REPORT 2010

INACH

BRINGING THE ONLINE IN LINE WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

Table of Contents

1   Letter from the chairman: Philippe A. Schmidt

The influence of the Internet increases every year. In 2010, this unrelenting movement continues to accelerate and the border between the "virtual world" and the "real world" appears to have blurred today. The merger of the virtual and real worlds creates a wonderful medium for education, research and entertainment. The power of this huge virtual universe, where everything is possible, is extraordinary. This can sometimes be forgotten when we are looking at the dark side of the Internet.

And the dark side of Internet which is developing exponentially is the web 2.0. Indeed, the web 2.0 offers digital haters more and varied ways to express hate speech and empowers them by providing the tools to reach their audience, while previously, they had to "wait" for the users to visit their websites. The penetration of "real hate speech" into the virtual world is obviously disturbing. However, the current penetration of "virtual hate speech" into real life is equally frightening. The link between virtual and real world is now a "two-way freeway". The increase in the number of invitations for xenophobic gatherings multiplying on social networks, focusing on youth, is one of the main examples of deviant uses of the Internet.

No NGO can have sufficient expertise and means to stop that new propagation of hate on the Internet just as in real life. And, unfortunately, for now, we do not have much help from the Internet industry, even if some companies have tried to do at least something.

Obviously, INACH has a role to play by promoting effective partnerships based on a dynamic interaction between NGOs from many legal systems, but also between NGOs, the States and the actors of the Internet industry. The mission of INACH is not only to unite and empower organizations fighting cyber hate, but also to create

awareness and promote a change in behavior and to strengthen the rights of all Internet users to be safe in the virtual world and in real life.

In 2010, working with its 18 members, INACH has emphasized finding new solutions in order to halt the flow of racist propaganda via web 2.0 by responding with an antiracist struggle 2.0. Each member organization was active in its own country, responded to many complaints and the network members exchanged information regularly during that period, especially during the members' meeting in Brussels and the annual workshop organized by INACH in Mainz.

In addition, in 2010, Members of the INACH board made keynote speeches and participated at many International events. INACH also made it possible for people from different nationalities, cultures and professions who share the same goal to meet and to learn to work together on this highly sensitive subject. In that regard, INACH partnered with the Federal Ministry of Justice of Germany for a conference on Instruments and Strategies for Cross Border Cooperation, took part in a Cyber Hate Strategy Session organized by the Stanford Law School and the Anti-Defamation League in Palo Alto (California) and organized a meeting with the OSCE/ODIHR in Amsterdam.

Because one of the most important concerns regarding the dark side of the Internet today is the risk to young people of being connected to all kind of social networks and communication media that web 2.0 offers, INACH decided to organize its 2010 annual conference on the fundamental topic of "*Modern Times, New Networking: Youth, Hate and Web 2.0*" and hence to create opportunities for exchange on the specific problem of web 2.0, on the role of the Internet industry and States and on the strategies that can be developed for countering discrimination on social networking sites.

Young people are especially vulnerable to this new method of communication because, as they grow up with this technology, they are, often, more comfortable and feel more secure in this "virtual world" than in the "real world". After all, no one can be physically hurt, followed, identified or be in an argument if he chooses not to. We are supposed to be able to disconnect when we want to.

But, as we all know, the Internet is not a safe place and youth are in danger as much as in real life. Concretely, racist and anti-Semitic comments on forums or blogs have become the most frequent channel for hate speech online, and they are also the most popular channel of communication for youth.

Protecting youth is obviously an important aspect of INACH's major challenge if we are to bring online communications in line with human rights.

Philippe A. Schmidt,
Chairman of INACH

4

2 INACH – Bringing the Online in Line with Human Rights

The ongoing trends and rapid development of the World Wide Web since the 1990's continue to challenge both Internet Industry and NGOs. Especially the possibilities and accomplishments of the Web 2.0 involve a huge demand for new strategies in the fight for universal Human Rights.

Today, more and more people are using the Web for information, communication and entertainment. At the same time Internet users are abusing the Web to spread discriminatory rhetoric and to incite to hatred. Unfortunately the Internet currently is the number one dissemination tool for hate speech and creating fear.

2010 was a year with ups and downs for the International Network Against Cyber Hate: The financial situation has become increasingly tense and the network is struggling hard to keep the structural work up and going. INACH's work and successes however keep carrying the network, and the cooperation and international exchange give more strength to INACH for the network's daily focus on implementing respect, tolerance and responsibility in the online world. INACH is an important international partner and often serves as a positive example for networks in the field of human rights on the net. Unfortunately, this is not yet resulting in sufficient financial support.

3 INACH's Profile, Vision and Mission

The International Network Against Cyber Hate unites organizations around the world. Incorporating different cultural backgrounds and speaking many languages, INACH has a diverse perspective, allowing the network to counter and address all forms of online discrimination.

INACH's vision is to achieve the implementation of Human Rights on the Internet.

INACH's mission is to unite and empower organizations to promote respect, responsibility and citizenship on the Internet through countering cyber hate and raising awareness about online discrimination. INACH reinforces Human Rights and mutual respect for the rights and reputations of all Internet users.

4   Cooperation, Monitoring & Education

Founded in 2002, INACH nowadays has 18 member organizations. By combining expertise in a single-purpose network, INACH has reached a high level of understanding cyber hate. INACH ensures quality work on different levels: handling complaints about online discrimination, providing information and raising awareness, educating youngsters and teachers.

International Conferences and Meetings

INACH is uniquely standing its ground *against* cyber hate and *for* human rights on the Internet. Participating in international meetings and conferences is crucial to create awareness for what INACH strives for: inserting specific standards into international law and regulations, enhance social responsibility of the Internet Industry and the founding and support of complaints bureaus in every country.

INACH board members participated in a Cyber Hate Strategy Session on March 12th, 2010 in Palo Alto, California, organized by the Stanford Law School and the Anti-Defamation League. During this meeting, representatives of the Internet Industry and of Civil Society debated ways in which to counter online hate.

Board members also joined the first OSCE follow-up meetings of the 2004 OSCE Conference on the relationship between online

incitement and hate crime in Real life. The first of these follow-ups took place in Warsaw on March 19th 2010 and was titled "Expert Meeting on Incitement to Hatred vs. Freedom of Expression: Challenges of combating hate crimes motivated by hate on the Internet". The second meeting was organised by OSCE/ODIHR together with the INACH secretariat and took place in the offices of INACH secretariat and Magenta Foundation in Amsterdam. The meeting was titled "The Role of Internet Industry in addressing Hate on the Internet".

Both meetings generated recommendations that were brought forward at the OSCE High Level Summit in Astana, Kazakhstan (June 2010), in which INACH participated and made recommendations.

With members and board members INACH also participated in the OSCE Review Conference in Warsaw and held a side-event together with the Dutch Delegation and UK delegation: Sensitizing delegates to Cyber Hate and asking for attention to the many OSCE commitments and recommendations on Cyber Hate not acted upon since 2004 were the main goals of the event. INACH also held a speech at Internet Gouvernance Forum during a common workshop of both OSCE and EU for "Balancing the Regulation of Hate Speech and Freedom of Expression".

Philippe Schmidt, Chairman of INACH, made keynote speeches on "Hate Versus Democracy on the Internet" on March 26th 2010 at Fordham University in New York

Furthermore, Suzette Bronkhorst, Secretary-general of INACH, held keynote speeches at several international events in 2010, i.e.:

the FRONTLINE DEBATE: Cyber Hate vs. Freedom of Speech, on July 6th 2010 in Bratislava, organised by the Open Society Foundation, The "Expert Conference on Civic Education: Right Wing Ex-

tremism in Europe" on April 28th & 29th 2010 in Bensberg, Germany, organised by the Bundeszentrale fur Politische Bildung (bpb – Federal Agency for Political Education) or the conference on Democracy and Legitimacy, organised by the Central European University in Budapest, on July 22nd & 23rd 2010 (together with INACH board member Ronald Eissens)

In October the German federal ministry of justice hosted the seminar "Powerless in the Face of Hate on the Internet? Instruments and Strategies for Cross-Border Cooperation". For the first time, public prosecutors, judges and police officers from Germany, the Netherlands, UK, Hungary and participants from European Commission and industry came together during a week-long seminar to discuss problems of international criminal prosecution and the possibilities of ccoperation between law enforcement, NGOs and industry. INACH presented its successful work in the field of cyber hate and showed examples of how to get providers to remove hate content from their servers. All participants agreed on the need for regular events like this seminar.

Recurrent INACH Events

Recurrent events are a central part of INACH's networking and internal communication. During the annual conference, members, law enforcement, internet industry and public come together for lectures and debate, focusing on special topics related to hate and the implementation of Human Rights on the Internet.

At the 2009 **annual INACH Conference** in Amsterdam, hosted by Magenta Foundation, more than 60 experts from around the world discussed "Freedom of Speech versus Hate Speech". Different panels highlighted for example the Role of governments regarding Hate Speech and Freedom of Speech vs. Blasphemy and Religious Defamation. Another issue was how to combat cyber hate effectively despite different legal systems. It turned out that even in countries like the USA, where free speech knows few restrictions,

host providers or platform operators delete hate content on a voluntary basis.

Every year INACH hosts a **member's meeting**, giving the partners the possibility to improve strategies and strengthen network activities. In 2010 the members came together in Brussels and focused on three main goals: Communication, Fundraising and Expansion. Intensifying and coordinating concentrated actions on Web2.0-platforms like facebook or YouTube were another topic on the agenda. Once again the network showed its efficiency: Network partners can profit from contacts and co-operation which other partners have established in their country.

Additionally to the member's meeting, INACH organizes an **annual workshop** that specifically aids new members to improve their daily work regarding technical and methodical aspects. This meeting is traditionally held in Mainz. In 2010 for the first time, a practical online-training followed the workshop. For four weeks, an online training-space was created, where members exchanged information and counter-strategies on a specific case. Every step was directly documented and visible to the participants. Through different starting points and experience, every possibility was utilized to get hateful web content removed from international servers.

The recurrent events have shown individual members new ways of dealing with cyber hate, striving for a medium free of hate and full of respect and responsibility. New projects, partnerships and output emerge from these meetings, helping to reinforce the Human Rights of Internet users on a daily basis.

INACH's Work in 2010

During the past year INACH members continued their various strategies to reinforce Human Rights on the Internet. The combined networking strength lead to achievements in different areas:

monitoring hate and discrimination on the Internet, successful counter measures, cooperation with Internet providers as well as educating users and promoting respect and responsibility.

Monitoring: High numbers of complaints about Web 2.0

INACH members have been monitoring cyber hate since the networks' foundation. Again in 2010, INACH registered more than 15.000 instances of hate and discrimination online. Especially the continuously increasing Web 2.0 activities resulted in a higher number of such content in social communities, video platforms and other Web 2.0 services.

Besides this trend towards Web 2.0 activities, especially the availability of user-friendly music software and videogame authoring tools was noted. Combined with the power of social networks, produced music and video is shared and distributed in a much faster and attractive way than some years ago, making the dissemination of hate, terror and recruitment for extremism very easy. Compared to discrimination on other grounds, antisemitic expressions are still at a high level. Websites with Holocaust denying content are a common problem that each member deals with on basis of its national legal situation. INACH strives towards more responsibility concerning this issue from the ISPs – especially social networking providers like facebook have to take more action and ban such content form their sites.

Counter measures: Implementing Human Rights online

Since its start INACH has been working on trans-national solutions to reinforce the Human Rights of Internet users. Discriminatory, racist or otherwise hateful actions are unacceptable offline – this certainly also applies for the Internet. INACH stands for an equal implementation of respect and responsibility online.

10

When Internet content violates Human Rights of individuals or specific groups, providers are asked to take action. Even without specific laws providers are in some cases willing to remove racist and discriminatory content on basis of their own Terms of Service. Within the last year INACH members succeeded in having thousands of hate sites or expressions removed from their servers.

Education: Raising Awareness and Promoting Citizenship

Fostering media literacy and critical thinking is the most important instrument to tackle hate mongers and the spread of discriminatory content on the Internet. Social networking sites and other platforms are what users make of it, so INACH demands a culture of shared responsibility. Using the Internet with respect to the rights and reputations of others is the key to this issue.

Most INACH members are active in the field of education. With their publications and concepts they sensitize users, educators, parents, police and other relevant groups about the phenomenon of cyber hate and ways to use the Net as tool to promote responsibility and citizenship. Media educational workshops, brochures, CDs, books and reports are available in different languages and offer concrete ideas and concepts for pedagogical settings.

INACH Daily – Examples of "bringing the online in line with Human Rights"

AUSTRIA – Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit (ZARA)

In autumn 2010 ZARA participates in a project conceived by the Department of Linguistics of the University of Vienna called "migration.macht.schule". Together with students of a Viennese high school, Linguists will take a look at how articles on migration and education are discussed by users in different online fora of Austrian newspapers. The method of "critical discourse analysis" will

be used to identify racist strategies of discourse and argumentation.

Belgium – Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism

"Mass mobilization - No swimming pool for Taliban in Gent. On Saturday afternoon a swimming pool in Gent is fully booked for Muslim women. Nobody else can enter the swimming pool and some women are swimming fully dressed."
An inhabitant of the city of Gent had sent this email to her friends. An investigation lead by the Center and the municipality of Gent showed that the story was false and by far exaggerated. This practice had never existed. After the first version had been sent, a new one appeared rapidly with pictures of Muslim women in Burkini and the message 'no swimming pool for Taliban'. The Flemish extreme right party (Vlaams Belang) broadcasted a press communiqué on the subject, and some members of the party protested in front of the swimming pool against this discriminatory practice. The example illustrates what impact a chain mail can have in a whole city.

CANADA – Canadian Anti-racism Education and Research Society (CAERS)

In 2010 the Society worked with community, labour and elected officials to stop the distribution of a small newspaper in B.C. responsible for printing racism. Craig Cobb (podblanc) was also closely monitored until he fled Canada for the United States. Several racist groups in Canada with international ties are also being monitored.

France – Ligue Internationale Contre Le Racisme Et L'Antisémitisme (LICRA)

LICRA is lobbying towards the French government for the creation of a taskforce in order to monitor more effectively the numerous reports of racism and identify the stakeholders present on the web. LICRA has filed criminal complaint for incitement to racism against some internet users: In 2010, LICRA is involved in five lawsuits relating to xenophobic content on the Internet. Additionally, LICRA is committed to give lawyers a special education on the legal problems related to Internet and racism. On this matter, lawyers, a representative of the police force against cybercrime and the president of the public "Forum of the Internet" where invited to a special conference in January.

Germany – jugendschutz.net

Burning mosques, killing jews with rifles, "Obama, the nigger pig" and "everybody knows: the Holocaust is a lie". These and other racist and hateful messages are part of a CD with famous lullabies -but altered lyrics-, called "Merkel's Bedtime Stories" (Merkels Gutenachtgeschichten). During this years' summer, this dehumanizing music album appeared on neo-Nazi blogs and social networking sites at first, but quickly found its way into communities and media sharing platforms. Prompt measures through jugendschutz.net successfully minimized online circulation: In over 90 % of the cases, the extremely racist propaganda was removed from the web.

Netherlands – Meldpunt Discriminatie Internet (MDI)

The MDI has finished research on website moderating in 2010 and has developed guidelines for website moderators. The MDI will organise a round table with the 10 websites which participated in the research to create a linking and learning effect. Additionally, the MDI will promote the training of moderators. This year, the MDI trained moderators of one of the major Dutch news papers

13

"De Volkskrant" for the first time. Another success was the prose-cution and conviction of a website owner, who refused to take down discriminatory material last year.

Russia – SOVA Center

A blog called "Redscumwatch" published photos and addresses of Russian scholars and public activists, among them Valery Tishkov, specialist in ethnology, social anthropology, and history, and anti-fascists Vlad Tupikin and Alexander Chernykh. The photo captions contained threats and calls to murder. The SOVA Center made requests to the US provider to close the blog. After our third at-tempt the blog was closed.

SERBIA – Regional Centre for Minorities

In august 2010 the RCM has sent short survey to Serbian Internet Providers on takedown procedures and anti-hate speech provisions in their Terms of Service as a basis for future cooperation. Answers from three major hosting providers were acquired: They all wel-comed the possibility of cooperating with a cyber hate hotline. The RCM plans to follow up on this action through info packages on recognizing cyber hate, particularly geared towards Internet Pro-viders.

Sweden – Diskrimineringsbyrån Uppsala (DU)

In April DU received project funding to do a pre-study on the work against hate speech and discrimination on the Internet in Sweden. The aim of the pre-study is to find good examples on combating hate crimes and to determine what kind of work needs to be done in the future. During 2010 DU has therefore mostly been meeting other organizations that work within this field and planning on how to continue this work.

14

DU has faced some problems regarding the work of removing hate speech on the Internet. The Swedish Data Personal Act states that private actors, such as DU, cannot handle sensitive information about individuals concerning crimes they may or may not have committed. Discussions are being held with the Swedish Data Inspection Board about what DU can and cannot do within this field.

UK – Community Security Trust (CST)

During the course of 2010, CST referred two cases to the police with the request that criminal content be investigated with a view to prosecution. The first concerns the Bangladesh website of an international Islamist group, which is managed in the UK. The second concerns the UK based website of a Kuwaiti Shiite organisation. Both sites contain violent antisemitic content. The police confirmed that in one case, there is sufficient evidence to warrant a report to the Crown Prosecution Service. At the time of this report, CST is awaiting the outcome of the police investigation in the other case.

5   INACH – Members' Profiles & Current Status

AUSTRIA – Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit (ZARA)

Website: www.zara.or.at
Contact: office@zara.or.at
Based: Vienna

Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus Arbeit (ZARA) is an Austrian antiracism NGO founded in 1999. ZARA's mission is to enhance civil courage and to help build a racism-free society in Austria. ZARA works on all forms of racism but receives no funding for addressing cyber hate, and has no resources to monitor the Internet on a regular basis. However, it handles received complaints and takes action against hate sites.

BELGIUM – Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism

Website: www.diversiteit.be
Contact: epost@cntr.be
Based: Brussels

As an autonomous federal public service the Centre is competent for the entire country. Its mission is to promote the equality of opportunities and to oppose any and all forms of distinction, exclusion, restriction or prefer-ence based on so-called race, skin color, heritage, background or national-ity; sexual orientation, marital status, birth, fortune, age, creed or philoso-phy of life, current and future state of health, disability or physical trait. The Centre was founded in 1993 and in 2006 the Cyber Hate project was launched in order to respond to the rise of racism and xenophobia on the Internet.

CANADA – Canadian Anti-racism Education and Research Society (CAERS)

Website: www.stopracism.ca
Contact: info@stopracism.ca

The Canadian Anti-racism Education and Research Society (CAERS) has more than twenty years experience monitoring and tracking hate groups and providing anti-racist education and research to schools and various government agencies. CAERS has been commissioned by Justice Canada and the Ministry of the Attorney General of the province of British Columbia to produce reports on racism and hate group activity and has received commendation and awards for its work from community groups and gov-ernments. CAERS maintains an online hate report from and website at www.stopracism.ca.

CZECH REPUBLIC – Czech Helsinki Committee (CHV)

Website: www.helcom.cz
Contact: sekr@helcom.cz
Based: Prague

The Czech Helsinki Committee is a Human Rights NGO. Its mission con-sists primarily of monitoring legislative activities concerning citizen rights, the state of Human Rights in the Czech Republic with special emphasis on selected areas, the situation of those groups of the population in whose

16

case protection of rights requires special attention, and of free legal counselling for citizens whose Human Rights were violated.

DENMARK – Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination (DACoRD)

Website: www.drcenter.dk
Contact: drc@drcenter.dk
Based: Copenhagen

DACoRD assists in cases of racial discrimination and gives advice, guidance and legal assistance to persons who are victims or have witnessed hate. This includes bringing cases to the police, courts and even to international bodies like the UN Committee on the Elimination of all forms of racist discrimination (CERD). DACoRD also monitors hate speech on the Internet.

FRANCE – Ligue Internationale Contre Le Racisme Et L'Antisémitisme (LICRA)

Website: www.licra.org
Contact: licra@licra.org
Based: Paris

LICRA was founded in 1927 and was initially created to combat the growing wave of antisemitism in Europe. From 1932 on, LICRA evolved and included the fight against racism. Today, due to the rise of the new information technology, part of its activities includes counteracting the propagation of racist and antisemitic ideas on the Internet.

GERMANY – jugendschutz.net

Website: www.jugendschutz.net
Contact: buero@jugendschutz.net
Based: Mainz

jugendschutz.net is the German federal organization for the protection of minors on the Internet, founded in 1997 by the German Youth Ministries. jugendschutz.net deals with all kinds of illegal and harmful content and since 2000 has been running a specific project combating right-wing extremism and hate on the Internet. The team continuously monitors, counteracts and realizes educational trainings and handouts for youngsters and adults.

LATVIA – Latvian Center for Human Rights (LCHR)

Website: www.humanrights.org.lv
Contact: office@humanrights.org.lv
Based: Riga

The LCHR was established in 1993 with a view to promoting Human Rights and tolerance in Latvia through monitoring, research, advocacy, legal as-sis-tance and training activities. Since its establishment LCHR's main focus has been on two broad areas: Human Rights in closed institutions and social integration, which includes all minority-related and tolerance issues. Since 2003 LCHR has broadened its focus to anti-discrimination (all prohib-ited grounds), anti-racism, hate crime issues as well as asylum related issues.

NETHERLANDS – Meldpunt Discriminatie Internet (MDI)

Website: www.meldpunt.nl
Contact: meldpunt@meldpunt.nl
Based: Amsterdam

The MDI handles complaints about discrimination based on descent, sexual preference, gender, skin colour, religion and age, and tries to get illegal content removed from the Internet. The MDI's attention focuses mainly on the Dutch part of the Internet. Educating youngsters, educators, web fo-rum moderators and authorities is another important part of the MDI's work.

POLAND – Never Again Association

Website: www.nigdywiecej.prh.pl
Contact: redakcja@nigdywiecej.org
Based: Warsaw

As a leading anti-racist organization in Poland, the Never Again Association aims at promoting Human Rights, multicultural understanding and the development of a democratic civil society in Poland. It is particularly con-cerned with the problem of education against racist and ethnic prejudices amongst youngsters.

ROMANIA – ActiveWatch - Media Monitoring Agency (AW-MMA)

Website: www.activewatch.ro, www.mma.ro
Contact: office@mma.ro, andreea@mma.ro
Based: Bucharest

ActiveWatch - Media Monitoring Agency (AW-MMA) is an NGO, which has been actively defending Human Rights from 1994 on. AW-MMA has four departments: Antidiscrimination, FreeEx (Freedom of Expression), Good Governance and Research and Media Education, each of those dealing with different beneficiaries and target groups, but all kept together by a greater goal: free communication for the public interest.

RUSSIA – SOVA Center

Website: www.sova-center.ru
Contact: mail@sova-center.ru
Based: Moscow

The SOVA Center for Information and Analysis, established in 2002, has been monitoring and researching such issues as ethnic and religious xeno-phobia, radical nationalists' activity, etc. Virtually every area of the SOVA Center's work involves the Internet, and cyber hate is an important part of our day-to-day monitoring efforts. Since the anti-extremist law enforce-ment is very controversial in Russia, SOVA has often to take action against some Web sites or about certain materials that seem to be most harmful and dangerous and can cause violence.

Owing to the support from Western foundations and – since 2009 – from a Russian one as well, SOVA's financial situation is rather stable. Unfortu-nately, we still have no special-purpose budget for cyber hate-related work.

SERBIA – Regional Centre for Minorities

Website: www.minoritycentre.org
Contact: info@minoritycentre.org
Based: Belgrade

The Regional Centre for Minorities (RCM) is a non-governmental, non-partisan, non-profit organization that operates throughout the Western Balkans. RCM was established in 2006 with the support of the Swedish Helsinki Committee for Human Rights. RCM strives to advance and protect

minority rights through combating all forms of discrimination, exclusion and marginalization, and through promoting full participation of minorities in all spheres of society.

SLOVAKIA – People Against Racism (PAR)

Website: www.rasizmus.sk
Contact: info@rasizmus.sk
Based: Bratislava

PAR started on a volunteer basis and has been working since 2003 as independent civic community. Its main goal is combating racism, neo-Nazism and all kinds of discrimination in society. Apart from constantly monitoring racism and its expressions in real life and on the Internet, PAR tries to reach its goals e.g. by means of cooperation with police and other civic bodies, through education, information campaigns or organizing public events. One important part of its work is providing legal counselling for victims of racist violence.

SPAIN – Movimiento contra la Intolerancia

Website: www.movimientocontralaintolerancia.com
Contact: info@movimientocontralaintolerancia.com
Based: In several Spanish cities

Movement Against Intolerance (MCI) is a plural, autonomous, open and participatory movement that works against intolerance, racism and violence. MCI aims at defending Human Rights and fundamental liberties, promoting the elimination of violence as a form of conflict resolution, social eradication of all forms of intolerance, the rejection of totalitarian ideologies and civic development of tolerance, solidarity and participatory democracy.

SWEDEN – Diskrimineringsbyrån Uppsala (DU)

Website: www.diskrimineringsbyran.se
Contact: info@diskrimineringsbyran.se
Based: Uppsala

DU is a Swedish anti-discrimination organization, established in 2005. Uppsala Föreningsråd, representing about 350 local NGOs, is the owner of DU. DU deals with all kinds of discrimination prohibited by Swedish law, e.g. on grounds of ethnicity, disability, gender, religion and sexual orientation. From January 2009 on, age-discrimination and gender- identity dis-

crimination are also included. DU offers free legal advice and assistance to individuals and information about discrimination. Its preventive actions against discrimination are directed to schools, unions, public bodies, NGOs and companies as well as the public at large.

UNITED KINGDOM – Community Security Trust (CST)

Website: www.thecst.org.uk
Contact: info@thecst.org.uk
Based: London

CST is the defence agency of the Jewish community in the UK. The work falls broadly into two areas: provision of security for community members and institutions, and provision of information for the community leadership on matters relating to the overall defence of the community.

CST was founded in 1994 as a charitable trust. The establishment was aided by the Home Secretary and the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Service, and CST works closely with the police and relevant departments of state. The organization is funded by the community.

CST is an associate member of INACH. We do not provide complaints bureau services. However we do research antisemitic content online and the use of the internet by extremist groups opposed to the community. As a consequence we refer sites which contain illegal content to the police and the Internet Watch Foundation.

USA – Anti Defamation League (ADL)

Website: www.adl.org
Contact: info@adl.org
Based: New York

The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) is the premier civil rights / human relations agency fighting antisemitism and all forms of bigotry in the USA. ADL defends democratic ideals and protects civil rights for all. ADL carries out its mission through a network of Regional and Satellite Offices in the United States, as well as abroad. ADL is the leading non-governmental organization providing training on hate and extremism for law enforcement. The organization has been carefully examining the emergence of cyber hate for nearly 25 years, releasing a first report on the subject in 1985.

Share our Vision!