

# **PERTEVMUN'25**



## **THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SOCHUM STUDY GUIDE**

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- 1. Letter from the co-Secretary Generals**

Esteemed Delegates and Distinguished Guests,

First of all we are more than honored to welcome you all to the second annual session of PERTEVMUN, which will take place at our precious home, Pertevniyal Anatolian High School on 18th, 19th and 20th of April 2025.

Since the beginning of high school, as your Co-Secretary Generals, we have been doing literally everything together. We started doing MUNs together, we were Co-Director Generals at PERTEVMUN'24, moreover we are currently and proudly standing here as the club presidents and Co-Secretaries General. We can not thank enough to our school and our advisors, Gülşah Teacher and Yaprak Teacher for providing us the opportunity to organize this conference.

Throughout our committee preparations, we have the chance to meet with excellent MUNers and expand our knowledge. Accordingly, your USG's Gülnihal and Beritan were two of these amazing people. We simply do not know how to express our gratitude for them!!

Last but not least we could not forget our excellent organization team and their hard work. Our Co-Director Generals İnci and Yiğit have worked so hard to prepare you for the most unforgettable conference.

We know that the best is soon, see you in rewinded springs.

Yağmur Raife APAYDIN & Beyzanur ÖZSİĞİNAN  
Co-Secretaries General of PertevMUN'25

## 2. Letter from the Co-Under Secretary Generals

Dear Delegates,

I as the Co-Under Secretary General of this committee would be more than honoured to welcome you all to the second edition of PertevMUN and the committee of social humanitarian and cultural committee. I am Beritan Çiçek Demir from Haydarpaşa High School and as being contributed to this distinguished committee with the help of my Co-Under Secretary General Gülnihal Sarı and our Academic Assistant Ela Bellici, I assure you that this conference and committee will be memorable for you. As we set out on this diplomatic journey, I will be serving you my assistance in case you need it. As the third committee of the general assembly, we aim for peace and prosperity in the whole globe. Since the agenda item of this committee is tackling the rise of neo-Nazism and far-right extremism has become a significant concern in international relations it must be taken into consideration. I encourage every delegate to read this study guide made by me and my colleagues. Furthermore, if you have any questions in mind related to the agenda or procedure please do not hesitate to contact me via [beritancicekdemirr@gmail.com](mailto:beritancicekdemirr@gmail.com) or Gülnihal. See you at the next three days!

Sincerely,  
Beritan Çiçek Demir

Esteemed Participants,

I am Gülnihal Sarı from Kartal Anatolian Imam Hatip High School and I am a 10th grader, Currently I am an IBDP student and I must confess this agenda was delicious, I'll be serving as your Co-Under-Secretary General throughout this marvellous journey. I am warmly saluting you all to the second edition of PertevMUN and promise you a great piece of experience. The SOCHUM Committee is the Third General Assembly Committee and addresses issues which are concerned with social, humanitarian and cultural issues. I and my co-undersecretary general, Beritan Çiçek, worked day and night without ever failing. Of course I did not undergo our academic assistant. Ela, this committee will be revealed in 3 parts. You did not see. You see, and the greatest conference you've always dreamt about. We concluded our research. We hope you tighten your belt and start to read this piece of effort. As your Under-Secretary General, I hope you all could captivate great memories in this committee and fight for the prosperity and peace for humanity. Your solution ideas must be consistent with the realm and mind. Debate, propose and break it down. If you have any questions about the committee and agenda item, please do not hesitate to contact me and Beritan.

Sincerely,  
[gulnihalsari@icloud.com](mailto:gulnihalsari@icloud.com)

Gülnihal Sarı

### **3. Introduction to the Committee**

The Social, Cultural and Humanitarian committee mainly focuses on the protection of human rights. The committee was first founded in 1948 to create solutions in order to provide globally high standards, protect human rights and suggest solutions for the humanitarian and social development crises. There are lots of violations of human rights in almost every part of the World. The Committee raises questions upon the advancement of women, the protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination. The Committee also addresses important social development questions such as issues related to youth, family, ageing, persons with disabilities, crime prevention, criminal justice, and international drug control. Sochum's main purpose is to examine the problems and set global standards in order to protect human rights while working together with the Member States. The committee has the right to suggest recommendations related to its concerns to a member of the General Assembly, UN Security Council and other bodies and agencies. Sochum can also request reports from the UN Human Rights Council by special rapporteurs. To create comprehensive solutions members should first analyze the problem carefully, direct your research towards sustainable and long-lasting policy, as always ensure you have the financial resources to back up your ideas. Lastly, delegates are expected to understand and represent their government's views and policy on the national/international affairs and collaborate with other delegates without going against their policies.

### **4. Introduction to the Agenda Item**

Neo-Nazism is a post World War II far-right ideology which aims to revive Nazi policies, beliefs and symbolism. The ideology is associated with racism, ultranationalism, antisemitism and white and Aryan supremacism. The rise of far-right extremism and neo-Nazism in recent years has raised concerns around the world, especially because of how quickly it has spread in the internet era. Extremist organizations now have more ways than ever to attract new members, disseminate propaganda, and plan hateful events thanks to the internet and social media. The proliferation of far-right extremist beliefs has been greatly aided by the accessibility of encrypted communication, internet radicalization, and the dissemination of false information, all of which directly threaten democratic ideals, human rights, and societal stability.

These movements are not limited to any one area; they have been shown to resurface in North America, Europe, and other regions of the world. They frequently take the form of violent attacks, hate crimes, and political radicalization. Through legislation, law enforcement actions, and digital surveillance techniques, numerous governments and international organizations have taken action to combat the spread of far-right extremism and neo-Nazism. The problem is still complicated, though, because extremist organizations are always changing their strategies to avoid being discovered and controlled. Nazi sympathizers carry this out by using the dark web, encrypted messaging services, and other social media platforms.

Examining the underlying causes, digital tactics, and international networks that are on the same page with far-right extremism in the digital age is the goal of this agenda item which means delegates are

expected to stay on these topics. The agenda further seeks to create successful international policies that strike a balance between the defense of free expression and digital rights and counterterrorism initiatives. To effectively prevent the development of hate-driven beliefs while preserving the values of democracy and human rights, a multifaceted strategy involving government involvement, corporate sector collaboration, and civil society engagement is needed.

## **5. Key Terms**

### **Nazism:**

Nazism or National Socialism, is a form of fascism, originated in Germany in the aftermath of World War I. It is most closely associated with Adolf Hitler, head of the Nazi Party. Nazi Ideology explains how the world functions and how it ought to be structured, based on racial, biological, totalitarian and imperialistic principles.

Nazis believe that there is a hierarchy in nature. This ideology argued that some races were inherently superior, while others were inferior. According to them, the Aryan race was at the top of the hierarchy. By nature, they are the main reason for major advancements in science, technology, and culture. However, the races they found “inferior” only appreciated culture but did not contribute to its development.

Nazis saw equality itself as unnatural. There was no equality among nations or races. Equality rose from the Enlightenment which was influenced by Christianity, and Christianity had roots in Judaism. So Nazis reckoned Jews responsible for spreading these ideas which didn't appreciate nature's hierarchy, saw them as “out-of natural order” Therefore Nazism contains heavy modern-antisemitism.

Nazism contained totalitarianism with Führerprinzip (Leader Principle). Within Aryan society, the Führerprinzip dictated that a singular leader, embodying the will of the nation and the race, must govern. This justified Hitler's absolute authority. Since he was the “Übermensch” (meaning “Superman” or “Overman”) representing the will of the race, there was no opposition to him. If someone or a party opposes him, they oppose the race and the nation, which was unacceptable.

Nazi Ideology drew heavily from various intellectual movements and pseudoscientific theories that emerged in the 19th century like social Darwinism which argued the concept of survival of the fittest to human societies. This contributed to justify their belief in superior and inferior races. Modern forms of racism and anti-semitism emerged as a result.

### **Neo-Nazism:**

Neo-Nazism or New-Nazism is a general term referring to all social or political movements that work to reintroduce concepts of the Nazi Germany(1933-1945). Emerging from the fall of the Nazi regime, these movements contain fascist, extreme-nationalist and white supremacist beliefs. While some groups would like the restoration of the Nazi order, other groups aim may be to establish a new order based on doctrines similar to those underlying Nazi Germany.

Neo-Nazi groups vary in approach to their movements. Some openly embrace the fact that their ideas are propounded in Hitler's Mein Kampf, while others mask their ideology and agenda. These groups

can be militaristic and, on occasion, violent. Neo-Nazi groups, particularly in the United States, are linked with other hate groups, especially the white power movement whose goal is to create a white racist state. Similar extremists have gained popularity in Europe, especially in Germany, Ukraine, and Russia, as well as in Latin America. The internet and social media have further contributed to the spread of Neo-Nazi propaganda under memes, social media pages and so on, allowing radicalization on a global scale.

Neo-Nazi ideology radicalization includes certain music genres(e.g. white power rock), internet forums and conspiracy-driven media. This made recruitment easier, particularly among youth. Some extremist groups use historical revisionism to portray themselves as defenders of Western race and civilization against perceived enemies.

Significant factors in the global neo-nazi upsurge contain unstable economic, political and social conditions, which they attribute to liberal and communist policies. While governments and international organizations have taken steps to combat this threat, the movement continues to grow and adapt in the digital age.

### **Far-right extremism:**

Extremists can be defined as actors or groups who attack and seek to destroy democracy, human rights, and pluralism. The “Right” refers to political movements beyond traditional conservatism, including radical right groups to Neo-Nazi movements. Far-right extremism is an ideology of inequality and exclusion, along with being violent, and a heterogeneous movement, making it a strong threat to democratic societies. It rejects democracy and its fundamental values and rules by advocating far-right authoritarian dictatorship

It denies the principle of equality by creating divisions between communities through othering and promotes ideas of racial, cultural, and national superiority. It can be associated with antisemitism, social Darwinism, racism, and xenophobia. Conspiracy theories such as “The Great Replacement” justify their policies by victimizing themselves

Actors of far-right extremism propagate a social order characterized by patriarchal ideas, social asymmetries, and national sovereign statehood. One of the core ideologies of far-right extremism is based on antisemitic projections “of a demonic, powerful and harmful Jewish elite” as the primary threat to society.

### **Cyberterrorism:**

A concrete definition of cyberterrorism may not be given due to the difficulty of defining terrorism itself, but common elements that cyberterrorism includes: hacking or stealing data, organizing terrorist assaults, inciting violence, and attacks on computer networks and information systems. If these actions are:

1. is motivated by a political, religious or ideological cause
2. is intended to intimidate a government or a section of the public to varying degrees
3. seriously interferes with infrastructure

It can be defined as cyberterrorism.

## **6. General Overview**

### **a. Understanding Neo-Nazism and Far Right Extremism**

#### **i. Historical Background**

It is not possible to tell the exact date of establishment of the ideology however, the expansion is divided into stages.

In 1945-1950 the early roots of neo-Nazism were seen. After the Nazi Party collapsed in May 1945, Nazi sympathizers attempted to reorganize under new names. The first post-war neo-Nazi party in Germany (Socialist Reich Party) was established during this period.

In 1960-1980 neo-Nazi groups spreaded through North America and Western Europe. Some ex-Nazis fled to Spain and Argentina where they spread their ideology. Far-right parties like the National-Democratic Party of Germany (NPD) formed in this period. Holocaust denial became a prominent issue.

The 1980s-1990s was a crucial period in spreading neo-Nazism. The fall of the USSR led to a rise in white supremacism and neo-Nazi activity in Eastern Europe.

In the last time period (2000s-present) the internet allowed neo-Nazis to recruit and spread propaganda globally. Violent neo-Nazi groups, such as Atomwaffen Division and National Action, engaged in terrorism. However these activities prompted the states to take action. Governments increased crackdowns on neo-Nazi activities through legal restrictions.



#### **ii. Evolution in the Digital Age**

While neo-Nazi and far right extremist movements have existed before the internet, digital age has increased their organisational capacity to spread worldwide and recruitment tactics. Initially, neo-Nazi groups relied on websites, forums and chat groups to find other neo-Nazis and promote their



ideology. However, with the rise of social media platforms such as Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter (now X), these groups found new and more effective ways to engage with potential recruits who are particularly young, disillusioned individuals.

The rise of these ideas has been significantly influenced by the use of internet propaganda. Extremist organisations on the far right have become experts at manipulating people online, using strategies such as: Misinformations leading to conspiracy theories, memes, algorithm exploitation.

Misinformation and conspiracy theories caused by spreading false narratives about immigration, race and history to fuel division and fear among targeted groups.

Using humorous language and symbolic references to normalize genocides, racism and far right extremist ideologies are often underestimated under the name of 'Memes'.

Alternative platforms, regulated spaces like Telegram, Gab and 4chan when mainstream platforms enforce stricter regulations.

Algorithm exploitation is often caused by taking advantage of social media algorithms that prioritize engagement, leading other users into extremist content mainstreaming.

The unchecked spread of neo-Nazism and far-right extremism in the digital realm has had real-world consequences, fueling hate crimes, political violence, and terrorism. Over the past two decades, several terrorist attacks have been directly linked to online radicalization.

The 2011 Norway attacks, where a far-right extremist killed 77 people, stating online hate forums and provocative online groups as his inspiration.

The 2019 Christchurch mosque shooting in New Zealand, where the attacker live streamed his attack and posted a manifesto filled with far-right rhetoric.

The 2022 Buffalo supermarket shooting, where the perpetrator was influenced by online white supremacist ideologies and conspiracy theories lead by misinformation and lack of research.

The digital evolution has transformed the way extremism spreads, making it imperative for the global community to develop proactive, adaptive, and sustainable solutions to combat the rise of neo-Nazism and far-right extremism with finding them an easily accessible ground while safeguarding human rights and freedom of expression.

## **b. The Role of Digital Platforms**

### **i. Social Media**

Neo-Nazis have greatly benefited from social media. It has provided advantages across various operational spheres, becoming a crucial asset for extremist activities. Their activities are categorized into two main areas: communication benefits and operational digital actions.

The communication benefits encompass recruitment efforts that reach potential radicals, the creation of group forums, collaboration with extremist associations, coordination of organisational activities, and the dissemination of extremist material. Furthermore, social media has enabled secrecy and

clandestine communication, making detection more difficult through encryption techniques provided by platforms such as Apple Inc. and WhatsApp.

The SOCHUM committee recognises social media as a prominent tool for the dissemination of information and propaganda. Additionally, it has become an intrinsic mechanism for recruitment, operational planning, and engagement among radicals and organisations beyond conventional interventions. The operational digital actions of extremist organisations include cyber-based sabotage of infrastructure and inciting fear of attack through threats. Recognising the dangers posed by extremist use of social media, the SOCHUM committee has identified it as a critical tool for propaganda, recruitment, and operational coordination.

To gather intelligence assets, assist operational financing, and coordinate activities, operational digital actions also exploit open and limited-source data holdings. According to research, the most significant advantage extremist groups have gained from social media is improved communication capacity. To maximise the impact of their propaganda, extremist groups rely on four essential elements. The first is the transmitter of information—the extremists themselves—who disseminate content via video appearances or propaganda speeches. A propaganda video remains one of the most recognisable examples. The second element is the message, which conveys the group's objectives through attack videos, ideological propaganda, or foundational principles. The third component is the audience, as widespread fear is the ultimate goal rather than targeting individuals. Groups like ISIS have notably used Twitter to engage with potential recruits, fighters, and adversaries. Lastly, feedback—the audience's reaction—perpetuates fear and reinforces the cycle of propaganda. Given this strategy, it is undeniable that social media plays a role in escalating anxiety.

The rise of indiscriminate terrorism has been fuelled by mass media coverage, as extremists rely on publicity to amplify their impact. Propaganda is central to radicalisation, providing prospective recruits with instant access to multimedia-rich content. Recruitment and propaganda are closely linked, with digital technology offering extremist organisations a strategic edge by enabling cross-border communication, associate connections, and direct access to vulnerable individuals.

Neo-Nazis and other extremist groups heavily utilise the internet for communication, coordination, and propaganda due to its perceived privacy and lower logistical constraints. Prior to the widespread availability of the internet, extremist groups relied on traditional media. However, social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and online forums have since allowed them to promote their ideologies independently of external control. The internet also circumvents restrictions, facilitating the unrestricted spread of extremist content. These advancements have significantly enhanced the operational capabilities of both extremist and neo-Nazi organisations.

Extremist groups exploit digital technologies to their advantage, particularly when physical operations face restrictions. Unlike governments, which must adhere to legal and ethical constraints, these groups adapt rapidly, utilising digital advancements with minimal oversight.

Extremists use social media and the internet in two key ways: cyber-attacks intended to cause casualties and digital harassment or activities that support operations without direct harm. Cyber-attacks are driven by social and political motivations and are facilitated by the security weaknesses inherent in social media. While extremist organisations train hackers and engage in digital operations, there has yet to be a verified instance of a cyber-terrorism attack resulting in fatalities. However, the potential for such attacks remains a concern.

The operational capabilities of extremist organisations have been completely transformed by social media, which provides access to extensive, cost-effective communication, intelligence-gathering, and recruitment tools. Additionally, it offers a secure online environment where radicals can plan, train, and disseminate propaganda beyond the reach of law enforcement.

Nonetheless, counter-extremism initiatives can leverage these same technological advancements. Intelligence agencies and counterterrorism efforts can employ interactive engagement strategies, counter-narrative campaigns, and covert online monitoring to dismantle extremist networks. Social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter provide opportunities to challenge terrorist propaganda, influence vulnerable individuals, and counteract extremist ideology.

To effectively combat digital extremism, governments and organisations must not only recognise social media as a tool for extremists but also harness it for prevention. Through strict policy enforcement, enhanced intelligence operations, and proactive counter-narratives, digital radicalisation can be disrupted before it takes root.

## **ii. Dark Web**

The Dark Web addresses the part of the internet that is not indexed by conventional search engines like Google and is only accessible through specialised software such as TOR (The Onion Router) or I2P (Invisible Internet Project). It offers anonymity and encrypted communication and makes it a hotspot for illegal activities which incorporate extremist content, black markets and cybercrimes.

### **How Neo-Nazis use the Dark Web?**

Extremist organisations including Neo-Nazis group use the Dark Web for a variety of clandestine aims. They coordinate activities, recruit members and cultivate extremist network while avoiding law enforcement by keeping it safe and use anonymous digital platforms. By posting radical content like forums, manifestos, training manuals, and hate literature, these organisations also disseminate propaganda. Extremists may interact with like-minded people for recruitment and dissemination of propaganda and sway susceptible users through the Dark Web, which is a breeding ground for radicalisation and recruitment. Additionally, they use cryptocurrencies like Monero and Bitcoin to carry out untraceable financial transactions, which makes crowdfunding and activity funding easier. Some organisations commit cyberterrorism by organising cyberattacks, doxxing, and harassment campaigns against specific targets via the Dark Web. Furthermore, certain marketplaces provide access to guns, forged identification cards, and other equipment needed for illegal activities.

### **The countermeasures against the utilisation of Dark Web by Neo-Nazis;**

To stop terrorist activities on the Surface Web and the Dark Web, governments, non-governmental organizations, and tech corporations have put in place a number of countermeasures. Intelligence organizations use cyber forensics and artificial intelligence (AI) to track digital footprints and financial transactions, actively monitor extremist websites and forums, and carry out undercover operations to penetrate and destroy networks. By implementing content moderation on sites like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, changing algorithms to make extremist information less visible, and deplatforming neo-Nazi communities, the tech sector plays a critical role. With NGOs and activists conducting public awareness campaigns, including at-risk persons through community initiatives, and assisting deradicalization efforts with the assistance of former extremists, counter-narratives and online activism are also important tactics. In order to fight online extremism globally, legal and

legislative measures also include strengthening hate speech regulations and promoting international collaboration through agencies like the UN, Europol, and Interpol.

### **iii. National Legislation and Policies**

#### **Legal Framework against Neo-Nazism Online:**

Governments worldwide have implemented legal measures to combat neo-Nazism online, hate speech, cybercrime, and platform regulation.

Germany's NetzDG (2017) set a precedent for similar laws in Europe by requiring social media companies to delete hate speech within 24 hours or risk heavy fines. The Loi Gayssot and Avia Laws in France, in particular, prohibit racist propaganda and Holocaust denial and penalize inaction-based platforms. The UK's Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act (2019), which targets online radicalization activities, goes one step further and forbids repeatedly viewing extremist content. In the United States, where the First Amendment guarantees freedom of speech, law enforcement agencies fight neo-Nazi threats through the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), anti-terrorism laws, and online surveillance tools.

In addition to outlawing hate speech, governments have enacted anti-terrorism and cybercrime legislation to counter extremist activities. The EU's Digital Services Act (2022) mandates that digital companies proactively detect and remove radical content while preserving transparency in content recommendations in order to break the cycle of radicalization. The U.S. Patriot Act increases surveillance powers, allowing authorities to monitor white supremacist threats online, while Australia's 2019 criminal code amendment punishes social media companies that do not remove violent extremist content.

Digital censorship and platform regulation are also key components of limiting neo-Nazi networks. Russia's SORM monitoring system expands government control over online spaces by monitoring hate speech and extremist activities. China's Cybersecurity Law (2016) forbids access to foreign neo-Nazi websites and enforces strict internet monitoring in an effort to counteract white supremacist ideology. Meanwhile, Brazil's 2023 Fake News and Hate Speech Law targets online disinformation campaigns by far-right extremist groups and penalizes platforms that do not regulate hate speech. When taken as a whole, these legal frameworks reflect a global effort to disrupt extremist networks, prevent radicalization, and hold online media companies accountable for their role in halting the spread of neo-Nazi ideology.

#### **Counter-Extremism and Deradicalization Policies**

Governments and organizations worldwide have developed targeted policies to counter neo-Nazi extremism and support deradicalization, especially in digital spaces. Many countries have established online counter-terrorism units to monitor, disrupt, and prevent extremist activities:

By working with community services, law enforcement, and schools, the UK's Prevent Strategy aims to identify those who are at risk of radicalization and take early action.

While dismantling hate speech networks and propaganda hubs, EUROPOL's European Counter-Terrorism Centre (ECTC) monitors online financing, particularly cryptocurrency transactions.

The Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3) of the Department of Homeland Security in the United States collaborates with digital platforms to identify threats of domestic extremism and foster community resilience. Public awareness and counter-narrative campaigns, in addition to enforcement, are meant to dispel extremist beliefs and encourage people to leave hate groups.

Programs like "Life After Hate" and "EXIT Germany" offer education and counseling under the direction of former extremists. Google's "ReDirect" initiative is one example of a tech-driven initiative that uses algorithms to direct users looking for extremist content toward deradicalization resources. When combined, these initiatives create a multifaceted approach that aims to prevent recruitment, provide alternatives to hate, and foster enduring opposition to neo-Nazi beliefs.

### **Challenges and Future Policies**

Significant obstacles still exist in the fight against digital neo-Nazism, despite increased international efforts. Extremists can communicate privately and avoid being discovered by authorities by using encrypted messaging apps like Telegram and Signal. Decentralized websites like Gab, Parler, and 8chan, on the other hand, frequently decline to filter or delete extremist content, thereby fostering a climate of hate speech and radicalization. Cross-border radicalization is a significant issue as well because neo-Nazi networks are global in scope, making it challenging for individual countries to combat the threat on their own and highlighting the urgent need for increased international cooperation.

### **Future Policy Directions**

Future counter-extremism policies must place a high priority on bolstering AI-based monitoring tools that can identify hate speech and extremist activity in real time in order to meet these changing challenges. Additionally, governments are urging social media companies to be more accountable by putting forward more stringent rules and monetary sanctions for those who do not take action against extremist content. To track the movement of cryptocurrencies and online payments used to finance neo-Nazi activities, cyber financial tracking needs to be improved. Destroying transnational extremist networks will also require greater international cooperation through treaties, intelligence sharing, and cooperative operations.

### **Conclusion**

In the digital age, neo-Nazism continues to pose a significant and dynamic threat. Strong legal frameworks, technologically advanced monitoring systems, platform accountability, public counter-narratives, and international cooperation are all necessary components of a comprehensive strategy to address it. Despite advancements in online counter-radicalization initiatives, cybersecurity enforcement, and hate speech laws, extremists still take advantage of emerging technologies.

Governments must quickly adjust their policies to keep up with extremist groups' digital tactics in order to safeguard both public safety and democratic freedoms.

## **7. Timeline of Key Events**

### **1945 – Fall of Nazi Germany:**

Nazi Germany surrenders ended World War II. The Nazi Party is officially disbanded, but its ideology survives among underground movements and Nazi sympathizers, especially across Europe and Latin America.

### **1949 – Formation of the Socialist Reich Party:**

Considered one of the first organized neo-Nazi parties, the Socialist Reich Party was established by former Nazis in West Germany. It was banned in 1952 for promoting Hitler's ideology and denying the Holocaust.

### **1950s–1960s – Far-Right Movements Re-emerge in Europe and the U.S.:**

Neo-Nazi and far-right organizations such as the American Nazi Party and the National Socialist Movement (United Kingdom) begin to appear. Their activities are limited by law but their ideologies continue to circulate, especially through printed newsletters and underground networks.

### **1970s-1980s – Transatlantic Far-Right Collaboration:**

White supremacist and neo-Nazi groups in Europe and North America begin to cooperate. Events like “Aryan festivals” and rallies have become more common. Far-right movements start targeting immigrants, Jewish communities, and left-wing political institutions.

### **1984 – Launch of Stormfront Newsletter:**

Originally a white supremacist print newsletter, Stormfront later became one of the most notorious online forums for far-right and neo-Nazi ideologies, marking a shift from physical organizing to digital propaganda.

### **1995 – Stormfront Goes Online:**

Stormfront became the first major white supremacist website, allowing extremists to coordinate across borders. It serves as a blueprint for future far-right forums and online radicalization hubs.

### **2001–2005 – Growth of Online Hate Forums:**

With the expansion of internet access, forums like 4chan and later 8chan begin attracting extremist users. These platforms serve as breeding grounds for radical ideologies, including white nationalism, antisemitism, and neo-Nazism.

### **2014 – Rise of Far-Right Counter-Movements Online:**

In reaction to global crises like the Syrian refugee crisis and the rise of ISIS terrorism, far-right digital spaces grow significantly. Conspiracy theories, Islamophobia, and antisemitic content begin to dominate many online threads and videos.

**2016 – Election of Donald Trump:**

Many far-right and neo-Nazi groups see the election as a symbolic victory. Online hate speech and radical right-wing activity spike during and after the campaign, emboldening extremists.

**2017 – Charlottesville “Unite the Right” Rally:**

A large gathering of far-right extremists in Virginia results in violent clashes and the murder of a counter-protester. The event, widely organized online, becomes a global wake-up call about the threat of far-right digital mobilization.

**2020 – Global Deplatforming Efforts Begin:**

Following increasing violence, major tech companies start removing hate groups, banning users, and enforcing stricter moderation policies. Neo-Nazi and far-right groups respond by migrating to encrypted platforms like Telegram and less-regulated networks.

**2021 – U.S. Capitol Riots:**

Far-right extremists storm the U.S. Capitol in an attempted insurrection. The event was largely planned and promoted through online channels, including extremist forums, live streams, and social media groups.

**2023 – Rise of Decentralized Platforms and Dark Web Extremism:**

As mainstream platforms increase moderation, extremist groups increasingly operate on the dark web, peer-to-peer networks, and encrypted apps. New challenges arise as far-right extremists adopt crypto-anonymity, making tracking more difficult.

**2024 – Present- AI and Deepfake Developments:**

Far-right extremists and neo-Nazis started taking advantage of emerging technologies such as AI and Deepfake and automated bots to manipulate public opinion and spread false narratives and misinformation. By relying on the privacies of the technologies they utilize they evaded detection more effectively than before.

## **8. Major Parties Involved**

**Germany**

Nazism originated in Germany, and after World War II, neo-Nazi movements emerged in various parts of the world, including Germany. Recent digital advancements appeared in Germany. Germany supports AI programmes that detect neo-Nazism-based content, hate speech, propaganda, neo-Nazi symbols and extremist content on digital platforms. The (NetzDG)

Network Enforcement Act is a law that was assigned in 2018, and it requires social media platforms to remove illegal content, including neo-Nazi propaganda and hate speech, within 24 hours of notification. The German government works closely with companies like Meta (Facebook), YouTube, and X (Twitter) to track and remove extremist content. Germany runs digital campaigns to promote democratic values and counter far-right extremist narratives.

## France



France has taken a variety of initiatives and developed technologies against extremist revolutions and propagandas including neo-Nazims, strengthened hate speech law is one of the major actions taken to fight against hate speech. Though parts of the "Avia law" were struck down, France continues to pressure platforms to remove hate content quickly, including neo-Nazi propaganda. France operates *PHAROS*, an online reporting platform where citizens can report illegal online content,

including neo-Nazi materials. Authorities monitor and respond to reports using advanced digital tracking tools. Also France is highly concerned with collaborating with EU, France works closely with platforms like Facebook, YouTube, and X (Twitter), as well as EU-level initiatives like the EU Internet Referral Unit (EU IRU), to remove extremist content rapidly. To penetrate and destroy extremist online networks, including neo-Nazi cells, specialized units of the French National Gendarmerie and Police employ advanced equipment.

## United Kingdom



The United Kingdom has developed so many technologies and strategies to fight against neo-Nazism and far right extremism online. One of the countermeasures against neo-Nazism is a specialized police unit that works collaboratively to identify and remove extremist content from the internet, including neo-Nazi propaganda. Since its creation, CTIRU (Counter-Terrorism Internet Referral Unit) has

removed hundreds of thousands of pieces of illegal terrorist and extremist material. CTIRU has eliminated hundreds of thousands of pieces of illegal terrorist and extremist content since its founding. Also a new legislation requires tech companies to remove hate speeches harmful content including extremist material and neo-Nazism content. Platforms that fail to detect are faced with fines and penalties. The British government uses AI to fight against digital platforms including neo-Nazism symbols, hate speeches and propagandas. To combat the spread of extremist content, the UK government collaborates with websites such as Google, Meta, and TikTok. Campaigns like "Educate Against Hate" offer online tools to help the public and schools fight radicalization. In order to exchange information and best practices for combating far-right extremism, the UK collaborates with



international organizations such as Europol and the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT).

## **USA**



The United States of America created numerous of tactics and tools to combat with neo-Nazi sympathies and supporters in the digital area. USA developed a programme called Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Programs. These initiatives support local and digital efforts to prevent radicalization, including neo-Nazi ideology such programs use data analysis and community

engagement to counter extremist narratives online. Besides US's advanced agencies including FBI and DHS use highly developed AI machines to detect and track extremist contents, keywords, and online recruitment activities. To stop the spread of extremist content, U.S. tech corporations co-founded the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT), which exchanges digital fingerprints of such content. While FBI cyber teams use digital forensics to break up internet networks, the U.S. fights neo-Nazi extremism by using technologies like Jigsaw's "Redirect Method" to divert viewers away from extremist content. The Domestic Terrorism Prevention Strategy (2021), which places a high priority on digital solutions to combat extremist recruiting, supports public-private counter-narrative efforts that target susceptible audiences.

## **The Russian Federation**



Russia enforces harsher and more centralised digital controls against extremist content than Europe, though these measures often extend beyond terrorism to suppress political dissent. Authorities use state-controlled cyber monitoring tools to detect extremist content, while Roskomnadzor (the federal internet watchdog) blocks access to websites spreading neo-Nazi material. AI-linked surveillance systems help track keywords and future planned activities.

Unsurprisingly, Russia promotes state-led counter-narratives online, framing anti-neo-Nazi rhetoric as a part of its ideology and official national identity while especially targeting youth digital platforms.



## **European Union Countries**

In order to combat neo-Nazism and far-right extremism, the European Union (EU) employs a multifaceted strategy that includes social integration initiatives, digital tactics, and legislative frameworks.

The European Union's Framework Decision on Combating Racism and Xenophobia requires member states to make hate speech, Holocaust denial, and neo-Nazi beliefs illegal. Numerous nations, including Germany and France, have enacted national regulations, such as Germany's NetzDG law, which require social media companies to delete extremist information quickly. measures to keep susceptible groups from becoming radicalized. All things considered, the EU's approach effectively combats neo-Nazi extremism throughout its member states by combining international collaboration, education, online surveillance, and legal punishment. While particular nations, like the UK and Sweden, employ integration programs and educational attempts to stop the radicalization of vulnerable populations, law enforcement agencies, like Europol, work together on global operations to dismantle neo-Nazi networks. All things considered, the EU's approach effectively combats neo-Nazi extremism throughout its member states by combining international collaboration, education, online surveillance, and legal punishment.

## **Austria**



Strict anti-Nazi legislation has been put in place in Austria, such as the Prohibition Act of 1947, which outlaws Nazi doctrine, symbols, and Holocaust denial. To counteract hate speech and racial discrimination, the government also has anti-discrimination laws. Civil society organizations like ZARA and SOS Mitmensch seek to avoid extremism and increase awareness, while educational programs concentrate on Holocaust education and fostering tolerance. Austria works with Europol to fight transnational neo-Nazi networks, and

the Austrian Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism (BVT) keeps an eye on extremist organizations. Austria continues to work within the EU and international frameworks to promote tolerance and avoid neo-Nazi beliefs, despite obstacles such as the rise of far-right political movements and online radicalization.

## **9. Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue**

These efforts have aimed to combat the rise of neo-Nazi ideologies, prevent hate crimes, and counter violent extremism. Below are some of the major historical and contemporary initiatives:

1. After the defeat of Nazi Germany in 1946, the Allied powers implemented several measures to prevent the resurgence of neo-Nazism;
  - a. Denazification: was an effort to dislodge former members of the Nazi party from influential and powerful roles in Germany. The Nazi party was disbanded by the Allies, who also eliminated Nazi-related behaviors, propaganda, and symbols.

- b. Nuremberg Trials (1945–1949): Prominent Nazi figures were put on trial for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. This acted as a warning against the propagation of racist ideology, even though it was not an explicit attempt to confront neo-Nazism in particular.

## 2. National Law against Neo-Nazism

Several countries passed laws to prevent the spread of neo-Nazi ideologies:

- a. Germany: passed stringent rules after World War II that forbade the use of Nazi symbols, hate speech, and Holocaust denial. For instance, the display of Nazi symbols and Holocaust denial are illegal under the German Penal Code (StGB).
- b. France: France has long had laws against hate speech, such as those that make it illegal to deny the Holocaust, spread racist ideas, or instigate violence.
- c. Austria: Following World War II, Austria enacted legislation outlawing Nazi groups and propaganda, such as the Prohibition Act of 1947, which forbids the spread of Nazi ideologies

## 3. The 2001 UN World Conference Against Racism (Durban Conference)

The United Nations hosted the Durban Conference in 2001 with the goal of addressing xenophobia, racial discrimination, global racism, and associated intolerance. The Durban Declaration and Programme of Action that followed demanded:

- a. Stronger international cooperation to prevent the spread of hate-based ideologies, including neo-Nazism.
- b. Educational and cultural initiatives to promote tolerance and respect for human rights.
- c. Support for national and international legal measures against racism, xenophobia, and extremists

## 4. EU Measures against Neo-Nazism

- a. EU Framework Decision on Combating Racism and Xenophobia (2008): This legally binding framework requires EU member states to criminalise hate speech, the public incitement to violence, and the dissemination of neo-Nazi propaganda. It aims to establish a coordinated response across the EU to address racism, xenophobia, and extremism.
- b. EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (2009) The EU Charter enshrines rights against discrimination and calls for a common European framework to combat hate speech and racism, indirectly targeting ideologies such as neo-Nazism.

## 5. Educational and Social Integration Programs

Several countries have focused on integrating marginalized communities and educating youth to prevent radicalization:

- a. Sweden's Integration Programs: Sweden has put in place social integration programs designed to keep young people and immigrants from becoming radicalized, which could increase their vulnerability to neo-Nazi or far-right ideas.
- b. As a component of the UK's larger counterterrorism operation, the Prevent Strategy aims to identify individuals who are susceptible to radicalization, particularly those who are at risk of far-right extremism, and offer them assistance in avoiding the adoption of extremist beliefs.

## 6. International Cooperation

- a. Council of Europe: The Council of Europe collaborates with member nations to advance human rights and fight racism, discrimination, and neo-Nazism through programs like the No Hate Speech Movement. In order to exchange best practices and stop the development of extremist ideology, it promotes international cooperation.
- b. Interpol and International Cooperation: International law enforcement organizations, such as Interpol, have worked together to destroy extremist networks that frequently recruit and disseminate ideas online and to find neo-Nazi organizations that operate internationally.

## **10. Relevant UN Treaties, Resolutions and Events**

### *1. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (1965)*

Content: This treaty, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1965, aims to eliminate racial discrimination and promote equality among all races. It obligates states to prevent and eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms.

(<https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cerd.aspx>).

### *2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966)*

Content: This covenant guarantees the civil and political rights of individuals, including the rights to freedom of expression, association, and participation in political life. It also places limits on these rights when they conflict with public order or national security.

(<https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx>).

### *3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948)*

Content: The UDHR is a foundational human rights document that sets out fundamental rights and freedoms to which all people are entitled. It aims to promote dignity, equality, and justice for all.

(<https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>).

### *4. 2001 UN World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance (Durban Conference)*

Content: The Durban Conference focused on addressing racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance globally. The Durban Declaration and Programme of Action urges states to combat all forms of discrimination and intolerance.

(<https://www.un.org/WCAR/durban.pdf>).

### *5. UN Resolution 61/179 - Combating Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance (2007)*

Content: This resolution focuses on combating racism and related intolerance on a global scale. It urges member states to strengthen measures against racial discrimination and intolerance.

(<https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/61/179>).

### *6. UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006)*

Content: This strategy is a comprehensive approach to combating terrorism. It includes prevention, criminal justice measures, and promoting human rights while addressing conditions conducive to terrorism.

(<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/un-global-counter-terrorism-strategy>).

#### 7. *2011 UN Plan of Action to Safeguard Religious Sites*

Content: While this document primarily addresses the protection of religious and cultural heritage sites, it indirectly relates to the fight against extremism, including neo-Nazism, which often targets religious and cultural minorities.

(<https://www.un.org/press/en/2010/sc9961.doc.htm>).

#### 8. *2016 UN Human Rights Council Resolution on Countering the Glorification of Nazism, Neo-Nazism, and Other Practices*

Content: This resolution directly addresses the dangers of neo-Nazism and calls on member states to combat the glorification of Nazi ideology and promote tolerance.

(<https://undocs.org/A/HRC/RES/34/37>).

#### 9. *2020 UN Secretary-General's Report on Hate Speech and Violent Extremism*

Content: This report highlights the growing issue of hate speech and its role in fostering violent extremism, including neo-Nazism. It discusses the global challenges posed by the rise of hate speech, particularly online.

(<https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/hate-speech.shtml>).

#### 10. UN Security Council Resolutions on Terrorism and Extremism

Content: Various UN Security Council resolutions address terrorism and extremism more broadly, with an emphasis on combating violent ideologies, including far-right extremism and neo-Nazism.

([https://www.google.com/url?q=https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1267&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1743871149490479&usg=AOvVaw2\\_b1WPlxrJ2ODzXGsHPTim](https://www.google.com/url?q=https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1267&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1743871149490479&usg=AOvVaw2_b1WPlxrJ2ODzXGsHPTim))

## 11. Possible Solutions

### 1. Stronger Online Monitoring and Counter- Narratives

In addition to supporting counter-narrative campaigns to stop radicalization, particularly among young people, work with tech companies to swiftly identify and eliminate extremist content.

### 2. Holocaust and Human Rights Education

To increase awareness and foster resistance to radicalization, incorporate lessons on the Holocaust and the perils of extremist ideology into school curricula.

### 3. International Cooperation & Intelligence Sharing

To trace extremist networks, exchange intelligence, and coordinate cross-border law enforcement operations, nations should fortify their alliances with international organizations.

## 12. Questions to be Answered

1. What are the main factors contributing to the rise of neo-Nazism today?
2. What measures have individual countries taken to combat neo-Nazi ideology, both online and offline?
3. What role does digital technology play in both spreading and countering neo-Nazi propaganda?
4. How has international cooperation helped (or could help) in addressing transnational neo-Nazi networks?
5. What relevant UN treaties, resolutions, or actions exist to combat hate speech and extremist ideologies?
6. What successful strategies have been used in the past to prevent the radicalization of vulnerable groups?
7. How can education systems worldwide promote tolerance and understanding to prevent extremist ideologies?
8. What are the main challenges in tracking and dismantling online extremist networks?
9. How can civil society and non-governmental organizations contribute to fighting neo-Nazism?
10. What support can be given to individuals trying to leave neo-Nazi or far-right extremist groups?

## 13. Further Reading & Bibliography

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