

Forum: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3)

Issue: Tackling the global increase of hate crimes and xenophobia against migrants and minority groups

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Position:

Main

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TOPIC INTRODUCTION

In recent times, xenophobia and hate crimes have become a global phenomenon that has surged beyond expectations. Nationalism and polarized political language in addition to targeted hate crimes against minority groups and migrants have stigmatized the global community as a whole.¹ Being a phenomenon that can be expressed through multiple different ways, shapes and forms, xenophobia can be witnessed in exclusive language, but also far worse acts such as physical violence, social exclusion and racial criteria. These different ways of expression are what make up modern day institutional discrimination and racism, propped up by the normalisation of extremist stances based on xenophobia. These practices heavily contrast the development of human rights and threaten global and social cohesion, effectively dividing communities.

A key factor to the rise of xenophobia and hate crimes has been the parallel growth and integration of the digital landscape.² Social media, Artificial Intelligence, messaging apps and unregulated algorithms often act as conductors of extremist opinions that spread misinformation and online hate speech. As such minority groups and migrants are often falsely portrayed to a large audience vulnerable to radicalization due to their living standards³. Economic instability, the housing crisis, as well as crime are all accredited to vulnerable groups, acting as scapegoats for political leaders and the ongoing social state. There is a key division being pushed between a nation's residents and its migrants, who are viewed as an existential danger to domestic

¹ "Racial profiling and racist hate speech by political leaders heightened human rights violations against migrants and asylum seekers" "UNHRC" <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/03/usa-racial-profiling-and-racist-hate-speech-political-leaders-heightened>

² "Racism, Hate Speech, and Social Media: A Systematic Review and Critique" "Sage Journals, 2022" <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1527476420982230>

³ "Disinformation on Migration" "Migration Policy Institute" <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/journal/feature/disinformation-migration-how-lies-half-truths-and-mischaracterizations-spread>

steadiness.⁴ Subsequently, extremist opinions and political leaders gain traction and further push their ideology, as a result hate crimes and xenophobia gain ground in the community.

It is crucial that this matter is examined focusing on the humanitarian aspect of the GA3. Unlike committees that are focused on border security, counter-terrorism and law infrastructure, GA3's mandate is anchored firmly in the protection of fundamental human rights, supporting social integration and ensuring universal access to basic services, which is something crucial to this issue seeing as hate crimes are a fundamental detriment and obstacle to the establishment of human rights and social integration.

DEFINITION OF KEY-TERMS

Asylum Seeker

An asylum seeker is a person who has fled their home country, crossed an international border to seek sanctuary, and formally applied for the right to be recognized as a refugee in another country.⁵

Hate Crime

"A criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity."⁶

Incitement to Discrimination or Violence

The legal threshold where hate speech transitions into a human rights violation under international legal frameworks.⁷

Migrant Worker

"A person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national."⁸

⁴ "Manufacturing the migrant threat" "HRRC, 2020"

<https://www.humanrightsresearch.org/post/manufacturing-the-migrant-threat-race-politics-and-human-rights>

⁵ "United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" "UNHCR"

⁶ "Hate Speech and Hate Crime" "American Library Association, 2024"

<https://www.ala.org/advocacy/intfreedom/hate#:~:text=For%20the%20purposes%20of%20collecting%20statistics%2C%20the,identity%2C%E2%80%9D%20including%20skin%20color%20and%20national%20origin.>

⁷

https://estatements.un.org/estatements/11.0030/20251104150000000/ElglhVHk/CAeJdjLvuhlp_nyc_en.pdf

⁸ "Migrant worker" "Ebsco, 2013" <https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/social-sciences-and-humanities/migrant-worker>

Minority Group

National, ethnic, religious, or linguistic minorities as outlined by UN frameworks, recognizing historical prejudices that fuel systemic discrimination.⁹

Xenophobia

"Xenophobia is an attitude against persons who are defined as different to oneself ('others'), using real or mythical criteria... [It] describes a mental reservation or political conviction against certain human beings, often leading to hatred and violence."¹⁰

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Socio-Economic Factors causing xenophobia

The rise of xenophobia and hate crimes is heavily attributed to economic anxieties, which are purposefully exploited by political actors to protect the integrity of their structural policy.¹¹ In particular during high-stress periods like hyperinflation and housing shortages, migrants and minorities are placed in the forefront of the issue,¹² who drive up costs and overwhelm public infrastructure. Public spending is subsequently blamed on asylum seekers and migrants, who are being portrayed as thieves of public funds, which belong to national citizens¹³. Consequently, non-citizens are exploited for low wage labor, in order to sustain industries, while simultaneously taking the blame for political and social shortcomings. This imaging marginalizes communities and leaves them vulnerable to bias and violence toward targeted groups.

Political Normalization of Extremism

⁹ <https://www.nmun.org/assets/documents/conference-archives/washington-dc/2025/nmundc25-resolutions-ga3.pdf>

¹⁰ "Xenophobia" "Oxford Public International Law, 2021"
[https://opil.ouplaw.com/display/10.1093/law:epil/9780199231690/law-9780199231690-e892#:~:text=1%20UDHR%20states%20that%20%5Ba%5D%20human%20beings,Elections%2C%20Right%20to%20Participate%20in%2C%20International%20Protection\).](https://opil.ouplaw.com/display/10.1093/law:epil/9780199231690/law-9780199231690-e892#:~:text=1%20UDHR%20states%20that%20%5Ba%5D%20human%20beings,Elections%2C%20Right%20to%20Participate%20in%2C%20International%20Protection).)

¹¹ "Manufacturing the migrant threat" "HRRC, 2020"
<https://www.humanrightsresearch.org/post/manufacturing-the-migrant-threat-race-politics-and-human-rights>

¹² "Migrants may be causing US housing shortage" "JP Morgan Feb 11, 2025"
<https://www.newsweek.com/jpmorgan-study-suggests-undocumented-immigrants-could-cause-housing-shortage-2029547>

¹³ Refugees and Asylum Seekers Generate Billions of Dollars More Than They Cost the U.S. Government "American Migration Council" "Feb 22, 2024" <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/blog/refugees-and-asylum-seekers-generate-billions-dollars-more-than-they-cost/>

Extremist and polarized opinions have become all the more normal and common in everyday life.¹⁴ This normalization functions as a protection to those committing hate crimes and exercising xenophobia. Since these acts have now become normal and are considered acceptable, their perpetrators instead of being frowned upon are being praised and celebrated for their actions, which deliberately harm certain minorities. Being used by mainstream political parties seeking to capture populist votes during elections, the normalised aggressive and hateful rhetoric toward a group of people and the dehumanizing political statement are correlated with profound spikes in physical violence and vandalism of minority centers¹⁵. Meanwhile this hate speech is being guarded under the guise of 'free speech', even though it impedes on other parties freedom. Political speeches are 'legitimate political debates', even when targeting minority groups and the barrier for radicalization gets lowered each time. As a result physical violence and social exclusion gain a rise in popularity, accredited to political races.

The rise of radicalization attributed to the internet's growth

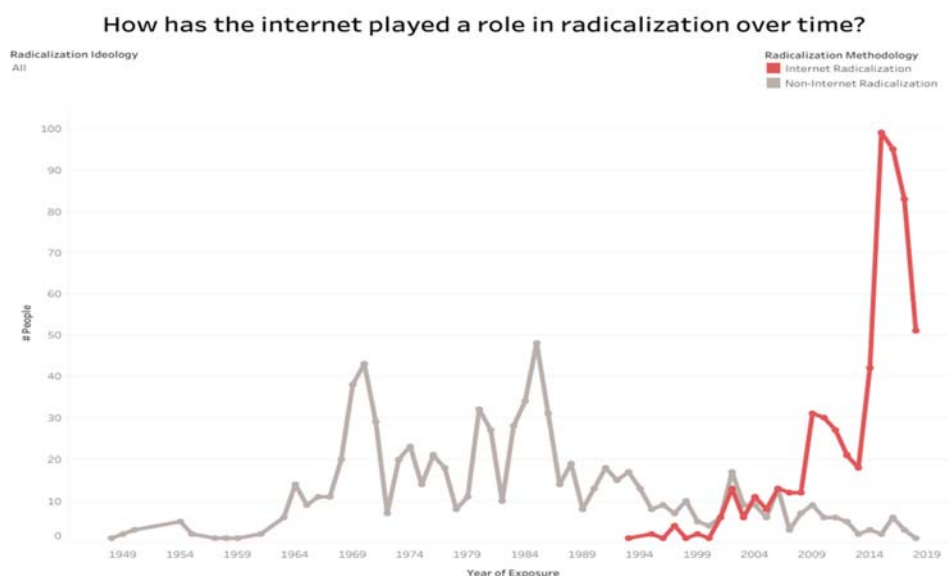


Figure 1: Graph depicting the role of the internet in radicalization over time¹⁶

¹⁴ “Despite vast ideological differences, political extremists exhibit similar brain processing” “University of Brown, Aug 28, 2025” <https://www.brown.edu/news/2025-08-28/extremist-brains>

¹⁵ “Does mainstream populism work? Populist rhetoric and the electoral fortunes of mainstream parties” “BBC, 2023” <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/political-science-research-and-methods/article/does-mainstream-populism-work-populist-rhetoric-and-the-electoral-fortunes-of-mainstream-parties/A3F432386A5894B1BFBC2C196C8CD83C>

¹⁶ “Understanding Domestic Extremism in the 21st century” “Ardenmtc, Aug 02, 2021” <https://www.ardentmc.com/2021/08/02/domestic-extremism/>

The former graph indicates the course of radicalization the past 70 years, through simultaneously offline and online methods, since 1992. In the pre-internet time period, radicalization was entirely driven by offline methods, such as public speeches, the newspaper and everyday discussion, which are all represented by the gray line. Reaching its peak during the 1970s and 1980s. In the 1970s, it was a direct result of the aftermath of the civil war and the rise of far-left extremism, on the contrary to the 1980s far-right growth, which is attributed to the economic distress caused in the United States agricultural sector, often called the farm crisis. These act as evidence that the appearance and growth of extremism and polarized opinions is heavily influenced by the ongoing social, political and economical landscape.

During 1990 with the appearance of the World Wide Web the red line also appears representing Internet radicalization, remaining on par with offline methods for the first 15 years the internet doesn't flag any dangers. Though a divergence of online and offline radicalization is noticed in the 2008 period, which also marks the period for the global financial crisis, once again indicating the correlation between social and economic landscape and political opinions. The sharpest spike was noticed between 2014 and 2016, during which social media had reached a mature point and had become more accessible to the people, which only exponentialized its growth.

Intersectional Vulnerabilities

The impact of xenophobia often varies even within marginalized communities.¹⁷ Factors such as gender, age and physical ability all affect how someone will experience xenophobia and hate crimes, which must be taken into account when analysing the topic under the humanitarian lens.¹⁸ For example migrant women navigate distinct risks in their workplaces, due to them often being exploited in unregulated sectors and simultaneously exposed to gender based violence. Similarly, displaced children face hardship in educational institutions, due to language barriers and a prejudiced surrounding community. This leads to a long-term alienation of migrants socioeconomically¹⁹, who have limited social mobility. Finally, disabled displaced populations are routinely excluded from urban safety initiatives and emergency humanitarian aid due to their lack of access to social relief frameworks, caused by their migrant status.

¹⁷ "Effects of Xenophobia: Social, Economic, and Psychological Impacts on Society" "Neurolaunch"
<https://neurolaunch.com/effects-of-xenophobia/>

¹⁸ "The Intersections of Race, Gender, Age, and Socioeconomic Status: Implications for Reporting Discrimination and Attributions to Discrimination" "National Library of medicine, 2021"
<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6741774/>

¹⁹ "Forced displacement, social cohesion, and the state: Evidence from eight new studies" "Science Direct, 2017"

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X23002346>

Problems faced when tackling the issue today

Even with strong international human rights policies, fighting modern xenophobia and hate crimes stands as a complex and complicated issue. Legislation doesn't have clear cutoff points and prosecution criteria, what's more is that the untraceability and sheer efficiency of technology and algorithms can contribute to the rise, almost uncontrollably. Collecting solid data still has its shortcomings. Often, there isn't a consistent approach to recording or defining hate-motivated violence.²⁰ As a result the majority of these crimes often go unreported and ignored. Law enforcement doesn't note when a crime was driven by bias, which subsequently proves that the actual numbers never make it into the official reports. While online hate and xenophobia is a primary aspect of the topic, it is important to note that the online spread of these ideas also make their way to everyday life, due to the fact that they have been normalized. Through listening, witnessing and living social exclusion, hate crimes and xenophobia communities have become desensitized to them, leaving them to become all the more prominent.

The lack of trust between marginalized communities and asylum seekers to the law and its enforcement.²¹ Due to the fear and looming threat of getting deported or detained, marginalized people choose to not report when they are victims of hate crimes or injustice. This leads to not only their violation of human rights being ignored, but their systemic exploitation, due to them, firstly not having any other options and secondly due to their inability to report it to officials and seek justice. This is particularly prominent in the agricultural sector. Irregular agricultural workers and asylum seekers frequently experience wage theft, endangering conditions and unpaid overtime, all which prove their systemic exploitation. In these cases, these exploited people cannot act against it due to their fear of being deported or detained.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

Mexico

Mexico has faced severe structural purposes due to its status as a transit destination for regional migration. Transit states, as reported from the Mexican government, bear a severe amount of the humanitarian burden generated by displacement crises. Due to its situation Mexico pushes for international financial burden sharing in multinational negotiations, in order to find economic support and relief for other member states who don't face the same humanitarian and

²⁰“Mapping the scientific knowledge and approaches to defining and measuring hate crime, hate speech, and hate incidents: A systematic review” “Wiley 28 April, 2024”
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/cl2.1397>

²¹ “Enhanced Vulnerability of Asylum Seekers in Times of Crisis” “ Springer Nature, Feb 2024”
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12142-023-00690-8>

displacement crises.²² Additionally regional cooperative frameworks and strict enforcement of the human rights of migrants are key debate points made by Mexico. Anti-xenophobia strategies must be addressed from root socioeconomic causes rather than solely border enforcement.

United States of America

Minority rights have reportedly seen avid support from the United States, yet its approach in addressing xenophobia is heavily tied by domestic constitutional protection.²³ International frameworks mandating censorship or deletion of online content are heavily opposed by the United States due to the First Amendment²⁴ providing broad protection for speech. Its own solution and combat of extremist ideologies and polarization relies on corporate agreements and algorithmic transparency, which allows them to limit the audience of polarized opinions and misinformation being spread through digital platforms.

South Africa

South Africa has long been a primary destination for African refugees and migrants. While historically being a representative of the fight against institutional racism, it faces recurring waves of severe localized xenophobic violence against foreign Africans due to the heavy intra-African migration happening. Its constitution guarantees strong human rights protection for anyone within its country regardless of legal status. Such include basic healthcare and education which in many countries is not guaranteed for immigrants. With UN guidance it launched a national plan to combat xenophobia and hate-crimes, but it frequently struggles with enforcement. Anti-immigrant groups have often illegally blocked foreign nationals from accessing public areas and services, such as hospitals, schools and workplaces. It also acts as an example of socio-economical scapegoating as aforementioned in the guide. Rising local unemployment and economic struggles are often attributed by politicians and public rhetoric speakers to African migrants, thus inducing hate in the community.

The Group of 77 (G77)

²² "Dialogue and Negotiation Will Strengthen Mexico's Bilateral and Multilateral Relations: Foreign Secretary de la Fuente" "Gobierno de Mexico, 2023" <https://www.gob.mx/sre/en/articulos/dialogue-and-negotiation-will-strengthen-mexico-s-bilateral-and-multilateral-relations-foreign-secretary-de-la-fuente-394823>

²³ "Politics of Belonging: Anti-Black Racism, Xenophobia, and Disinformation" "Harvard Law Review, 2025" <https://harvardlawreview.org/blog/2024/11/politics-of-belonging-anti-black-racism-xenophobia-and-disinformation/>

²⁴ "US constitution" <https://constitution.congress.gov/constitution/amendment-1/>

The global South representative for the collective interests of developing nations, the G77 bloc acts as the primary driver behind comprehensive UN anti-discrimination frameworks²⁵. The G77 is an avid supporter of frameworks such as the Global Call for Concrete Action, which as further mentioned in the guide demands historical accountability for systemic biases globally. Additionally international funding for migrant integration and protection under lawful bounds for both regular and irregular migrant workforces. The G77 supports that global economic inequalities cannot be separated from structural xenophobia in destination countries.²⁶

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHCR has the role of the primary international body with the goal to protect the rights and well-being of refugees, asylum seekers and stateless populations globally. The agency has direct operations on the frontlines of displacement crises, by taking practical actions, such as providing urgent humanitarian aid and simultaneously monitoring member states' compliance with international asylum laws. Within the context of xenophobia, UNHCR holds heavy focus on combatting institutional barriers and systemic discrimination that displaced populations have long faced within national legal and educational systems.

United Nations Human Rights Council

The UNHRC serves as the principal international body responsible for the protection of human rights globally. Within its scope are dealing with xenophobia and hate-crimes. By establishing international norms and evaluating state compliance with anti-discrimination frameworks, it has served its role in providing a global platform and body that highlights human right violations against minority groups. One of its main actions is appointing special rapporteurs that conduct country visits and investigate systemic bias within communities. Additionally it's committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) oversees state adherence to the international convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination by issuing distinct warnings when targeted, xenophobic rhetoric speech is used and escalates in host countries.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

²⁵ "Statement on behalf of G77 and China" "G77, Uganda"

https://estatements.un.org/estatements/11.0030/20241121100000000/fqgrgsQLdVXn/-QnHmXHwleoH_nyc_en.pdf

²⁶ "Statement on behalf of G77 and China" "G77, Uganda"

https://estatements.un.org/estatements/11.0030/20241121100000000/fqgrgsQLdVXn/-QnHmXHwleoH_nyc_en.pdf

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT
December 21, 1965	Adoption of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) ²⁷
December 18, 1990	Adoption of the UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) ²⁸
September 8, 2001	The Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA) took place, establishing a global guideline for combating xenophobia. ²⁹
November 28, 2008	Enactment of the EU Framework Decision on Racism and Xenophobia, mandating the uniform criminal penalties for bias-motivated violence. ³⁰
December 19, 2018	Launch of the UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, with the goal of tackling the issue of both online and offline polarization ³¹
2015	Peak of the Mediterranean Migration Crisis, where unprecedented displacement levels resulted in noticeable regional shifts toward nationalist parties and movements ³²

²⁷ "International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" "UNGA" <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-convention-elimination-all-forms-racial>

²⁸ "International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families" <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-convention-protection-rights-all-migrant-workers>

²⁹ https://estatements.un.org/estatements/11.0030/20251104150000000/ElqIhVHk/Q_UCCrNXXAYE_nyc_en.pdf

³⁰ "Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law" "EUR Lex" https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec_framw/2008/913/oj/eng

³¹ "Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect" "UN, 2023" <https://www.un.org/en/genocide-prevention/hate-speech/strategy-plan-action>

³² "Enhanced Vulnerability of Asylum Seekers in Times of Crisis" "Springer Nature, Feb 2024" <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12142-023-00690-8>

December 19, 2018	Endorsement of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), providing the first intergovernmentally negotiated framework to manage migration comprehensively while protecting migrant human rights. ³³
July 21, 2021	Proclamation by the UN General Assembly designating June 18th as the International Day for Countering Hate Speech ³⁴

RELEVANT UN RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2106

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) marks the core legally binding multinational treaty requiring states to criminalize hate speech and bias-motivated actions. Marking the first multinational legal infrastructure established against xenophobia and hate crimes. Driven by an urgent need to dismantle legal regimes such as the South African Apartheid and the post World War II “Swastika Epidemic”, which essentially was the resurgence of antisemitic incidents in the 1950s across Europe, thus punishing the UN Commission on human rights to draft a targeted anti-racism instrument. Its Article 14 granted individuals the right to petition the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) directly if their home country has ratified the optional declaration, creating a direct accountability pathway. Additionally its Article 4 explicitly obligates states to outlaw hate speech and racist propaganda, while simultaneously outlawing any participation and membership in organizations that advocate for racial superiority. Regarding its enforcement the treaty elaborates that it legally permits “special action” to ensure the implementation and safekeeping of human rights.³⁵

UNGA Resolution 2200A

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) acts as the key legal instrument that focuses on the balancing between the right to freedom of expression (Article 19) and the strict prohibition of inciting racial or religious abuse (Article 20). Specifically, Article 19 mentions that this right carries “special duties and responsibilities” and may be restricted to protect

³³ “Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)” “UNHRC”
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/migration/global-compact-safe-orderly-and-regular-migration-gcm>

³⁴ “International Day for Countering Hate Speech, 18 June” “UN”
<https://www.un.org/en/observances/countering-hate-speech>

³⁵ “Resolution 2106 (XX)” “UNGA, 1965”
<https://research.un.org/en/docs/ga/quick/regular/20>

the rights of others and public order. Finally through Article 27 religious and ethnic minorities are ensured their right to practice their own religion and enjoy their own culture. This resolution ensures that freedom of speech is maintained without impeding on racial or religious integrity.³⁶ It is highly regarded as one of the most effective and foundational resolutions, due to transforming non-binding, formerly oral aspirations and principals into legally binding international human rights law. The limitations of its influence lie primarily in state enforcement and sovereign compliance rather than the effectiveness of the resolution itself.

UNGA Resolution 60/251

The Establishment of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) functions as the responsible body for actively investigating contemporary hate crimes and minority rights violations, among others globally. Since then, the UNHCR has taken various measures in order to ensure that human rights are upheld, within its scope are hate crimes and xenophobia, which often lead exploitation of individuals, a clear ignorance to human rights. It has also created special rapporteurs on contemporary forms of racism, xenophobia and hate crimes, which directly report back to the UN. Hate crimes are often addressed under the HRC, due to its specialization in safeguarding and upholding human rights. While moderately successful, due to repairing and improving many aspects of its predecessor the UN Commission of Human Rights, it also inherited multiple of the same political challenges. A major factor of its success were the year round meetings as opposed to the former six weeks annually, leaving it able to respond to emergency situations promptly.³⁷³⁸

UNGA Resolution 75/309

Established with the clear goal of upholding member states obligation to monitor and take action against digital radicalization. The main measure implemented through this resolution is forcing digital platforms to take accountability for their services being used for spreading radicalization and hate speech through misinformation and misleading content, as it explicitly states "condemns any advocacy of hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence", including as aforementioned social media platforms. This resolution functions as the key countermeasure to digital radicalization and its subsequent impacts to marginalized communities. Though, as it remains a UN resolution it is not legally binding and acts only as a recommendation to international law. It invites member states to support transparent approaches in combining hate speech, without having the legal authority to force tech companies to

³⁶"Resolution 2200A (XXI)" "UNGA, 1966"

[https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_2200A\(XXI\)_economic.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_2200A(XXI)_economic.pdf)

"A.RES.60.251" "UNHCR, 2006"

³⁷ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/A.RES.60.251_En.pdf

³⁸"Resolution 60/251" "UNGA, 2006"

<https://www.un.org/en/ga/78/resolutions.shtml>

implement certain measures. Its scope is to act as a diplomatic framework to raise awareness, emphasizing on tech and social media, rather than to operate as a direct countermeasure to the issue at hand.³⁹

UNGA Resolution 78/234

The UNGA Resolution "A Global Call for Concrete Action for the Total Elimination of Racism..." is the primary annually debated GA3 framework, which outlines modern priorities to eliminate systemic racism and xenophobia. Due to annual debates and voting this resolution functions similar to a status report on the issue and directly reflects on current global events, while also acting as an updated barometer of the diplomatic consensus on the issue. It acts as an international diplomatic framework to guide state legislation, while not being legally binding. It encourages voluntary platform accountability and aligns global policy frameworks against racial and systemic discrimination. It focuses on the full complete implementation of the Durban declaration of 2001, which outlined concrete non-binding recommendations for governments and international bodies. Though the Durban declaration has been a key debate point in international politics due to historical reparations for slavery. Additionally it stands against the Israeli-Palestinian conflict leaving major nations such as the USA and Israel to boycott or abstain from certain Durban-related proceedings.⁴⁰

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

National Action Plans Against Racism (NAPAR)

The primary domestic legislative strategies used by member states to institutionalize anti discrimination frameworks are represented by the National Action Plans Against Racism.⁴¹ Although theoretically sound and applicable, the enforcement of multiple of these national plans has been frequently stalled by frequent shifting of political tides and underfunding. With a change of governance follows a change of priority and subsequently long term initiatives are often completely put to an end or stripped of their financial aid, which renders them impossible to apply. Due to the aforementioned lack of financial and political stability and support, these programs

³⁹"Resolution 75/309" "UNGA, 2021"

<https://www.un.org/en/ga/75/resolutions.shtml>

⁴⁰"Resolution 78/234" "UNGA, 2023"

<https://www.un.org/en/ga/78/resolutions.shtml>

⁴¹ "Anti-racism strategy" "European Commission" https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/combating-discrimination/racism-and-xenophobia/anti-racism-strategy_en

have often failed. As such we conclude that financial shielding and independent oversight bodies for institutions and programs such as NAPAR would heavily aid their cause.⁴²

Community Policing and Best-Practice Frameworks

In order to tackle structural bias practically, international initiatives like the UN Anti-Racism Coalition have partnered with local governments to implement community policing and ideal practice frameworks⁴³. These programs are skewed to training law enforcement officials on the prevention of bias and the de-escalation of situations. Additionally eliminating prejudiced profiling can aid marginalized communities regain trust in law enforcement. Despite some successes, a global expansion of these practices remains a challenge of its own. The biggest issue resides in institutional resistance within police forces, where longstanding ideologies oppose external human rights oversight. As a result training modules are often seen as compliance tasks instead of meaningful operational changes.

Digital Regulations and Tech Partnerships

Multilateral efforts have increasingly focused on combining voluntary conduct codes with extensive legal measures, particularly the European Union's Digital Services Act (DSA)⁴⁴, to reduce online hate speech. However, these digital protections have created significant tension between requiring content moderation and upholding fundamental human rights. Imposing excessive censorship which often gets criticised for overstepping the bounds of freedom of speech has often been heavily criticised. As online platforms often face severe financial penalties for not complying with censorship, they often resort to automated over-moderation. This shifts the responsibility for the definition of acceptable speech from judicial systems to corporate algorithms.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Strengthening Data Collection Mechanisms

To address the significant number of unreported hate crimes, privacy protected national reporting systems must be established with local governments. By separating the act of reporting from regular law enforcement channels, vulnerable and marginalized communities who often avoid reporting due to the looming threat of law enforcement working against them, thus reducing the total amount of underreporting and subsequently exploitation of these groups. These national hubs should use standardized metrics to accurately identify the motivations behind bias and bias

⁴² "Independent oversight and regulation" "International Regulatory on Democracy and electoral assistance" <https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/publications/independent-regulatory-and-oversight-institutions.pdf>

⁴³ "Fighting for change: A world without racism" <https://www.ohchr.org/en/get-involved/stories/fighting-change-world-without-racism>

⁴⁴ "Codes of Conduct under the Digital Services Act" "European Commission, 2023" <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/dsa-codes-conduct>

based violence. Secure data-sharing will ensure that individual victim privacy remains protected under data laws. This way policymakers can receive accurate data and make decisions based on it, thus improving frameworks not on studies and theories but practical proven data. Additionally the trust between marginalized communities and law enforcement would be improved due to the underlying threat being removed.

Accountability for Digital Platforms

Tackling the borderless nature of modern radicalization requires establishing legally binding international transparency standards for proprietary tech algorithms. Instead of pushing for blanket content removal, which raises serious free expression issues, multilateral frameworks should require tech companies to adjust their recommender systems that profit from outrage and amplify extremist content. Social media companies must be obligated to allow independent, UN-supported human rights auditors access to their algorithmic source codes. This will help ensure that platforms actively work to prevent the spread of targeted hate speech through measures like disabling viral algorithms on flagged accounts, while still upholding individuals' fundamental rights to freedom of expression.

Promoting Financial shielding and independent oversight bodies

Many international and crosscultural frameworks that have been attempted to be established have often failed, due to unstable financial and political support. Particularly long term initiatives and projects have seen no avail. As aforementioned NAPAR stands in the epicenter of this issue, with many of its initiatives struggling after a short time, due to political shifts. As such financial shielding for certain programmes and initiatives as well as the establishment of frameworks must be given in order to ensure their completion and fruition economically. What's more is that independent oversight bodies would solve the political instability that they face. As such Programmes and initiatives would find both economical and political support regardless of the political landscape.

Firewall mechanisms for irregular workers

A longstanding exploitation of illegal and irregular workers has almost been incorporated in many industries. Though it is not easily targetable due to the illegal status of these workers. By introducing a firewall and separating immigration control and Labor rights, workers are ensured a platform to complain and report exploitation in their workplaces without their illegal status being an obstacle to them. As such, employers would be forced to adequately compensate and conform to workplace standards. Although states are already pushed to do so under the ILO convention 95(Protection of Wages), it has not been widely implemented due to underfunded Labor Inspectors and weak sanctions, as well as it;s non-binding nature.

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