



StarMUN 2025, GA3:

Research Report on the issue of the intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls

Description of the Issue/Introduction

Racism, xenophobia and related discrimination and intolerance exist in all societies, everywhere. They take many forms and impact all aspects of life.

Impacts could include the ability to find a job, get an education, have equal access to healthcare, housing, food, water or get fair treatment in a court of law.

We all lose in a society characterized by discrimination, division, distrust, intolerance, and hate.

Background Information

Start here: <https://www.un.org/en/fight-racism>

In resolution 79/160 of December 2024 on combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance -

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n24/414/12/pdf/n2441412.pdf>

the General Assembly mandated the Special Rapporteur (= independent expert who is responsible for monitoring specific human rights) to prepare reports on the implementation of this resolution.

Key questions and types of input/comments sought

“The Special Rapporteur would be grateful for any information regarding implementation of the resolution and positive efforts to combat the glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

In particular, the Special Rapporteur invites information on developments and measures undertaken on the following issues:

- New trends in discrimination, intolerance, racist and xenophobic violence involving extremist movements and groups of a racist or xenophobic character, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups.
- Measures adopted by the State – in law and policy – with a view to preventing and combating such incidents and manifestations, in conformity with international human rights obligations, in particular article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.
- Measures adopted to prevent and counter hate speech and incitement to violence based on racial superiority and hatred against persons or groups of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities.

- Lessons learned, both positive and negative, from measures taken to combat and eliminate any form of racism, xenophobia, and related intolerance.
- Disaggregated data on the victims, perpetrators and incidence of hate speech, hate crime and other violent activities based on racial superiority and hatred against persons or groups of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities.
- Measures taken to promote political, social and cultural tolerance and prevent the promotion of hate speech or incitement to violence based on racial superiority and hatred against persons or groups of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities in political or public discourse.

Source: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/2025/call-input-reports-combating-glorification-nazism-neo-nazism-and-other>

Definition of Key Terms

Definition of Important Key Terms

Nazism: totalitarian movement led by Adolf Hitler as head of the Nazi Party in Germany. In its intense nationalism, mass appeal, and dictatorial rule, Nazism shared many elements with Italian fascism. However, Nazism was far more extreme both in its ideas and in its practice. In almost every respect it was an anti-intellectual and atheoretical movement, emphasizing the will of the charismatic dictator as the sole source of inspiration of a people and a nation, as well as a vision of annihilation of all enemies of the Aryan Volk as the one and only goal of Nazi policy. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Nazism>

Neo-Nazism: Totalitarianism and expansionism: In the 1990s gangs of neo-Nazi youths in eastern Germany staged attacks against immigrants, desecrated Jewish cemeteries, and engaged in violent confrontations with leftists and police. In the early 21st century, small neo-Nazi parties were to be found in most European countries as well as in the United States, Canada, and several Central and South American countries. They were rare, but not unheard of, in the rest of the world. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Nazism/Totalitarianism-and-expansionism>

Racism: the belief that humans may be divided into separate and exclusive biological entities called “races”; that there is a causal link between inherited physical traits and traits of personality, intellect, morality, and other cultural and behavioural features; and that some races are innately superior to others. The term is also applied to political, economic, or legal institutions and systems that engage in or perpetuate discrimination on the basis of race or otherwise reinforce racial inequalities in wealth and income, education, health care, civil rights, and other areas. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/racism>

Discrimination, the intended or accomplished differential treatment of persons or social groups for reasons of certain generalized traits. The targets of discrimination are often minorities, but they may also be majorities, as black people were under apartheid in South Africa. For the most part, discrimination results in some form of harm or disadvantage to the targeted persons or groups. An ever-growing number of terms have been coined to label forms of discrimination, such as racism, sexism, anti-Semitism, homophobia, ageism, transphobia, or cissexism (discrimination against transgender persons), classism (discrimination based on social class), lookism (discrimination based on physical appearance), and ableism (discrimination based on disability). <https://www.britannica.com/topic/discrimination-society>

Xenophobia, fear and contempt of strangers or foreigners or of anything designated as foreign, or a conviction that certain foreign individuals and cultures represent a threat to the authentic identity of one’s own nation-state and cannot integrate into the local society peacefully. The term

xenophobia derives from the ancient Greek words xenos (meaning “stranger”) and phobos (meaning “fear”). Xenophobia implies the perception that not only is it impossible for certain people designated as foreign to integrate into one’s own society but also that they pose a threat to the integrity of that society. <https://www.britannica.com/science/xenophobia>

Timeline of Events

See preambulatory clauses of Resolution 79/160:

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n24/414/12/pdf/n2441412.pdf>

Relevant Treaties, UN Resolutions and Actions

See preambulatory clauses of Resolution 79/160:

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n24/414/12/pdf/n2441412.pdf>

Countries/Organizations Involved

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xenophobia#Regional_manifestations

Possible Future Solutions/Questions for the Delegates

See Background Information “Key questions” above!

See operative clauses of Resolution 79/160

Useful Links and Sources:

Helpful: UN Fight Racism: <https://www.un.org/en/fight-racism>

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

Why France and 51 other countries voted against UN resolution condemning Nazism:
https://www.lemonde.fr/en/les-decodeurs/article/2022/11/09/why-france-and-51-other-countries-voted-against-the-un-resolution-condemning-nazism_6003471_8.html

Neo-Nazism and Nationalist Populism fuel hatred and intolerance, says UN expert
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2018/11/neo-nazism-and-nationalist-populism-fuel-hatred-and-intolerance-says-un>

Policy Proposals against Neo-Nazism, p. 9ff <https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/stockholm/19155.pdf>

<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/most-racist-countries>