

*Share our Vision!*

# REPORT 2009

## MEMBERS 2009

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INTERNATIONAL NETWORK AGAINST CYBER HATE

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BRINGING THE ONLINE IN LINE WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

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November 2009

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## **1 Letter from the chairman: Philippe Schmidt**

2009 was a year of paradoxes. In too many countries, Human Rights supporters continued to fight for recognition of Freedom of Speech. And countries that acknowledge that fundamental right confronted to the need to limit that freedom when expression constitutes incitement to racial hatred.

The Internet remains a valuable tool for democracy, civil society and Human Rights. However, this tool – which allows rapid, world-wide and increasingly widespread communication – has also given a second wind to small racist groups that preach intolerance and benefit from hosting providers based in the "free-speech tax havens". With the wave of racism flooding the Web, the struggle must be transformed, if it is to adapt to its cross-border nature. This is INACH's direction, composed of antiracist organizations in many countries working together to share strengths and knowledge in order to respond to this new dimension.

Each member faces a different challenge. Some lack the legal system that would allow member organizations to fight racism, xenophobia and discrimination. Others lack political support for their struggle and face concrete threats from those who spread hate. However, the INACH network draws its strength from this world-wide membership of antiracist organizations. They represent different cultures and operate under different laws, but share a vision of the need to ensure respect for human dignity on the Web. This should constitute proof of the universality of Human Rights for those who still question it.

INACH has thus played its role as a network, promoting solidarity and cooperation, for those who share a humanist perspective. It enables knowledge, expertise, concrete information and, above all, a vision opposing hate speech to be shared. INACH seeks to address the globalization of the antiracist struggle by bringing together NGOs dealing with the problem of hate on the Internet.

However, this struggle is not just a legal battle. It also involves hearts and minds. Many technical intermediaries deny any legal liability and moral responsibility for the profusion of racist sites and content on their web pages, which are accessible to Internet users of all ages in countries where such content is formally prohibited. Economic issues related to the Internet's development tend to prevail over fundamental concerns for tolerance and democracy.

INACH faces companies as wealthy as Facebook – companies assumed to operate in good faith – that continuously question why revisionism would equal antisemitism. That is why INACH has emphasized its efforts to work with these companies. Thus, and by way of example, INACH chose to initiate a dialogue with Facebook, seeking to change its perspective. This collaboration – or at the very least, this exchange – began in 2009 to encourage Facebook in this specific case to play its role in the struggle against hate speech on the Internet. This also involves educating Internet users, who face a flood of contradictory messages.

In 2009, heightened emphasis was placed on countering the development of racist propaganda, via what is known as "Web 2.0", by responding with an "antiracist struggle 2.0". The struggle being cross-border in nature, INACH has brought together NGOs around the world, with the addition of a Serbian organization this year. INACH also organized three transnational meetings in less than one year, participated in UN meetings in Geneva and New York, and responded to many complaints in 2009, part of which were forwarded to member organizations. In addition, each member organization was active in its own country and network members exchanged information regularly over that period.

However, considerable work remains, even as the Internet offers infinite communications resources while imposing very limited liability. The need for a network like INACH has never been greater at 2009 year's end.

  
*Philippe A. Schmidt,*  
*Chairman of INACH*



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## **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.

2009 was a fruitful year for the International Network Against Cyber Hate: Despite the global increase of cyber hate, INACH can claim a growing number of successes, and the members developed a new identity for their now 7-year-old network. With the slogan "bringing the online in line with Human Rights", INACH is strongly articulating its focus on implementing respect, tolerance and responsibility in the online world.

## **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 dis-



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crimination. 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.

### **Recurrent 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.

During the Annual Conference 2008, hosted by the Anti Defamation League (ADL) in Washington D.C., experts from Universities, Politicians, NGOs and Internet industry met for the 'Global Summit on Internet Hate Speech'. All participants agreed that cyber hate is a widespread phenomenon, not in the least due to changing technology, and that Web 2.0 platforms are the up-and-coming tools for recruiting the e-generation. During the event it also became clear that multidimensional counter strategies should include legal measures wherever possible, cooperation with Internet providers and the promotion of tolerance and critical thinking through education.

Every year INACH hosts a member's meeting where all partners get together to improve network strategies. Exchanging experiences, developing ideas and a new network identity in order to strengthen INACH inward and outward has been the main issue during the 2008 and 2009 meetings in Paris and Uppsala. Additionally, 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.

These 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 2008 & 2009**

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: Increasing number of complaints about Web 2.0***

INACH members have been monitoring cyber hate since the networks' foundation. Within the last year 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 a piece of cake. 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 so-



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cial 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.

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 3.500 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"**

### ***Belgium – Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism***

The centre initiated mediation between itself and a student known as being the leader of a white supremacist group. The student had created two racist newsletters to be distributed in schools. After the mediation the young man agreed to stop with the distribution of the newsletters as well as to close down the group. In return for the damage caused to society he agreed to write a letter that was published on the Centre's website.

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

LICRA has met with representatives of the French Police department dealing with cyber hate. A special partnership has been established in order for LICRA to be able to send its complaints directly to that office. Another success was the condemnation of the content provider of a Holocaust denying website: The site was in the French language, but hosted in a foreign country.

### ***Germany – jugendschutz.net***

jugendschutz.net has established relationships with several Web 2.0-platforms like Google/YouTube and Last.FM, and up to now achieved the removal or blocking of more than 2,000 illegal videos. To sensitize youngsters to the structure of hate on the Net, and to provide tools to defend themselves against recruitment attempts and discrimination, a booklet addressing children aged 12 to 15 was published.

### ***Netherlands – Meldpunt Discriminatie Internet (MDI)***

The MDI has been working with website owners and moderators to develop guidelines for moderation, has worked on the education of

forum-users as well as on training Police and prosecutorial authorities in handling cyber hate issues.

Currently the MDI is engaged in a pilot-project (together with the National Youth Council) for young Internet users (ages 12 to 18) to develop their sensibilities with regard to respectful debate and hate speech. The MDI plans to launch the Project (RU4REAL) Europe-wide in 2010.

### ***Poland – Never Again Association***

A broad campaign was started by 'Never Again', which aimed at stopping the sale of racist and neo-fascist materials on the largest Polish auction website "Allegro". The campaign gained national prominence through TV programs, newspaper articles and some of Poland's largest websites. Even though the campaign did not succeed in Allegro changing their Terms of Service, at least many people were made aware of the problem.

### ***Romania – ActiveWatch – Media Monitoring Agency***

The Cyber Hate Watch team was invited as experts by the Romanian Government to work on the project "Stop Prejudice against the Roma". A part of the project aimed at creating a code of ethics for online media and bloggers. The team brought together 40 online-media representatives, bloggers and journalists, to create the final version of this code, which is now available for implementation.

### ***Russia – Sova Center***

In collaboration with a Swedish magazine, the SOVA centre produced a CD and built a website to inform and raise awareness about symbols used by right-wing radicals. The site and CD are now broadly used by teachers and by law enforcement officials.



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### ***Sweden – Diskrimineringsbyrån Uppsala (DU)***

The DU hosted a conference on discrimination on the Internet and the annual INACH members meeting in 2009. Both the conference and the members meeting were successful. While the conference induced public attention to the Human Rights work of DU, the members meeting lead to a new INACH strategy setting the focus on the implementation of Human Rights on the Internet.

### ***UK – Community Security Trust (CST)***

CST both sponsored and contributed towards a research report on Countering Online Radicalisation. The report was presented to the Home Secretary and senior officials at the Office for Security and Counter Terrorism in the UK, as well as US government officials in Washington DC and New York.

### ***USA – Anti-Defamation League (ADL)***

ADL is very pleased to have been approached by YouTube to provide material that is now included in their Safety & Security Center. The YouTube Safety & Security Center features information and links to resources developed by ADL to help Internet users respond to and report offensive material and extremist content that violates YouTube's Community Guidelines on hate speech.

## **5 INACH – Members' Profiles & Current Status**

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

Website: [www.zara.or.at](http://www.zara.or.at)

Contact: [office@zara.or.at](mailto: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](http://www.diversiteit.be)

Contact: [epost@cntr.be](mailto: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 preference based on so-called race, skin color, heritage, background or nationality; sexual orientation, marital status, birth, fortune, age, creed or philosophy 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](http://www.stopracism.ca)

Contact: [info@stopracism.ca](mailto: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-



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ernments. CAERS maintains an online hate report from and website at [www.stopracism.ca](http://www.stopracism.ca).

Currently: CAERS is run entirely by volunteers and depends on donations from people like you.

### ***CZECH REPUBLIC – Czech Helsinki Committee (CHV)***

Website: [www.helcom.cz](http://www.helcom.cz)

Contact: [sekr@helcom.cz](mailto:sekr@helcom.cz)

Based: Prague

The Czech Helsinki Committee is a Human Rights NGO. Its mission consists 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 case protection of rights requires special attention, and of free legal counselling for citizens whose Human Rights were violated.

Currently: CHV is focused on fundraising and expanding its staff. Finances are only secured for the ongoing projects until the end of the year and there are currently only four employees (including management and administrative).

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

Website: [www.drcenter.dk](http://www.drcenter.dk)

Contact: [drc@drcenter.dk](mailto: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](http://www.licra.org)

Contact: [licra@licra.org](mailto: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 informa-

tion technology, part of its activities includes counteracting the propagation of racist and antisemitic ideas on the Internet.

Currently LICRA is fighting against racism and antisemitism in as many ways as possible: education, culture, sport, legal assistance, criminal proceedings. For some of these activities and for special projects, LICRA gets subvention from the public sector. However, the fight against cyber hate is not included in any of these subventions or projects. Amongst other tasks, one person at the legal department of LICRA is dedicated to monitoring the Internet, which is highly insufficient in relation to the challenge.

### ***GERMANY – jugendschutz.net***

Website: [www.jugendschutz.net](http://www.jugendschutz.net)  
Contact: [buero@jugendschutz.net](mailto: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.

Currently: jugendschutz.net's work facing online hate is currently supported by the Federal Agency for Civic Education in Germany. Five people are actual part of this section.

### ***LATVIA – Latvian Center for Human Rights (LCHR)***

Website: [www.humanrights.org.lv](http://www.humanrights.org.lv)  
Contact: [office@humanrights.org.lv](mailto: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 assistance 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 prohibited grounds), anti-racism, hate crime issues as well as asylum related issues.

### ***NETHERLANDS – Meldpunt Discriminatie Internet (MDI)***

Website: [www.meldpunt.nl](http://www.meldpunt.nl)  
Contact: [meldpunt@meldpunt.nl](mailto: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 forum moderators and authorities is another important part of the MDI's work.

Currently: MDI is funded by the Dutch government through the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Integration. At the moment, 5 employees are working for the organization on handling complaints, research projects and youth projects. Research and projects require extra funding, which is provided by different public and private sources as far as possible.

### ***POLAND – Never Again Association***

Website: [www.nigdywiecej.prh.pl](http://www.nigdywiecej.prh.pl)  
Contact: [redakcja@nigdywiecej.org](mailto: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 concerned with the problem of education against racist and ethnic prejudices amongst youngsters.

Currently: 'Never Again' relies upon voluntary work of their Association members. Unfortunately in 2009 the organization had to downscale their counter-cyber hate work, with a strategic focus on just a few chosen high-profile cases. Additionally, 'Never Again' takes part in public events and discussions such as the international conference of NASK and INHOPE in Warsaw in September 2009.

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

Website: [www.activewatch.ro](http://www.activewatch.ro), [www.mma.ro](http://www.mma.ro)  
Contact: [office@mma.ro](mailto:office@mma.ro), [andreea@mma.ro](mailto: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.

Currently: Since 2006, when the Cyber Hate Watch project was launched, the members of the team tried to obtain finances from different donors. AW-MMA applied for funding several times –but each time the donors considered the project irrelevant for the needs of Romanian society. Because of this, the Cyber Hate Watch program is understaffed and has been working on a voluntary basis.

### ***RUSSIA – SOVA Center***

Website: [www.sova-center.ru](http://www.sova-center.ru)

Contact: [mail@sova-center.ru](mailto:mail@sova-center.ru)

Based: Moscow

The SOVA Centre researches and monitors nationalism and xenophobia as well as hate crimes in the Russian Federation. SOVA does not receive regular funding and its work is volunteer-based. Its most important goal is to counter hate. SOVA also deals with hate speech on the Net on the basis of complaints and monitoring, and takes action against web sites deemed most harmful or dangerous.

Currently: thanks to support from Western foundations, SOVA's financial situation is reasonably sound. Unfortunately, there is still no budget for cyber hate-related work. Due to the general cyber hate situation in Russia, the SOVA Centre needs and plans to expand its monitoring especially of the Internet, starting in autumn 2009.

### ***SERBIA – Regional Centre for Minorities***

Website: [www.minoritycentre.org](http://www.minoritycentre.org)

Contact: [info@minoritycentre.org](mailto: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.

Currently: Civil Rights Defenders (ex-Swedish Helsinki Committee) are supporting the Centre but with only two paid employees and one volunteer, RCM is lacking both: staff and finances.

### ***SLOVAKIA – People Against Racism (PAR)***

Website: [www.rasizmus.sk](http://www.rasizmus.sk)

Contact: [info@rasizmus.sk](mailto: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](http://www.movimientocontralaintolerancia.com)

Contact: [info@movimientocontralaintolerancia.com](mailto: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](http://www.diskrimineringsbyran.se)

Contact: [info@diskrimineringsbyran.se](mailto: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 discrimination are also included. DU offers free legal advice and assistance to individuals and information about discrimination. Its preventive actions



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against discrimination are directed to schools, unions, public bodies, NGOs and companies as well as the public at large.

Currently: DU is funded by the Swedish government. The budget for 2010 is lower than the budget for 2009, therefore, the future of DU is somewhat uncertain. A possible consequence might be that DU will have to lay off staff. As for the work on cyber hate, DU has produced a project plan and applied for funding, waiting now for a decision in December 2009.

### ***UNITED KINGDOM – Community Security Trust (CST)***

Website: [www.thecst.org.uk](http://www.thecst.org.uk)

Contact: [info@thecst.org.uk](mailto:info@thecst.org.uk)

Based: London

The CST is the defence agency of the Jewish community in the UK. It works closely with the Board of Deputies of British Jews as well as with police and relevant departments of state. The CST is entirely funded by, and provides training and assistance to the entire Jewish community. The CST researches online antisemitism and Internet-use by extremists and refers offensive websites to the police and the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF).

### ***USA – Anti Defamation League (ADL)***

Website: [www.adl.org](http://www.adl.org)

Contact: [info@adl.org](mailto: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.

Currently: ADL has reorganized its efforts, creating a Cyber Hate Response Team, whose job it will be to coordinate ADL's response to cyber hate while working closely to support ADL's Center on Extremism, which investigates and exposes hate activity.