**FORUM**: Human Rights Council

**QUESTION OF:** Addressing the rise of hate speech due to the increase in digital media usage

**MAIN SUBMITTED BY:** Republic of Hungary

**CO-SUBMITTED BY**: Czech Republic, Republic of the Philippines, United States of America, French Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Fully aware* that hate speech is derived from prejudice when a perpetrator targets a victim because of their appearance, ethnicity, religion, or social group/situation,

*Recognizes* that the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) plays a big role in solving this issue, specifically in terms of refugees of different ethnicities, and that it “is a United Nations program with the mandate to protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people, and assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country”,

*Underlines* the importance of preserving all human rights, including freedom of speech,

*Emphasizes* on the efforts being made by the Republic of Korea to combat hate speech against refugees in developed countries through higher acceptance rates of refugees,

*Stressing* the urgency of this issue, with the number of hate speech against refugees in developed countries rapidly increasing,

1. Recommends a creative and constructive program to be made through the help and promotion of the United Nations, the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), called the Minority Anti-Discrimination Program (RADP) that handles all political, economical (management), and educational aspects of hate speech against minorities, especially through digital methodologies, through means such as but not limited to:
	1. creating a political branch that focuses on the political aspects of digital hate speech such as communication through means such as but not limited to:
		1. building headquarters in both Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) and More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) with the permission of each of the countries in order to ensure that there is communication between the host country and the country where individuals of minority ethnicities originate from
		2. considering important factors such as where these headquarters should be placed and how they should be implemented through the help of the United Nations
		3. selecting and recruiting willing volunteers from NGOs or the UNHCR to represent and help with the communication going on at these headquarters,
		4. announcing the definition of hate speech to be offensive discourse targeting a group or an individual based on inherent characteristics that threatens social peace
	2. creating a digital educational branch that focuses on giving an option to member nations to add and/or change parts of their school curriculum to help educate students from a younger age, to understand the origins of online hate speech and its implications through methods such as but not limited to:
		1. reinforcing principles of freedom of speech in that students are reminded that they can maintain their right to it so long as it does not harm social peace
		2. the addition of factually based information that could inform the students of the daily routines that minorities targeted by hate speech have to face and go through
		3. creating informative sessions where students can understand their rights in the country where they are based, ensuring that future generations uphold hate speech laws
		4. adding stories or parts of diaries about minorities in the school curriculum so that the students can look through the minorities’ perspectives
		5. teaching students the degenerate nature of those who report false claims of hate speech against dignified citizens
		6. having guest speakers who have any relations with minorities come or call to talk to them about the daily lives of the minorities at least once a year,
		7. implementing online materials, which could better inform students about online hate speech
	3. creating an economic and management branch that focuses on the economic aspects of this hate speech such as who will be funding for (providing) the money required to build the headquarters mentioned in operative clause 1 sub-clause a, and the educational necessities such as textbooks as mentioned in operative clause 1 sub-clause b:
		1. starting fundraising events promoted by volunteers from the UNHCR and other NGOs that can help raise money
		2. spreading awareness through social media for more donations towards this issue;
2. Calls upon member nations to create the Global Cyberspace Speech Committee (GCSC) to help regulate and urge global cooperation amongst nations through ways such as, but not limited to:
	1. creating an annual online conference addressing global cooperation that consists of MEDCs, specifically including the G20 countries and Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) for the purpose of:
		1. discussing various cases of transnational hate comments
		2. discussing innovative, international solutions to hate speeches targeting certain demographic groups
		3. finding a unified or agreed-upon stance on the fine lines between freedom of speech and hate crimes
		4. recording specific hate speech or comments for other nations to take note of and prepare for in the future
	2. encouraging both MEDCs and LEDCs to provide national reports on ways on the current state of cyberspace for the purpose of:
		1. including accurate and detailed reports in annual meetings
		2. ensuring all potentially helpful information is appropriately shared and kept
	3. collaborating with NGOs and other relevant organizations to create a set of unified guidelines on borderless cyberspace in ways such as:
		1. incorporating relevant NGOs like the Anti-Phishing Working Group (APWG) and Spamhaus to provide information and perspectives on freedom of speech
		2. calling on both UN organizations and other governmental organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to find a conclusive stance
	4. developing national cyber safe-space or cyber punishment strategies in order to help identify online hate speeches and develop mitigation systems through the assistance of inter-governmental agencies such as The United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect (OSAPG);
3. Hopes for volunteers from the UNHCR and other NGOs to overlook the community and society through means such as but not limited to:
	1. encouraging the monitoring and reporting on hate speeches through ways such as but not limited to:
		1. having posters with numbers that the citizens can call to report these hate speeches
		2. investigating where the hate speeches happen the most often by installing covert microphones in those areas and using advanced digital surveillance to monitor victims
		3. installing a specific hate speech crime call center in each of these developed countries that citizens could contact having witnessed a hate speeches
	2. reaching out to community groups through ways such as but not limited to:
		1. investigating on the concerns and thoughts of the citizens through interviews and visits to certain randomly selected areas/regions
		2. looking through social media in order to know what the individuals believe and think
	3. encouraging international cooperation among the communities and different societies on hate speeches through means such as but not limited to:
		1. promoting diversity and the idea of acceptance of different people,
		2. emphasizing on the idea of peace that could be created through this form of international cooperation;
4. Underlines the necessity of creating detention centers to punish extreme cases of hate speech that lead to violent hate crimes, which endanger the national essence of a member states, through means such as but not limited to:
	1. Addressing the case to the UN International Criminal Court to yield the maximum, harsh punishments to those accused and found guilty, in ways such as but not limited to:
		1. capital punishments in especially extreme cases
		2. life sentence in detention centers described by sub-clause b
		3. Especially mentally deranged individuals being sent to mental asylums in the country where their crimes took place, allowing for psychological healing and evaluation
	2. creating a man-made landmass in international waters, not governed by a single nation, similar in nature to Jerusalem’s status as *corpus separatum*, which will conduct operations through means such as but not limited to:
		1. allowing all UN member nations whose citizens have been affected by an individual’s extreme hate speech to punish this individual by any means they see fit while adhering to the Geneva Conventions
		2. assigning jurisdiction to the nations whose citizens are affected by hate speech, thus displaying the necessity of using international waters;
5. Somewhat supports the encouragement of speaking out against official intolerance and bigotry and undertaking parliamentary, interagency, or other special inquiries into the problem of hate (unless against social security) through means such as but not limited to:
	1. enforcing and strengthening anti-discrimination bodies through the help of the UNHCR and other NGOs with the caveat that state activities are not hindered
	2. cooperating with the UNHCR and other NGOs in order to provide sufficient necessary instructions and resources to law enforcement bodies
	3. recommending that UN bodies create official occasions to inspect the well-being of minority communities:
		1. develop special victimization surveys for minorities and those falsely accused
		2. encouraging minority activists and those who may be falsely accused to submit reports on the status quo of treatment towards them to UN bodies
		3. recommending that UN bodies carefully read such reports and act appropriately regarding the issues
	4. strongly requesting nations’ governments to assure their citizens of the guaranteed protection from the governments in any cases of freedom of speech or protection from hate speech violations
	5. improve procedures for reporting hate content on the internet and social media,
	6. requesting governments and officials to legally recognize trans people's gender identities in official papers through a straightforward administrative process based on self-identification, without oppressive restrictions like forced medical diagnosis, sterilization, therapy, or divorce;
6. Slightly encourages the establishment of a welfare program that provides safe shelter, health care, protection, and education to ensure the safety of the refugees as the hate crimes are being combated through the help of the UNHCR and NGOs through means such as but not limited to:
	1. asking member nations to help support and fund for UNHCR’s centers that distribute tents, in addition to providing materials such as plastic sheetings and mattings that can be used to make simple shelter
	2. helping support the Global Shelter Cluster and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) whose goal is to protect and provide shelter for the refugees through support from the member nations
	3. assuring that any victims of hate crimes that are found have medical treatment through the help of the UNHCR and the NGOs;
7. Enhancing already existing reporting mechanisms to ensure effective and timely response to hate speech online, in ways such as but not limited to:
8. improving platforms’ algorithms and human moderation operations to ensure reports of hate are prioritized and addressed in an appropriate time, in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. collaborating with NGOs and other governmental agencies to share important data, information, and regulations
	2. hiring government-authorized individuals to oversee the process and contribute to the human moderation operations
	3. establishing guidelines and restrictions to set a standard, universal definition of “timely response”
9. requiring collaborating NGOs, governmental agencies, and hired individuals to oversee the mechanisms of reviewing the efficacy of the reporting systems and deliver recommendation for improvement, in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. reporting the following feedback and records to the UN HRC, to which they can send the supporting documentations to respective countries
	2. reaching a consensus among UN-recognized states, stating that punishments, such as tariffs, trade bans, increase in taxation, will be accepted in the cases that these feedbacks are not adjusted in an appropriate manner;
10. Urges member states to strengthen social media user accountability and judge measures in order to better control and identify individuals who engage in hate speech online in ways such as but not limited to:
11. implementing a tiered penalty system for users who repeatedly violate hate speech policies, including but not limited to:
	1. temporary suspensions for first time or minor infractions
	2. permanent bans for users who engage in severe or repeated violations, particularly those involving incitement to violence, discrimination, or harm
	3. report to the local police the user who causes offline violence, punish the user according to the local law and permanently ban the user’s right to speak online
12. mandating the provision of educational resources for users penalized for hate speech offenses with resources that should:
	1. inform users about the consequences of hate speech and hate speech policy violations
	2. include mandatory awareness training about the importance or respectful communication and the legal, ethical, and psychological ramifications of engaging in hate speech
13. encouraging social media platforms to implement effective content moderation technologies and human oversight mechanisms to identify and swiftly address harmful speech while preserving the principles of free expression.