suggesting a potential intention to attack synagogues that evening (US Eastern Standard Time). This intelligence added to work that our US counterparts were doing on the same threat and within six hours, New York police issued an emergency alert to officers and two men armed with a pistol, ammunition, knife and bulletproof vest were arrested at Pennsylvania Station.

CST's latest Antisemitic Discourse Report shows that antisemitism continued to play a role in the national discourse in Britain during 2021. The report includes articles on David Miller, Professor of Political Sociology at the University of Bristol, who made conspiratorial and implicitly threatening statements about Jewish students at Bristol and was eventually sacked. The huge rise in antisemitic hate incidents during the conflict between Israel and Hamas in May was condemned by politicians across the political spectrum, who expressed solidarity with the Jewish community. On university campus, antisemitic incidents rose to their highest level, the Education Secretary convened an antisemitism summit, and the House of Lords held a debate about antisemitism on UK campuses. The Labour Party under the leadership of Sir Keir Starmer continued to take steps to eradicate antisemitism from the party. Antisemitism continues to proliferate on social media platforms, including by the rap artist Wiley and a global disinformation network run by Iran. Discourse about antisemitism played a role in the sporting arena, including in football and cricket. Allegations of antisemitism were directed at the BBC following the reporting of an antisemitic attack during the festival of Chanukah. And antisemitic discourse connected to the Covid-19 pandemic continued to play a role in 2021, through antisemitic incidents and the use of Holocaust imagery and language by anti-Covid activists.



FOA

To maximize outreach and extend its professional network, FOA joined the Global Project Against Hate and Extremism (GPAHE), and the Maspik! Coalition against antisemitism in Canada. Additionally, a new partnership with 'Code for Israel' was established. The goal was to collaborate in the creation of an online monitoring tool to identify and report cyber hate.

Published Reports:

- Expression of Holocaust Denial on Social Networks, January
- Manifestations of Antisemitism on Social Media following the invasion of the Ukraine, March
- FOA activity January-March 2022, April
- The Sound of Hate - Antisemitism on Spotify, July
- Monitoring antisemitic content on LinkedIn, November

Online Activity:

FOA hosted two **webinars**:

- 'The role of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs in combating antisemitism' with Ruth Cohen-Dar, the director of the department for combating antisemitism and holocaust remembrance in the Israeli ministry of foreign affairs
- 'Open-source intelligence and intelligence gathering on social media', with Dr Abbee S. Corb.

In addition, FOA delivered a **virtual lecture** on combating online antisemitism to Jewish teenagers in New Zealand.

Over 50 international volunteers, mainly from North America, took part in two cycles of FOA's **educational training program REACH**- Remove and Eradicate Antisemitism and Cyberhate were completed this year. Each program lasted for four weeks and included live sessions, mentoring throughout the program, a webinar, and a reporting challenge.

Lastly, CEO Tomer Aldubi discussed his first-hand experiences with antisemitism in an episode of the **podcast** 'Perspectives on Global Antisemitism'

Activity Abroad:

In order to **promote educational programs** and **awareness-raising events** on the subject of online hate, antisemitism and racism among Jewish and non-Jewish communities in Europe, meetings were held with prominent officials, such as the Israeli ambassador in Dublin, Israeli Embassy Staff in the Netherlands, the director of the Center for Information and Documentation Israel in the Netherlands. Meetings were also held with representatives of major social media platforms, including Twitter, TikTok, LinkedIn, YouTube, Meta, and Microsoft. The discussion revolved around improving the efficiency of the antisemitic content removal process.

Moreover, FOA representatives took part in the following **events**:

- INACH webinar 'The Current Online Harms Landscape and How to Mitigate them: the work of the Global Project against Hate and Extremism'.
- RAN C&N Working Group Meeting: 'The link between online antisemitism and contemporary conspiracy theories'.
- The Annual Conference of the 'Next Generation Association'.
- INACH members assembly in Dublin, Ireland.
- INACH strategy meeting in the Netherlands.
- The Zionist General Council's annual meeting, marking the 125th anniversary.

- 'Antisemitism in the 21st Century', a conference organized by the London Centre for the Study of Contemporary Antisemitism, London.
- Combat Antisemitism (CAM) annual conference in Jerusalem.
- INACH annual conference in Amsterdam- '2002 to 2022 - 20 years of combating cyber hate: lessons learned and future challenges'
- Seminars of the Jewish Agency in Halle, Germany and Vilnius Lithuania.

Activity in Israel:

FOA conducted **workshops, lectures and training sessions** in various cities across Israel, including Ramat-Gan, Modiin, Ashdod, Rishon Lezion, Emek Hefer Regional Council, and Ashkelon. Among the topics discussed:

- How to identify antisemitic content.
- The policies and enforcement levels across social platforms.
- How to create quality content on TikTok.
- How to monitor and report antisemitism content on social media.
- Various strategies to fight hate speech online.
- Practical tools for combating online antisemitism.
- How to respond to antisemitic misinformation.

Those **workshops** and **training sessions** were conducted with the various municipalities, the Israeli Model UN Association, and the Young Diplomat Cadet program of the Foreign Ministry with young adults of Ashdod. Additionally, a talk regarding racism, hate, and antisemitism on social media was delivered to detainees at the 'Shikma' detention centre.

Notable **events** and **meetings** in Israeli included:

- A special event for FOA's Israeli volunteers in Tel Aviv. During the event, Mr Wester Meijdam, policy officer and EC Coordinator, delivered a lecture on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life in Europe.
- A meeting with Knesset Member Abir Kara to discuss FOA efforts to eradicate antisemitic posts on social media.

Greek Helsinki Monitor

It is a difficult period for GHM for a number of accumulated reasons, one of which -the felony charges for organised criminal organisation and smuggling asylum seekers. More information on it can be found here:

- <https://www.fairtrials.org/articles/news/panayote-dimitras-fair-trials-denounces-criminalisation-of-human-rights-defenders/>

At the end of the year, Andrea Gilbert and Panayote Dimitras were convicted for false accusation of a racist bishop, and also referred Panayote to three trials for aggravated defamation of racists because of the complaints against their racist posts. They were also

fined 200 euros each time in three other cases for alleged false complaints in pushback cases. More information can be found here:

- https://www.facebook.com/INACHnet/posts/pfbid0dhJ8MV5gs9V8Rf3nxVCNSMc_nPzWxLWGnNhkBySvagGDJnuPiL8PTvXZWwAS2vXrAl plus

At the same time though, there were trials where people got convicted for racist crimes following complaints by the Greek Helsinki Monitor or after their acquittals in three trials the prosecutor following their requests filed appeals against them. And many more prosecutors referring persons to trials for racist crimes or in some cases defamation of mr. Dimitras.

Several new criminal cases were launched for racist crimes following reports by GHM to the prosecutors. While in a large number of cases they were able to secure access to asylum procedures and avoid push backs of groups arriving on the islands. Additionally, two mass reports for 200+ alleged push backs are being investigated by prosecutors, the National Transparency Authority and the Prosecutor of the Naval Court. In two such cases that were archived GHM made applications to the ECtHR.

Greek Helsinki Monitor has had a very wide success mainly with Twitter in removing hundreds of accounts by neo-Nazis and other extreme right persons, or removing racist posts by so many (and not only in the framework of the ME whose results were just published). More information can be found here:

- https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2022_11_21_fs_code_of_conduct.pdf

GHM was also allowed to make a third-party submission in 32 pushback applications against Greece. Moreover, they made submissions to the UN CRC and as Humanist Union of Greece to the UN HRC:

- There is a video (<https://racistcrimeswatch.wordpress.com/2022/03/23/1-1320/>) which reviewed Greece, and several submissions to the CoE Committee of Ministers on the execution of ECtHR judgments on minority associations and religious freedom.

Last but not least: on 1 December 2022 the ECtHR will publish its judgment on the application Barmaxizoglou and Others v. Greece, which 324 LGBTI+ people applied against what was then a civil partnership only for different sex couples. This was the second such application; after GHM won the first one and then made this application, the law changed. So we do not know how the ECtHR will rule in this case. More information can be found here:

- <https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng-press?i=003-7499967-10291249>
- <https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-205002>

This is today's ECtHR judgment in the application of 162 same sex couples against Greece because at the time the civil partnership law excluded them: the Court found a violation of Artiles 14 read with 8, as in the previous Vallianatos et al judgment (Vallianatos was our application as well). GHM claims that it is this mass application which they made public

that pushed the government to change the law and extend the civil partnership to same sex couples. More information can be found here:

- <https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-221634>.

Moreover, Greek Helsinki Monitor has now published some web pages (mostly in Greek but Google translations are helpful) listing their 2022 activities.

A list of criminal files was launched after GHM complaints for racist speech and racist violence; of related convictions in trials following GHM complaints for racist speech or racist violence; and of appeals against related acquittals in trials after related GHM complaints for racist speech or racist violence, after GHM asked the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court to see that such appeals are filed. More information can be found here:

- <https://racistcrimeswatch.wordpress.com/2022/11/29/1-1394/>

GHM communications to CoE Committee of Ministers on (non-)execution of ECtHR judgments on minority associations and exemption from religious education and related articles:

- <https://greekhelsinki.wordpress.com/2022/11/29/1-617/>

26 announcements to the authorities of arrivals of 268 asylum seekers from 18 countries on islands or in the land border with Turkey (a procedure that prevents Greek authorities from claiming that they were never in Greece hence they could more easily push them back - in almost all cases these actions helped prevent the pushbacks while the Ombudsman sent formal inquiries about the fate of these persons):

- <https://racistcrimeswatch.wordpress.com/2022/11/30/1-1395/>

A list of referral to three trials and of one case of pressing of criminal charges against anonymous blogger for defamation of Panayote Dimitras:

- <https://racistcrimeswatch.wordpress.com/2022/11/29/2-354/>

The Global Project Against Hate and Extremism

Documenting global hate and extremism: As part of our work to educate political leaders and public figures, advocacy organizations, tech companies, media, and the general public about the growing threat to flourishing, inclusive democracies, and who the specific actors are, we documented and published reports on far-right hate and extremism movements in Ireland and Australia. While the reports go beyond the groups' online presence, because many of them meet or have grown online, they include an online component as applicable. These reports are [part of a series of country extremism reports](#), and we will be releasing more countries in the upcoming months.

Deplatforming conversion therapy: We [published two reports](#) showing the extent to which anti-LGBTQ+ conversion therapy disinformation is available online. We also profiled 25 conversion therapy providers around the world, many of which have a sophisticated and extensive online presence, driving individuals to websites that

condemn being LGBTQ+ and where “therapy” is offered. [Our reports led to a number of tech companies taking action to rid their platforms of some of the organizations that push this harmful practice.](#)

Growing the international movement: We launched the [Global Alliance Against Digital Hate and Extremism](#), which has a network of more than 70 organizations from all across the globe. This alliance mobilizes collective action for a safe, fair, and just online experience for humans everywhere.

Calling out politicians spreading Great Replacement conspiracy theory: Far-right politicians around the world spread this racist content, often online. [We documented which politicians are spreading this harmful lie, spread hate, and ultimately undermine democracy.](#)

Holding tech accountable: We constantly engaged in advocacy directed to tech companies to clean up their platforms. A few examples include:

- Facebook: We called out Facebook’s “Human Rights” report as [little more than PR](#); we explained why [letting Donald Trump](#) back on Facebook would be harmful.
- YouTube: [We continued our advocacy](#) to get YouTube to take down content that spreads the racist “Great Replacement” conspiracy theory. After a GPAHE publication in 2021, many platforms did the right thing and took down this harmful material, but a review in 2022 shows that YouTube remains rife with this racist content. We also asked YouTube to cut ties with Russian-Owned Media, something that the company ultimately did after pressure from advocates, including GPAHE.
- Twitter: Before the takeover of Twitter by Musk, we wrote a column with Farhana Khera to raise the alarm bells about how hate speech would increase under Musk’s leadership. Since Musk took over, we sent him a letter with the Global Alliance Against Digital Hate and Extremism, asking that he invest. Most recently, numerous members of the Global Alliance Against Digital Hate and Extremism (of which we are on the steering committee) [sent a letter to Elon Musk](#) to demand that under his leadership, Twitter invests appropriate global resources to stop the spread of disinformation, hate speech, incitement to violence, and extremist propaganda on the platform.
- GPAHE is part of Change the Term’s [Fix the Feed](#) campaign which lays out demands to tech companies to stop the algorithms from promoting hateful content, to staff up to protect democracies in all languages, and to be more transparent in their practices.

Human Rights House Zagreb

Human Rights House Zagreb was established in 2008 with a goal to contribute to building a democratic, pluralistic and inclusive society based on the values of human rights, social justice and solidarity. Today, the House in Zagreb is renowned as the centre of expertise

on human rights in Croatia. The House works on research, monitoring, advocacy and education within three programs: democracy and human rights; justice and human rights; and socio-economic rights. With its member Centre for Peace Studies, HRHZ is an active contributor in the INACH network and a proud member.

In the spring of 2022, HRHZ published the annual report [“Human rights in Croatia: Overview of 2021”](#), outlining the most important problems, challenges and open questions that affected the protection and promotion of human rights in Croatia in 2021. For our joint work as a part of INACH network, significant are chapters on Media freedoms that speak of the novelties regarding the new Electronic Media Act, overview on the insufficient (self)regulatory mechanisms attacks on journalists and SLAPPs (pages 23-26) and chapters on vulnerable groups (starting from page 73) where the specific needs in policy, legislation and other forms of protection are elaborated.

A short article on the report overview is available [here](#). The annual report was presented at the [Annual Human Rights Conference](#) in April whose second panel “How to combat fake news and misinformation?” was of great significance as it brought together representatives of the media regulator (Agency for Electronic Media), academy representatives and civil society.

As an important material for preparation of our annual report, we stress out our participation in the preparation of the [2022 Rule of Law Report](#) through targeted stakeholder consultation by the European Commission, especially the chapter “Media Freedom and Pluralism” starting at page 7 of the document.

In March 2022, we outsourced the drafting process for the [publication of the curriculum](#) for lawyers and other legal professionals and practitioners on freedom of expression and freedom of the media to recognized and leading Croatian lawyers resulting in the [handbook](#) that was further tested at the [educational workshops](#) held in the same period.

In April 2022, a coalition of seven CSOs collected [data](#) on hatred- and prejudices-motivated (physical) violence for the hate crime data base run by the OSCE-ODIHR that we contribute to since 2015 (section unofficial data – incidents reported by other sources). Although hate crimes represent physical violence, many of the reported cases by our coalition refer to threats (14 out of 44 incidents). The grounds for this threats are: racism and xenophobia (8), one anti-Roma, one anti-Semitic and one gender-based threat, and anti-LGBT (4).

In addition, our online reporting tool for hatred and violence Enough with the Hatred - [www.dostajemrznje.org](#) that we run since 2016 receives yearly around 150 reports, but over 60% of them in our opinion is not hate speech; most common is online speech that violates Community standards on social media, primarily Facebook.

We participated in the 2022 [monitoring exercise](#) on the Code of conduct on countering illegal hate speech online and at the annual meeting with the online platforms in Dublin in May. In our opinion, the results are at least dubious from the perspective of capturing prevalence of online hate speech as they do not reflect the real spots of hatred - during this 6 week review we can capture for instance, only one event that will trigger hatred

towards a particular vulnerable group and say this is our prevalence, which is totally false. However, participation in monitoring exercises and the subgroup on Countering hate speech online (part of The High Level Group on combating hate speech and hate crime) gives us the opportunity to engage in direct discussion with the platforms on ways of enhancing their policies, which is in our opinion valuable for the society as a whole despite our dissatisfaction with the speed and relevance of the replies by the companies.

In June 2022, we organized two seminars for youth entitled [“Youth against hate speech”](#) in both Zagreb and the city of Rijeka. The aim of the training was to raise awareness of the impact of hate speech on democratic participation and European values. In a one-day workshop, participants were intended to learn about what hate speech is and what impact it has on society, as well as to empower them with the tools for conducting discussions among their colleagues.

We participated in the Radicalisation Awareness Network - RAN regional small-scale expert workshop in Podgorica, Montenegro in November 2022 [“Confronting Hate Speech in the Western Balkans”](#). Later in December 2022, we participated in the input to consolidated overview paper on mapping of primary prevention approaches in Central and Eastern EU MSs, covering also Croatia (P/CVE activities in CEE).

As a part of the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights multidisciplinary research network [FRANET](#), in 2022 we conducted several research in relation to the hatred- and prejudices-motivated verbal or physical violence:

- Anti-racism in policing in the EU - challenges and promising practices, done by Centre for Peace Studies, to be published in 2023 by FRA
- Anti-Muslim hatred database update for 2022, done by Centre for Peace Studies, to be published in 2023 by FRA.

In addition, by the end of 2022, we expect that our colleagues' Centre for Peace Studies will publish the report “Racism and related discriminatory practices in Croatia between 2016 and 2021” commissioned by the European Network against Racism [ENAR](#).

In 2023, we are looking forward to jointly implement our SafeNet project

Jugendschutz.net

In 2022, jugendschutz.net published 4 reports and organised 3 workshops, 1 conference and a new online format on political extremism online.

Right-wing extremist interpretations of history, influencers and conspiracy theories as well as queer-hostile online propaganda are the topics of this year's jugendschutz.net reports in the Department of Political Extremism.

References to history, whether the ancient Germanic tribes, the Crusades or historical National Socialism, are fixed components of right-wing extremist ideology and propaganda. These points of reference are often reinterpreted, charged with racist and

anti-democratic theses and used to answer current questions. Children and young people can come into contact with this online in many ways and be affected in their historical positioning and identity development.

The content of social media influencers is an integral part of the media consumption of many young people. Jugendschutz.net reports on influencers who not only produce gaming, make-up or fitness videos, but also propagate conspiracy theory content. The combination of life-style content and ideologically influenced, partly anti-democratic content makes the latter seem more harmless and offers more points of contact for young people to come into contact with conspiracy theories.

Queer hostility is widespread on social media. Hostile attitudes towards people of the LGBTIQ+-community range from subliminal slurs to open threats of violence. Both Islamist and right-wing extremist actors are massively hostile to queer people in their propaganda. Young users are at high risk of being confronted with anti-queer attitudes on the internet and being attacked or manipulated as a result.

jugendschutz.net publishes its biennial report "Islamism on the Net" in December. It deals with current trends and developments of Islamist actors. The forms of address used by Islamists are characterised by pseudo-intellectual argumentation and tie in with justified criticism of racism by Western states in order to create a surface for young Muslims to identify with. Their appearance is partly based on that of authentic and successful influencers. This makes it difficult for younger people in particular to recognise the extremist worldview and the intentions behind advice and opinion pieces as well as (fake) news.

Two workshops in presence have also been offered. In the first half of the year, the workshop on right-wing extremist rap was offered. It explained the increasing popularity of so-called "national rap", the development of this music genre and its significance for right-wing extremist youth cultures.

The second workshop, "Young, Hip, Islamist", examined how well-produced videos with supposed campaigns against discrimination place subtle problematic messages for young users. This reaches up to 10,000 people on popular platforms such as TikTok and Instagram.

The online workshop "Hate Speech - What to do?" was held again this year. The contents have been expanded by the partner organisation of the Alliance against Digital Hate, in which jugendschutz.net has been represented since December 2021. The workshops were aimed at educational professionals and all those who professionally deal with media consumption on the internet by children and young people.

The annual conference in 2022 focused on artificial intelligence and its significance as well as possibilities for dealing with hate online. Technical aspects were addressed, such as the possible use of AI to detect hate speech, as well as ethical, moral and legal issues such as "overblocking" and discriminatory algorithms.

jugendschutz.net also launched a new online format: In jugendschutz.net Insights, we present current research and phenomena in the field of political extremism in 30 to 50-minute calls and offer the expert audience the opportunity for exchange and discussion. The events are extremely popular because of their brevity and the fact that they take place shortly before closing time.

LOVE-Storm

This year was marked by multiple crises that brought new phenomena and dimensions of fake news, hatred and violence into German online media. For LOVE-Storm, fighting for an internet without hate appears more urgent than ever before.

We therefore developed a variety of strategies and methods to strengthen and increase media literacy and to get more people engaged to create a safer and more respectful online environment.

In March, we published our [training manual](#) for those who want clear and practical strategies to conquer online hate and violence. The book combines proven practical strategies and relevant background knowledge with exercises and teaching materials to design systemic protection concepts for schools and social media teams.

For the [LEB Niedersachsen](#) (short for rural adult education in Lower Saxony) we produced a series of 20 short video clips that make the complexity of online hate and violence more accessible and comprehensible for a broader viewership. The series is part of a free online learning programme for adults implemented by the LEB Niedersachsen.

Throughout the year, we continued our work on our Erasmus Plus project. With a new multilingual website, our European partners have the opportunity to use the LOVE-Storm online training platform for their educational work on how to combat online hate. Our new [German website](#) was launched in mid-November.

In order to extend our knowledge of the dynamics and peculiarities of online hate, we joined the [Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft \(BAG\) "Gegen Hass im Netz"](#). This National Association against cyber hate was founded this year and aims to intensify the exchange between research, educators and the civil society.

This year also saw a major shift in our work towards creating safer online communities. With our project "Empower Communities", we work together with social media teams and content managers from non-profit organisations. Supported by the [Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung](#) (Federal Agency for Civic Education), we analysed the specific needs and challenges for those working in social media. And together, we are now developing strategies to tackle online hate on their social media channels and to build safer online spaces.

Multi Kulti Collective

In 2022, Multi Kulti Collective concluded the **Active European Citizens against Hate Speech** project financed by the EU. In its framework:

- 4 youth anti-hate speech workshops were held in Sofia, Veliko Tarnovo as well as online
- 1 seminar for media professionals was held in Sofia focused on covering migration and prevention of hate speech (co-organized by IOM, UNHCR and the Association of European Journalists – Bulgaria)
- 1 national report [Hate Speech and Euroscepticism in Bulgaria](#) was published
- 1 EU comparative report [Hate, Euroscepticism, Citizenship: The Youth Connection](#) was published where Bulgaria also contributed
- 1 international conference Tackling the Impact of Hate Speech on Our Lives and Society: A Comprehensive Approach Towards Prevention of Hate Involving Policy Makers and Young People was co-organized in Cluj, Romania

Detailed information for all project activities can be found [here](#).

The national-wide communication campaign **Migrants got Talent** financed by the Active Citizens Fund Bulgaria continued in 2022. It aims at promoting inclusion and countering hate speech by developing alternative narratives of migration. In particular, it highlights the positive contribution migrants and refugees make in society in the field of sport, art, culture, business, social causes, science, etc. About 100 interviews and reportages in leading national and local media have been organized in the last year.

A student-led online anti-hate speech campaign was realized online in the framework of the **Students support the social inclusion of refugees in Sofia** project financed by Sofia Municipality. The students were supported by a communication expert from Multi Kulti Collective.

Detailed information for all project activities can be found [here](#).

In 2022, Multi Kulti Collective continued to support the **European Observatory of Online Hate** project financed by the EU by:

- Taking part in the international expert group
- Contributing to building the lexicon in Bulgarian language of hate speech for the online tool

Detailed information for all project activities can be found [here](#).

NEVER AGAIN Association

In 2022, the 'NEVER AGAIN' Association was involved in various different projects in the field of monitoring hate speech, hate crimes, xenophobic and racist incidents.

We took part in Monitoring Exercise under the auspices of the European Commission. During the project we reported 50 hateful social media posts, videos, comments and

images to the biggest online platforms – Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. Among the reported posts were those spreading antisemitic, xenophobic and homophobic messages, promoting conspiracy theories, containing racist imagery.

Throughout the year we also closely monitored the media (including social platforms) for hate speech and conspiracy theories. We found out that the YouTube channel wRealu24 is one of the most prominent spreaders of hateful messages on the Polish Internet. Their videos frequently contain antisemitic, homophobic, xenophobic, and racist hate speech, COVID- and vaccine-related conspiracy theories, and anti-Ukrainian propaganda. The 'NEVER AGAIN' Association informed YouTube's safety team about the content of this channel via Trusted Flagger reports. Many videos from wRealu24 were mentioned in our ongoing monitoring effort 'The Brown Book'. The channel was removed from YouTube following a report from 'NEVER AGAIN' detailing hate speech and disinformation shared on wRealu24. The report was widely commented by the media such as Poland's largest daily newspaper 'Gazeta Wyborcza'.

We continued our work together with INACH partners within OpCode (Open Code for Hate-Free Communication) project. The project aimed at countering online hate speech using a multidimensional approach consisting of monitoring, analysis, taking action, developing free and open software solutions for moderating user generated content, and by engaging in advocacy and network consolidation.

'NEVER AGAIN' also continued the work within the 'Get The Trolls Out!' project, together with various European partners, in an effort to counter hate speech online, find and debunk dangerous narratives in the media, help young people spot and respond to online trolls.

In April, an online event was held within the Global Alliance Against Digital Hate and Extremism – a movement co-founded by 'NEVER AGAIN' – entitled 'The Urgent Need for Action Against Online Harms: Global Stories From Frontline Activists'. The meeting concentrated around the topic of social media companies being complicit in spreading hateful messages because of their unwillingness to act properly and remove the hate from their platforms.

In reaction to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, 'NEVER AGAIN' published a report 'Let's Maintain Solidarity with Refugees'. In the document authors gathered various instances of discrimination and violence towards the refugees, anti-Ukrainian narratives appearing in the media and cases of justification of the Russian invasion that took place after the events of February 2022.

We are constantly monitoring social media and traditional media for racist and hateful content, trying to react swiftly to ever-changing social and political situation.

ZARA

New Projects:

- LEAD Online (Learn, Engage, Act: Digital Tools to Prevent and Counter Hate Speech Online)
ZARA is part of a new project called LEAD-Online in cooperation with partners from Italy (Forma.Azione SRL), Romania (Asociatia Divers), Cyprus (Futue Needs), Greece (Hellenic Open University), Bulgaria (Assotsiatsia Za Razvitie Na Sofia) and Croatia (Udruge Centar Za Mir, Nenasilje I Ljudska Prava - Osijek) on Countering Hate Speech Online (HSO). The project aims to train young people, educators, journalists, social media activists and civil society on recognizing hateful discourses based on a rights-based approach, providing them with digital tools to classify, counter and denounce HSO as well as opening up spaces for discussion of HSO and become conscious of their own behaviour. The main final goal is to produce an online-tool/online-game in which participants learn about HSO and try out strategies to countering hate speech online.
- web@angels
Together with ZARA Training and DER STANDARD, ZARA conducted a project aimed at raising awareness on and prevent Hate Speech Online. In the beginning, Web@ngels participated in trainings for Counter Speech against HSO and to develop strategies together with our trainers. In the second part of the project, they implemented their strategies in the discussion forum of DerStandard newspaper. This was accompanied by monitoring, which will provide new insights and data.

New publications:

- ZARA published the fifth report of #AgainstOnlineHate. It makes clear how much hateful statements online are becoming the norm. With enormous consequences for those affected. Since the founding of the #AgainstOnlineHate counselling centre in September 2017, a total of 9,690 reports have been received by ZARA - Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit. In the 5th counselling year (Sept. 2021 - Aug. 2022), a total of 1,851 reports were documented. As in previous years, haters and trolls frequently use racist diction to incite hatred. The majority of the online content reported to ZARA (58.3%) reproduces and spreads racist ideologies - for example, hatred based on ethnic, national, or religious attributions.
<https://assets.zara.or.at/media/ghinbericht/5.GegenHassimNetz-Bericht.pdf>
- ZARA also published their 22nd yearly racism report 2021 earlier this year, which made clear that 1117 (56%) out of 1977 reported cases of racism took place online. Further than that, we shed the light on institutional and structural racism, give examples on anti-racist Training, give space to victims' experiences and provide information about legal rights.
https://assets.zara.or.at/media/rassismusreport/ZARA_Rassismus_Report_2021_engl.pdf