INHS Biennial Conference
"Hate, Democracy, and Human Rights"
Wednesday 2nd December - Thursday 3rd December 2020

Co-hosted by the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe -
Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)
and the University of Plymouth

Conference Handbook

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Welcome from the INHS Conference Team

Welcome to the rescheduled International Network for Hate Studies Biennial Conference "Hate, Democracy and Human Rights" co-hosted by the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe - Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the University of Plymouth.

The conference will be held fully online, and we look forward to engaging with colleagues and friends in this new but exciting format.

Contemporary patterns of hate and hostility clearly challenge the human rights of targeted communities. Hate in its many guises has the potential to limit individuals' and communities' capacity to fully engage in the society around them. This means, too, that hatred threatens democratic processes. Indeed, politics itself has become a key locus for expressions of xenophobia, transphobia, misogyny and a host of other "isms." We urge participants to consider the ways in which human rights and democracy are challenged by hate.

The conference this year will be different to other years. Presentations have been uploaded and categorised on the INHS website and are available to view **HERE**. This is the asynchronous element of the conference. There is also a synchronous element to the conference, details of which can be found on the following pages.

We hope you enjoy your first fully online INHS Conference.

Ales Gião Hanek, Dr Jennifer Schweppe, Dr Zoë James
The INHS Conference Team

Palgrave Macmillan has a legacy of over 170 years of publishing in the social sciences. Its Criminology portfolio seeks to critically address the timeliest and most important issues facing our society. The Palgrave Hate Studies series (eds. Perry and Chakraborti) aims to bring together in one series the very best scholars who are conducting hate studies research around the world, with 14 books published. The series welcomes contributions from new and established hate studies researchers. Book ideas, including for short Pivots, can be sent to the Commissioning Editor: Josephine.Taylor@palgrave.com. Check out our new podcast with the series editors: Perry and Chakraborti on Hate Crime During the Pandemic and Beyond.

Palgrave Macmillan are delighted to promote the following offers to conference attendees:

Call for Book Proposals: **Palgrave Hate Studies** series
Visit our **Palgrave Criminology** page for our latest book highlights.

And our discounts:
-Use code **CYBER20PAL** for $/£11.99 e-books and paperbacks through December 2nd
-Use code **PM20TWENTY4** for a 20% discount on hardbacks and all formats until 31st December, with free P&P.

Conference Information

Prior to the Conference a number of video presentations of papers (our asynchronous papers) have been placed on the INHS website. These papers are in the following thematic areas:

- Hate crime and hate speech
- Legislating against hate crime: law, policy, interpretation
- Extremism and counter-extremism
- Protection of and assistance to hate crime victims
- Hate crime specialization – police, prosecution, civil society….
- Evidence: proving hate
- Data gaps: local, national and international
- Teaching "hate" at universities
- Hate crime victims: evidencing impact
- Thin line between institutional and individual discrimination and prejudice
- Critical approaches to hate studies

All Asynchronous Presentations can be viewed **HERE**

On the days of the conference our synchronous sessions and keynote speakers are detailed on the following pages.

The conference will be formed of 2 Plenary Sessions to begin and end the conference and 4 Discussion Sessions. Each synchronous discussion session is designed to stimulate discussion around the subject area. Each speaker will have approximately 15 minutes to discuss their subject area followed by a chaired discussion with the Panel. The Chair will take questions from the audience for the final 30 minutes of each session.

Summary Programme

Plenary 1 - Hate as threat to democracy and human rights	Weds 2nd Dec	10.00 - 12.00 (GMT)
Discussion 1 - Challenging Transphobia Nationally and Internationally	Weds 2nd Dec	14.00 - 16.00 (GMT)
Discussion 2 - Towards an international understanding of hate crime	Weds 2nd Dec	18.00 - 19.30 (GMT)
Discussion 3 - Black Lives Matter, Hate Crime, and Policing	Thurs 3rd Dec	10.00 - 12.00 (GMT)
Discussion 4 - Traversing disciplines, practices, and institutions	Thurs 3rd Dec	14.00 - 16.00 (GMT)
Plenary 2 - From COVID to Cohesion – Drawing pathways for the future	Thurs 3rd Dec	18.00 - 19.30 (GMT)

Wednesday 2nd December 2020

Each synchronous session is designed to stimulate discussion around the subject area. Each speaker will have approximately 15 minutes to discuss their subject area followed by a chaired discussion with the Panel. The Chair will take questions from the audience for the final 30 minutes of each session.

Plenary 1: Hate as threat to democracy and human rights
10.00 – 12.00 (GMT - London Time)

Opening Remarks:	Dr Zoë James (University of Plymouth) Kishan Manocha (Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE/ODIHR)
Speakers:	Evin Incir (MEP for Sweden, co-President of ARDI group)
	Dermana Seta (Adviser on intolerance against Muslims, OSCE/ODIHR)
	Aryeh Tuchman (Center on Extremism, Anti-Defamation League)
	Thomas Brudholm (University of Copenhagen)
Chair:	Dr Zoë James (University of Plymouth)

Discussion 1: Challenging transphobia nationally and internationally
14.00 - 16.00 (GMT - London Time)

Discussants:	Tuisina Ymania Brown (ILGA – The International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association)
	Sanjar Kurmanov (TGEU - Transgender Europe)
	Éirénne Carroll (TENI - Transgender Equality Network Ireland)
Chair:	Dr Amanda Haynes (University of Limerick)

Discussion 2: Towards an international understanding of hate crime
18.00 - 19.30 (GMT - London Time)

Discussants:	Gay McDougal (Former Vice-Chair, United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination - CERD)
	Stefano Valenti (European Commission against Racism and Intolerance - ECRI)
	Paul Giannasi (National Police Chiefs' Council, UK)
Chair:	Dr Jennifer Schweppe (University of Limerick)

Thursday 3rd December 2020

Each synchronous session is designed to stimulate discussion around the subject area. Each speaker will have approximately 15 minutes to discuss their subject area followed by a chaired discussion with the Panel. The Chair will take questions from the audience for the final 30 minutes of each session.

Discussion 3: Black lives matter, hate crime, and policing
10.00 - 12.00 (GMT - London Time)

Discussants	Lecia Brooks (Southern Poverty Law Centre, USA)
	Domenica Ghidei Biidu (European Commission against Racism and Intolerance - ECRI)
	Professor Kehinde Andrews (Birmingham City University, UK)
Chair:	Maurice Tomlinson (Jamaican Attorney-at-Law / Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network)

Discussion 4: Traversing disciplines, practices, and institutions
14.00 - 16.00 (GMT - London Time)

Discussants:	Karoline Fernández de la Hoz Zeitler (ObeRaXe - Observatory of Racism and Xenophobia, Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, Spain)
	Katrin Hugendubel (ILGA – The International Lesbian, Gay, Biesual, Trans and Intersex Association)
	Alexander Kondakov (University of Dublin)
Chair:	Ales Gião Hanek (ODIHR)

Plenary 2: From COVID to Cohesion – Drawing pathways for the future
18.00 - 19.30 (GMT - London Time)

Speakers:	Graeme Reid (Human Rights Watch)
	Professor Barbara Perry (University of Ontario Institute of Technology)
Chair:	Professor Mark Walters (University of Sussex)

Speaker Biographies

Listed in programme order:

Dr Zoë James (University of Plymouth)

Dr Zoë James is Associate Professor in Criminology at the University of Plymouth, UK and Co-Director of the International Network for Hate Studies. Her key research interests lie in examining hate from a critical perspective with a particular focus on the harms experienced by Gypsies, Travellers and Roma. Zoë's research has explored how mobility, accommodation, policing and planning have impacted on the lived experience of Gypsies, Travellers and Roma. Zoë has published and presented her work nationally and internationally, most recently authoring a monograph *The Harms of Hate against Gypsies and Travellers: A critical hate studies perspective*.

Kishan Manocha (Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE/ODIHR)

Kishan Manocha is the Head of the Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department at the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) in Warsaw. From 2015-2020, he was ODIHR's Senior Adviser on Freedom of Religion or Belief.

Kishan has extensive experience in freedom of religion or belief and related human rights issues in Europe, North America, the Middle East and North Africa, and Central and South Asia as an advocate, researcher, trainer and consultant to a number of international and non-governmental organisations. He holds degrees in psychology and medicine from the University of London and in law from the University of Cambridge. Kishan has worked as a psychiatrist and is a Member of the Royal College of Psychiatrists of the UK. He also practised as a barrister in the areas of domestic and international criminal law. He served as Director of the UK Baháʼí community's Office of Public Affairs from 2010-14, where he was responsible for leading the community's engagement with government, parliament and civil society and coordinating its interfaith activities.

Kishan has been a Visiting Research Fellow at the Carr Center for Human Rights at Harvard University, a Fellow of the Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies, and a Special Adviser to the late Shahbaz Bhatti, former Minister for Minority Affairs in Pakistan. Kishan is a Research Fellow at the Religious Freedom and Business Foundation, a Professional Associate at the Centre for Law and Religion at Cardiff University, and a Fellow at the Centre for Religion and Values at Dublin City University. He is currently a member of the Global Steering Committee of the UN Plan of Action for Religious Leaders and Actors to Prevent Incitement to Violence that Could Lead to Atrocity Crimes and of the International Religious Freedom Alliance's Global Council of Experts, a Patron of Faith in Leadership, and serves on trustee and advisory boards of a number of organizations, including Beyond Conflict, Faith Matters and Most Mira.

Evin Incir (MEP for Sweden, co-President of ARDI group)

Evin Incir is a Swedish Social democrat member if the European Parliament since 2019 and is serving on the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, the Committee on Development and Committee on Foreign affairs. In addition to her committee assignments, Incir is part of the Parliament's delegation to the EU-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee, the Standing Rapporteur on Palestine and a member of the lgbti intergroup. She is also a co-president of the European Parliament Anti-Racism and Diversity Intergroup (ARDI). The ARDI exists to promote racial equality, counter racism, and educate about non-discrimination in the work of the European Parliament.

Dermana Seta (Adviser on intolerance against Muslims, OSCE/ODIHR)

Dermana Seta is the Adviser on Combating Intolerance and Discrimination against Muslims, Tolerance and Non-Discrimination department, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR). Previously she worked as a researcher at the Institute for Islamic tradition of Bosniaks. She also served as the Head of Human Rights and Freedom of Religion Commission of the Islamic Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies and Center for education and reserach Nahla.

Aryeh Tuchman (Center on Extremism, Anti-Defamation League)

Aryeh Tuchman is the Associate Director of the Center on Extremism at the Anti-Defamation League. The goal of the ADL is to stop the defamation of the Jewish people, and to secure justice and fair treatment to all. The ADL Center on Extremism monitors extremism across the ideological spectrum. The Center is the foremost authority on extremism, terrorism and hate, both foreign and domestic. They provide resources, expertise and trainings that enable law enforcement officers, public officials and community leaders, as well as internet and technology companies to identify and counter emerging threats.

Thomas Brudholm (University of Copenhagen)

Thomas Brudholm holds a PhD in Philosophy and is Associate Professor of Minority Research Theory at the University of Copenhagen (Department for Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies). Brudholm's research focuses on ethical and conceptual issues in responses to mass atrocities and hate violence. His most recent and forthcoming publications are "What is Hate?", "Hatred and Dehumanization" (with J. Lang), and "Apology without Forgiveness."

Tuisina Ymania Brown (ILGA – The International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association)

Tuisina Ymania Brown is trans fa'afafine woman of colour from Samoa and is a survivor of child rape, institutionalised discrimination, spousal gender-based violence and abuse, racial profiling, and trans violence & persecution all her life. She is a public speaker, an intellectual property attorney, and a working mum to two adopted sons, and has over 20 years of volunteer experience in international NGOs and has affiliations with Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice (New York, International Advisory Board Member); Global Interfaith Network on Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (Former Co-Chair), Copenhagen2021 (International Advisory Board) and currently heads; International Trans Fund (New York, Co-Chair), ILGA World (Geneva, Co Secretary-General), an international NGO that acts as a global voice of LGBTI networks, communities, and movements that is committed to shaping a world where everyone can live safely, equally, and free.

Sanjar Kurmanov (TGEU - Transgender Europe)

Sanjar Kurmanov is the CACEE Project Manager for Transgender Europe. He's coordintating the ProTrans Project together with partners from Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Serbia and Turkey. The main focus of the project is monitoring discrimination and violence against trans people in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Éirénne Carroll (TENI - Transgender Equality Network Ireland)

Éirénne Carroll has a wealth of experience in launching and leading non-profit initiatives across the globe. In Kolkata, India she worked with a program to house and educate the homeless; in Pokhara, Nepal she worked with a drug rehabilitation centre for homeless children; and in the US she worked on refugee resettlement teams and was the Director of Philanthropy and Communications at the LGBT Center of Raleigh. She was also foundational to starting The Trans Love Project, an organisation that exists to spread funds to smaller, underfunded trans non-profits in the US that support advocacy and youth programming. She is currently the CEO of TENI (Transgender Equality Network Ireland), which seeks to improve conditions and advance the rights and equality of trans people and their families.

Gay McDougal (Former Vice-Chair, United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination - CERD)

Gay McDougal is an American lawyer who has spent her career addressing international human rights and racial discrimination. She is currently a Distinguished Scholar-in-Residence at the Leitner Center on International Law and Justice of Fordham University Law school. She is the former Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, one of the UN human rights treaty bodies that oversees the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. She was Executive Director of Global Rights, Partners for Justice from September 1994 to 2006. In August 2005, she was named the first United Nations Independent Expert on Minority Issues and served until 2011.

Stefano Valenti (European Commission against Racism and Intolerance - ECRI)

Stefano Valenti works at the Secretariat of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), the anti-discrimination body of the Council of Europe. ECRI specialises in questions relating to the fight against racism, discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance. In its country monitoring work covering all 47 member states of the Council of Europe, ECRI analyses also legislation, policies and practice to address hate speech and hate crime. While aware of the dangerous links between the two phenomena, ECRI recommends specific measures to deal with hate speech and hate crime as separate issues. Before joining the Council of Europe in 1996, Stefano Valenti worked as legal officer of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in different cultural and legal settings such as Somalia and Guinea Bissau in Africa, Hong Kong and Philippines in Asia, Bosnia and Herzegovina in South East Europe. He holds a Master Degree in Law of the University of Padua (Italy), where he has also taught as visiting professor and conducted research in the field of human rights.

Paul Giannasi (National Police Chiefs' Council, UK)

Paul works for the National Police Chiefs' Council in the United Kingdom having accrued 30 years' experience as a police officer. He advises on hate crime policy and responses and manages True Vision (www.report-it.org.uk) on behalf of the police. He is the co-author of the national Police Hate Crime Guidance which offers advice to all UK police officers and partners.

From 2007, until it ended in 2017, Paul led the cross-government Hate Crime Programme, which brought all sectors of government together with civil society, to coordinate efforts to improve the response to hate crime across the criminal justice system.

Paul is the UK's National Point of Contact to International Governmental Agencies on hate crime and has worked to share good practice in many developing and post-conflict states.

Paul has a number of publications including as the co-editor of the 2014 'Rout-ledge International Handbook on Hate Crime' and 'Tackling Disability Discrimination and Disability Hate Crime - A Multi-disciplinary Guide published by Jessica Kingsley in 2015.

Paul was awarded an OBE in the 2014 New Years Honours list for services to policing, equality and human rights.

Lecia Brooks (Southern Poverty Law Centre, USA)

Lecia Brooks is the chief of staff for the SPLC, where she provides counsel to senior leadership, assists with strategic planning and works with people from across the organization to ensure the SPLC's success. Before her current role, she served as the SPLC's chief workplace transformation officer, where she supported leadership and staff efforts to build a culture of inclusiveness and ensure a continued focus on diversity and equity. She also previously served as the SPLC's outreach director, where she travelled across the U.S. and abroad to speak about hate and extremism. Earlier, she was director of the SPLC's Civil Rights Memorial Center, an interpretive experience designed to provide visitors to the Civil Rights Memorial with a deeper understanding of the civil rights movement.

Domenica Ghidei Biidu (European Commission against Racism and Intolerance - ECRI)

For the past 35 years, Domenica has been working as strategic adviser, trainer, consultant, coach and keynote speaker in the following areas: transcultural and inclusive leadership; diversity management; equal treatment and anti-discrimination on the grounds of gender, race, LGBTI+, handicap and chronic illness from an intersectional perspective. She has also been a Human Rights Commissioner at the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights and its predecessor, The Equal Treatment Commission for 12 years. Currently she is the vice-chair of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI).

Professor Kehinde Andrews (Birmingham City University, UK)

Kehinde Andrews is Professor of Black Studies at Birmingham City University. His research focuses on resistance to racism and grassroots organisations. His latest book *Black to Black: Retelling Black Radicalism for the 21st Century* was published in 2018. He also wrote *Resisting Racism: Race, Inequality and the Black Supplementary School Movement* in 2013 and is editor of the *Blackness in Britain* book series with Zed Books. His next book, *The New Age of Empire: How Racism and Colonialism Still Rule the World* will be published in February 2021 by Penguin Allen Lane in the UK and Bold Type Books in the US. Kehinde has written opinions pieces for outlets including the Guardian, Independent, Washington Post and CNN. Kehinde is founder of the Harambee Organisation of Black Unity; and co-chair of the Black Studies Association.

Karoline Fernández de la Hoz Zeitler (ObeRaXe - Observatory of Racism and Xenophobia, Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, Spain)

Since 2015, Karoline has been the Director of the Spanish Observatory of Racism and Xenophobia. The Observatory has a number of functions: to collect and analyse information on racism and xenophobia and to gain knowledge regarding the situation and potential trends, by implementing an information network; to promote the principles of equal opportunities, non-discrimination, and combating racism and xenophobia; to cooperate and coordinate with various public and private stakeholders, nationally and internationally, in order to prevent and combat racism and xenophobia; and to desing and evaluate strategies and plans to foster social inclusion of migrants.

Katrin Hugendubel (ILGA – The International Lesbian, Gay, Biesual, Trans and Intersex Association)

Since 2002, Katrin has worked as a political advisor and assistant to a member of the European Parliament, as well as with several NGO networks on EU level and in Uganda. The main focus of her studies and work life has been antidiscrimination policies and feminist politics, as well as European social and labour market policies. Currently she is the Advocacy Director of ILGA Europe, and so she is in charge of the overall coordination of the policy and advocacy work of ILGA-Europe. This includes managing the policy team and as well as leading the advocacy work of ILGA-Europe towards the EU institutions, EU Presidencies, the Council of Europe and the OSCE.

Alexander Kondakov (University of Dublin)

Alexander Kondakov is an assistant professor at the School of Sociology, University College Dublin, Ireland. He is also an editor for the Journal of Social Policy Studies published by the Higher School of Economics in Moscow, Russia. His experiences include holding positions in the University of Helsinki's major research centre in Russian and Eurasian studies, Aleksanteri Institute, as well as research jobs at the Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars in Washington, DC, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison in the United States. Kondakov's work is primarily focused on law and sexuality studies, more specifically on queer sexualities.

Graeme Reid (Human Rights Watch)

Graeme is the Director of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights Program for the Human Rights Watch. He has conducted research, taught and published extensively on gender, sexuality, LGBT issues, and HIV/AIDS. Before joining Human Rights Watch in 2011, he was the founding director of the Gay and Lesbian Archives of South Africa, a researcher at the Wits Institute for Social and Economic Research and a lecturer in Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Studies at Yale University, where he continues to teach as a visiting lecturer.

Professor Barbara Perry (University of Ontario Institute of Technology)

Professor Perry is the Director of the Centre on Hate, Bias and Extremism and has written extensively in the area of hate crime and right-wing extremism. She has also written on policing diverse communities, including work on social control in Native American communities. She has made substantial contributions to the limited scholarship on hate crime in Canada. Most recently, she has contributed to a scholarly understanding of anti-Muslim violence, hate crime against LGBTQ communities, the community impacts of hate crime, and right-wing extremism.

Book of Abstracts

(Listed in alphabetical order by surname of the first person who is listed as submitting the abstract)
Presentations are available to view on the INHS Video Library which can be found **HERE**

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Submitted By: Dr Chris Allen
Institution/Organisation: University of Leicester

Conference Theme: Extremism and counter-extremism

Title: Human Rights Advocates or Human Rights Opportunists? New Defence Discourses among Britain's Far-Right Extremists

Abstract: 'Defence discourses' have been a recurrent feature of Britain's far-right for at least two decades. Initially focused on 'defending' Britain against multiculturalism – to protect Britain's imagined hegemony via both overt and covert expressions – emergent defence discourses have since undergone processes of transformation in response to variously perceived socio-political crises. From immigration to Islam, these defence discourses have – to coin Britain First – sought to establish the far-right as the country's 'frontline resistance'.

This paper explores the latest defence discourse. From free speech to gender rights, far-right voices have recently begun to adopt the language of human and civil rights. These include Tommy Robinson – former leader of the English Defence League and PEGIDA UK – and Britain First's, Jayda Fransen and Paul Goulding as well as groups including For Britain, the Democratic Football Lads Alliance, Liberty Defenders and Veterans for Freedom among others.

Questioning the extent to which such voices are human rights advocates or opportunists, this paper concludes that such defence discourses are – maybe unsurprisingly – disingenuous: merely providing a smokescreen behind which older discourses still lurk. Nonetheless, these new defence discourses serve a number of useful functions for the far-right which include deflecting criticism and allegations of racism and Islamophobia, presenting a less extreme public face, and conveying a 'common-sense' message to mainstream audiences.

This paper draws on evidence from ongoing research including retrospective analyses of groups and individuals within Britain's far-right milieu, analyses of their public statements and speeches, and certain 'academic activist' interactions with institutional and grassroots stakeholders.

Submitted By: Gabriel Bayarri

Institution/Organisation: Macquarie University and Complutense University

Conference Theme: Hate crime and hate speech

Title: Legitimizing hate and political violence through meme images: the Bolsonaro campaign

Abstract: In October 2018, federal elections were held in Brazil. The result of the polls gave victory to the far-right candidate Jair Messias Bolsonaro. After the victory of the far-right, the questions that arose were: How did this situation come about? One of the instruments that undoubtedly contributed to this unexpected victory was a peculiar aspect of his political campaign: memetic communication. Through the use of memes in social networks, mainly the Whatsapp, the bolsonarism project transformed these violent discourses against political antagonists, feminism, racialized people, and poverty into a series of discourses legitimized through humour and irony: a simplification through memes that affects the static framing of cognitive and metaphorical frameworks. During the 2018 electoral period, we carried out a digital ethnography in WhatsApp groups of supporters of the Bolsonarista project. In this period we collected a sample of 132 memes, belonging to WhatsApp groups made up of up to 256 members, who did not know each other, and were geographically divided. The analysis carried out shows the trivialization and legitimization of violence against political adversaries and other social groups. Much of this legitimation is camouflaged under the mask of supposed humor and irony that is actually insult, prejudice and dehumanization.

Submitted By:	William Bergstroem
Conference Theme:	Hate crime and hate speech
Title:	Exploring the relationship between hate crime and genocide and the practical implications of this.

Abstract: This paper critically explores how our knowledge of hate crime can be used to better understand genocide and to what extent this can be applied to the prediction and prevention of genocide. This is achieved this through secondary literature review pursuing three key objectives: to examine existing theoretical concepts of hate crime and genocide, identifying key similarities and differences; to analyse the association between hate crime and genocide in practice; and to evaluate the value of using hate crime as a predictor for the prevention of genocide. Included in the discussions are: explorations around the concepts of genocide and hate crime from a definitional perspective and theoretical frameworks; a comparison of hate crime and genocide, exploring the relationship between the two; and a practical component investigating the role of hate crime in genocide and its practical applicability to genocide prediction.   Through these discussions, a number of key findings are identified which explain how knowledge of hate crime can be used to better understand genocide and outlines clear implications of these on a practical arena. Furthermore, the role hate crime often plays within the process of genocide is highlighted, using this finding to outline how hate crime can be utilized within existing models of prediction for more effective prevention of future genocides. As such, a significant knowledge gap within the area of hate studies is addressed, by arguing for a need to explore the relationship between genocide and hate crime, and identifying a number of key implications.

Submitted By: Professor Joanna Botha
Institution/Organisation: Eastern Cape

Conference Theme: Hate crime and hate speech

Title: Go back to Europe!' - The Battle of Senekal

Abstract: This paper explores the basis for the vitriolic manifestations of racial hatred between white farmers (the "boers") and the members of a vehemently anti-white political party, the Economic Freedom Fighters, in Senekal, a farming community in South Africa, in October 2020. Factors leading to the clashes include: the land reform agenda in South Africa; the murder of and violent acts committed against white farmers and their families (labelled the new genocide, but denied by the government and many others); recurring social media posts inciting hatred of white people by political leaders; abuse of black workers on farms; and the call to account for historical patterns of migration and land grabs from indigenous communities. The paper demonstrates how these tensions, coupled with out-group silencing and government apathy, inevitably culminate in racial violence. In turn, democratic processes, social identity and the transformative constitutional vision are undermined. How should a democracy, like South Africa, address this problem? The paper, whilst recognising the complexity of the issues at stake, proposes solutions to overcome the challenge of ongoing and acrimonious racial divisions and mistrust – the "ism" for the South African context.

Submitted By:	Leah Burch
Institution/Organisation:	Liverpool Hope University
Conference Theme:	Hate crime victims: evidencing impact
Title:	Impressions of disability hate: Reflections on internalisation, navigation, and resistance

Abstract: Hate crime impacts on the right to participate fully and equally in society. For disabled people in the United Kingdom such rights are already challenged or marginalised by aspects of government policy and public discourse, which are further reinforced by everyday experiences of disability hate crime. In this paper, I explore some of these dynamics and experiences of hate crime. To do so, I consider the conceptual meaning of hate crime within the context of everyday life based upon the ways in which participants have come to make sense of their experiences and are affected by these. Drawing upon Carol Thomas' 'psycho-emotional disablism,' I explore how experiences of hate come to be internalised, thereby shaping the way in which they come to make sense of themselves, and how they feel within particular spaces. In doing so, I present many of the navigational strategies adopted by disabled people as a means of avoiding hateful encounters. For many participants, occupying social space requires additional planning and emotional labour. However, I also consider how such strategies illustrate individual resistance to oppression. Developing this further, I explore the potential for collectivity and the affirmation of disability rights among peer-support groups and disabled people's organisations (DPO's).

Submitted By:	Dr Cliff Cheng
Institution/Organisation:	Retired Prof./Social Scientist
Conference Theme:	Hate crime and hate speech
Title:	COVID-19 Scapegoating and Hate Against Asians in the US and Australia: Some Early Comparisons

Abstract: This presentation make some early comparisons of data collected in Australia by Osmond Chiu of the Per Capita Think Tank and the Asian Australian Alliance with data collected by Stop AAPI Hate Reporting Center at San Francisco State University, Dr. Russell Jeong. COVID-19 has given rise to hate against Chinese, and anyone who is perceived by prejudiced people to be "Chinese." In the U.S. there have been over 2600 hate incidents and crime reported in the 4.5 month period between March 19, 2020 to August 5, 2020. In Australia, in the 2 month period from April 2, 2020 to June 2, 2020, there were 377 reports. 70% of cases in the U.S. were verbal harassment. In the Australian study verbal harassment and physical threats and intimidation were aggregated to make 60%. In Australia 40% of the cases occurred on the public sidewalk compared to 20% in the U.S. Businesses were the site for discrimination in 38.4% of cases in the U.S. In Australia 22% of cases occurred in supermarkets. Of the victims in Australia, 65% identified as female, 70% in the U.S. Only 40% of victims in the U.S. were actually Chinese. Some Australian Asian leaders attribute the rise of hate in their country on U.S. President Donald Trump who blames China for starting and spreading the virus, often through his frequent use of the term "Chinese Virus." Correspondingly, many Asian-American leaders in the U.S. also hold Mr. Trump responsible.

Submitted By:	Dr Amy Clarke
Institution/Organisation:	University of Leicester
Conference Theme:	Protection of and assistance to hate crime victims
Title:	The 'hidden' experiences of new arrivals: The hostile environment and xeno-racist hate crime

Abstract:

This recently completed PhD project explores the 'everyday' lived realities of new immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees who experience a wide range of targeted victimisation, and highlights the emotional and behavioural impacts of those experiences on victims and the wider immigrant population. The project, undertaken in the super-diverse city of Leicester, United Kingdom, highlights the 'hidden' voices of particularly new arrivals from socially, culturally, economically and ethnically broad backgrounds. In particular, this paper will focus on the personal stories of participants' which help to provide a more comprehensive account of how and why these marginalised groups remain excluded and isolated. In doing so, the researcher will include findings that reveal the importance of perceived 'safe' and 'unsafe' space, feelings of belonging and freedom of identity in shaping new arrivals' sense of happiness in their host society. The paper will also demonstrate how structural racism, discrimination and exclusion all serve to limit and restrict the opportunities and social mobility of new arrivals which ultimately has significant implications for their chances of wider, meaningful integration.

Keywords: new arrivals; victimisation; racism; exclusion; social mobility

Submitted By: Dr Ben Colliver
Institution/Organisation: Birmingham City University

Conference Theme: Hate crime and hate speech

Title: No Safe Space: Intersectional Oppression and Transphobic Hate Crime

Abstract: Issues around gender identity have gained increasing prominence in the United Kingdom within academia, politics and social life. Possessing multiple, marginalised identities not only impacts upon transgender people's experiences of hate and discrimination, it also has material consequences for which social spaces and support services people can offer. A significant amount of literature that has attended to transgender people's experiences of hate and discrimination has neglected to consider intersectional oppression and has been predominantly based around white transgender people's experiences. In this chapter, I provide an analysis of transgender people's experiences of hate, discrimination and prejudice through an intersectional lens.

This presentation draws upon semi-structured interviews with 31 transgender people living in the UK. The presentation highlights how identity characteristics are imposed on transgender people as their 'master identity' within the context of different social spaces. As such, it will be demonstrated how transgender people may be seen firstly as transgender, and secondly as religious in particular contexts, but religious first and transgender as second in other. This will highlight the complex challenges that transgender people face when experiencing hate and discrimination, but also in relation to accessing support and establishing a sense of 'community' and 'belonging'.

Submitted By: Professor Catherine Donovan

Institution/Organisation: Durham

Conference Theme: Hate crime victims: evidencing impact

Title: Re-conceptualising Repeat Reports of Hate Crime/Incidents as Hate Relationships Based on Coercive Control

Add Authors/Affiliations: Prof Stephen Macdonald, Sunderland University

Dr John Clayton, Northumbria University

Abstract:

In the field of domestic abuse, coercive control has been conceptualised to describe and criminalise repeated behaviours that, cumulatively, lead those victimised feeling entrapped in their homes and lives. In our work, drawing on data from a hate crime advocacy service, we draw parallels between coercive control in adult intimate relationships and what we call hate relationships between neighbours to argue that coercive control can help to better understand the experiences and impacts of, and outcomes for those victimised. In hate relationships the proximity of the perpetrators to their targets exacerbates the fear of those being victimised. Attacks/threats of attack target individuals and their children as well as their home, their home environs and journeys to and from their home. Repeat reporting takes place of apparently low level hate incidents but these often escalate over time, both in frequency and seriousness. The hate incidents themselves are often difficult to evidence and perpetrators are able to present themselves as co-victims in a tit-for-tat neighbour dispute. Providers of help are often not sympathetic to reports of hate as hate motivated and / or feel unable to act without evidence that they expect victims to collect. The outcome often leads to those being victimised having to move accommodation in a parallel outcome as has historically been seen as the 'answer' to domestic violence and abuse. Early identification of and intervention into hate relationships could not only better address the individual victim/survivors' needs but also provide opportunities to address perpetrators' behaviour more appropriately.

Submitted By: Ivana ETEROVIĆ

Institution/Organisation: Croatian Law Centre

Conference Theme: Hate crime and hate speech

Title: Hate Crime in Croatia- empirical analysis of cases from the victims' perspective

Add Authors/Affiliations: Maja Munivrana Vajda, Associate Professor, Chair of Criminal Law, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb; Ines Sučić, Senior Research Associate, Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences; Aleksandar Maršavelski, Assistant Professor, Chair of Criminal Law

Abstract: In Croatia, criminal manifestations of hatred - hate crime (HC) and hate speech - attract public attention based on occasional media reports on victimisation of members of minority groups, most often ethnic minorities. In their reports, both ombudsman institutions and human rights NGOs repeatedly point to negative social consequences of HC for individual victims, minority communities and groups and the state of human rights and democracy, pointing sometimes also to potentially inadequate responses of the competent bodies. The publicly available official data on HC incidence and the official response to HC present only the number of cases where the police, state's attorneys and the courts have taken action, thus providing only a very limited insight into the occurrence of HC and the response to it.

This paper provides an analysis of empirical evidence gathered through fieldwork on the population of incidents initially tagged as potential HC by the police in the 2013-2018 period, including both criminal and misdemeanour cases. The analysis presented here will focus on the victimological data obtained through content analysis of the police, prosecution, and court case files and decisions. Demographic characteristics of victims, their social relations with perpetrators, their accounts of motives of HC, their participation in proceedings, case outcomes and other criminological characteristics of cases will be examined in light of the realization of human rights of victims, both procedural rights and other categories of rights.

Implications of the operation of the police and the judiciary for the rights of minority groups will be examined.

Submitted By: Eyrún Eyþórsdóttir
Institution/Organisation: University of Akureyri, Iceland

Conference Theme: Hate crime victims: evidencing impact

Title: Hate crimes in Iceland

Abstract: Iceland is a peaceful country with a very low crime rate; gender equality is the highest in the world according to World Economic Forum (2018); socio- economic equality is high and notions of human rights are fundamental and widespread in society. Moreover, until recently the Icelandic population was considered homogenous. In this environment, hate crimes have not been perceived as problematic. They have even been considered non-existent or something that occurs elsewhere. Recently, however, stories have surfaced in Icelandic media that address people´s experiences as victims of hate, subsequently revealing that hate crimes do occur in Iceland. Yet, little emphasis is placed on policing hate crimes in Iceland and as a result, statistics and general knowledge about hate crimes in Icelandic context is lacking. This paper is based on a qualitative, semi-structured interviews with people who have a minority background in Iceland and presents preliminary conclusions on how they experience hate crimes and how they cope with the aftermath of such events in a society that does not quite acknowledge its existence or seriousness. The interviews are part of a larger study on hate crime in Iceland.

Submitted By: Professor Jon Garland

Institution/Organisation: University of Surrey

Conference Theme: Extremism and counter-extremism

Title: Together They Weren't Stronger? Charting the Rise and Fall of the Democratic Football Lads' Alliance

Abstract: Although Britain's contemporary far-right is comparatively small and fragmented it possesses a potent threat. Over the course of the last decade groups such as the English Defence League have enjoyed a notable street presence while others, like Britain First and For Britain, have utilised social media to gain grassroots momentum. New movements, such as Patriotic Alternative, offer a further, more 'intellectual' dimension to what's become increasingly known as Britain's 'alt-right'. Amongst this activity sits the Democratic Football Lads' Alliance (DFLA), a street-activist organisation that burst onto the political scene just a handful of years ago but was instantly capable of mobilising thousands, sometimes tens of thousands, of supporters oton its marches. Over the course of the last year though, the DFLA seems to have lost momentum, and is currently floundering, seemingly a spent force. But is this a simplistic reading of its situation? Are the DFLA merely dormant yet still holding the capability to mobilise its supporters nationwide? Via a study of the DFLA's Facebook, Twitter and YouTube presence this paper will assess the group's politics, the key constituents of its support and the issues that it mobilises around. The paper will attempt to work out the DFLA's current potential for engaging in large-scale political activity and disorder after a year in which its influence seems to have diminished.

Submitted By:	Dr Piotr Godzisz
Institution/Organisation:	Birmingham City University
Conference Theme:	Data gaps: local, national and international
Title:	Attitudes towards LGBT Victims of Crimes in Europe: Research Results and Advocacy Initiatives
Add Authors/Affiliations:	Jacek Mazurczak, Polish Academy of Science

Abstract: Victims of anti-LGBT hate crime could be the "ideal object" of studies on model victims, social harms and blame attribution. Nonetheless, there is surprisingly little "hard" evidence on the attitudes towards LGBT people as victims of crime to feed into academic or policy debates. Building on the characteristics of the ideal victim proposed by Christie (1986), the Call It Hate study polled representative samples of populations from 10 EU countries about their attitudes towards anti-LGBT victimisation. Across the board, most respondents acknowledged the additional harms of hate crime experienced by LGBT victims. Nonetheless, the study found that, en bloc, LGBT victims received less empathy than other victims and were less likely to get help from bystanders. Bystanders' reactions were correlated with the level of empathy and the level of social distance. There were important inter-group differences related to the gender and gender identity of victims. Based on these findings, a set of recommendations for future research, policy and advocacy is proposed. The presentation will conclude with ideas about practical application of findings from basic research.

Submitted By: Iñigo Gordon Benito

Institution/Organisation: UNESCO Chair for Human Rights and Public Authorities, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU)

Conference Theme: Legislating against hate crime: law, policy, interpretation

Title: Gendered-hate on the verge of (in)convenient collapse? Main findings on a case-by-case review following the irruption of gender in hate crime legislation (2015-2020)

Abstract: In 2018 «gender» became the prevailing hate crime marker among those attached to baseline offences that were, in turn, linked to a criminal conviction in Spain. Indeed, this is so just from 2015 onwards, given that the Spanish Criminal Code was amended and gendered-hate included that year. Oddly enough, gender has surpassed, in a brief period (2015-2018), many other categories (e.g. race or religion) that were more rooted in the legal praxis. In particular, the current aggravating provision containing a list of different hostility grounds dates back to 1995, when Spain becomes the fourth European country adopting this North American trend.

These are some remarkable outcomes of my own research on gendered-hate carried out in recent years. The data to be shown is the result of exhaustively seeking for convictions in the four major legal databases in Spain. On a case-by-case review, further information has been gathered (e.g. victim and offender profiles, crime category involved, crime scene, etc.) to get a better grasp of the archetypal dynamics of gendered-hate through the lens of the judiciary. Each of the findings reveals and raises interesting questions while stimulating the pros and cons of incorporating women, through gender, to the hate crime debate.

Submitted By:	Daniela Grabovac
Institution/Organisation:	Antidiscrimination Office Styria
Conference Theme:	Hate crime and hate speech
Title:	"BanHate" – Europe's first app for reporting hate speech und hate crimes
Add Authors/Affiliations:	Clara Millner, Jennifer Erber

Abstract:

The Antidiscrimination Office Styria (ADS) is an institution that offers counsel to people who feel discriminated irrespective of legal protection. Cases of hate speech were reported to the ADS to an increasing degree, which is why in 2017, the ADS developed the first mobile application for reporting hate postings unbureaucratically and independent of platform ("BanHate"). The app is available for free (iOS-Store, Google Play-Store), with an area of responsibility in Austria, while posts are received from all German-speaking areas. 7000 reports have been registered since the App's launch.

Hate speech can be reported with only a few clicks, are subsequently examined for criminal content by legal practitioners and eventually forwarded to appropriate agencies and authorities when indicated.   The ADS yearly presents an "(Online)-Hate-Report Austria", including all statistics on reports through the BanHate-app and current trends.

Additionally, the ADS is equally dedicated to counteract hate crimes. Cooperating with police in Graz already since 2014, Austria's first and only study on hate crimes was carried out by the ADS. Austria is being criticised internationally for its lacking data collection. Therefore, the BanHate-app was extended to enable reporting hate crimes in May 2020. This is supposed to help affected individuals and witnesses with bureaucratic obstacles when reporting these crimes, to provide strengthened and anonymised legal counsel as well as promote civic courage in witnesses.

Consolidated counsel, promoted civic courage, anonymity, reduced bureaucratic obstacles as well as the reporting and recording of hate speech and hate crimes are the foundation of the BanHate-app.

Submitted By: Isabel Haider

Institution/Organisation: University of Vienna

Conference Theme: Legislating against hate crime: law, policy, interpretation

Title: Hate Crimes against Women – a discussion based on the discriminatory selection model-like implementation of the hate crime concept in Austria

Abstract: Bias motivated crimes because of the victim's gender are already part of some jurisdictions' criminal hate crime laws. In practice, however, the concept is nevertheless often not applied to violence against women. This contribution discusses the issue from an Austrian perspective. The Austrian criminal law explicitly lists gender as one of the bias motivations relevant as aggravating circumstances. While official statistics are lacking in this area, a recent qualitative analysis of police case files of attempted murders of women in 2019 revealed that a potential gender-based bias motivation was not even considered in investigations in the small number of cases without a prior offender-victim relationship and with evidence of repeated group victimisation. This contribution discusses the conceptualisation of hate crimes under Austrian criminal law with reference to the scarce case law on other bias motivations. It is argued that due to the discriminatory selection model-like implementation of the hate crime concept under Austrian criminal law an assessment of cases of violence against women in the light of the concept would be indicated even if clear signs of misogyny were missing. Instead, victim group selection for specific types of violence against women currently appears normalised to the extent that the identification of motivation in individual cases seems redundant to the criminal justice system.

Submitted By:	Dr Jane Healy
Institution/Organisation:	Bournemouth University
Conference Theme:	Protection of and assistance to hate crime victims
Title:	Evaluating Third Party Reporting: perspectives from voluntary advisers
Add Authors/Affiliations:	Henry Fitch-Bartlett

Abstract:

This paper presents findings from an undergraduate research project into third party reporting Hate Crime services in South West England. Third party reporting centres provide an alternative route to reporting experiences of victimisation to the Criminal Justice System and were designed to engage with marginalised communities (Macpherson, 1999). There is repeated evidence that hate crimes are under reported within the UK, with many victims of hate crimes unaware of where to report (Hardy, 2019). Limited research into third party reporting centres suggests there is a lack of awareness that these services exist (Wong and Christmann, 2016). This research evaluated the success of hate crime reporting to a third party reporting centre by analysing the experiences of volunteer advisors working on the scheme. Findings demonstrated that the utility of the third party reporting service did contribute to an enhanced awareness of hate crimes in the community, as perceived by advisor engagement. Disappointingly, the results also suggested that more extensive training for advisors was needed as there was a lack of basic awareness on types of hate crimes and legislation.

Submitted By:	Dr Angela Higginson
Institution/Organisation:	Queensland University of Technology
Conference Theme:	Hate crime and hate speech
Title:	Youth hate crime in Australia: preliminary findings from the Australian Youth Safety Survey

Abstract:

Minority youth are increasingly vulnerable to prejudice-motivated abuse or attack, and for victims in adolescence and young adulthood – a critical time of identity formation – the harms of hate speech and hate violence may be multiplied. Official data on hate crime incidence is generally lacking, particularly with relation to youth hate crime statistics, as the vast majority of young victims do not report their victimisation to either police or school officials. This paper is part of a 3 year project that aims to provide the first assessment of youth hate crime in Australia. It presents preliminary results from the first wave of the Australian Youth Safety Survey (AYSS) – a comprehensive online survey of the experiences of diversity, identity, and conflict of 3,147 young Australians aged 14 to 25. In the last 12 months almost 1 in 3 participants (32%) had been threatened or verbally abused because of their religion, language, skin colour, social or ethnic background, gender or sexuality, or similar reasons, and 4% of young people had experienced physical violence because of one these aspects of their identity. This paper explores the characteristics of hate speech and hate violence reported by participants, along with a preliminary exploration of the relationships between victimisation and social and psychological harms.

Submitted By: Monika Hübscher / Vanessa Walter
Institution/Organisation: University of Haifa / University of Bielefeld

Conference Theme: Hate crime and hate speech

Title: Online Troll Attacks on Events to Combat Antisemitism in Germany: A Case Study

Abstract: Troll attacks are an increasing issue on social media. Events, scholars, and practitioners alike that work to combat antisemitism are under attack. Trolls, mostly from the extreme right, register specifically for events to then massively disrupt them with inappropriate content in the form of videos, pictures, and comments. The trolls are not interested in conveying their opinion in the form of discourse; their real goal is to break taboos and thus generate emotions and reactions. In troll attacks, the Holocaust is denied, conspiracy myths are spread, and complaints about the fantasized censorship of freedom of expression in Germany are especially fashionable. People are insulted and often threatened in an antisemitic, racist, Islamophobic, misogyny, and queer-hostile manner.

In September 2020, an antisemitic troll attack happened on YouTube Live Chat, when the link to the event was posted on the Telegram account of a German Holocaust denier with many followers. At an event organized by the German Competence Network Against Antisemitism and Right-Wing Extremism, the conference "Antisemitism and right-wing extremism. Attacks on Democracy "was disrupted for two consecutive days with antisemitic posts in the form of conspiracy myths and anti-jewish stereotypes. As a response to that, the moderators of the event countered and/ or deleted antisemitic posts and blocked some of the trolls.

In our presentation, we will present examples of the antisemitic content that was posted and contrast those with the moderators' reactions. We will further give insight into the radical network that the trolls from our study case belong to and address the deplatforming of the radical right from social media to Telegram.

Considering that antisemitic content online has been credited to play a significant part in radicalizing the terror attacks and political murder that happened in Germany in 2019, we challenge the way that antisemitic troll attacks are being dealt with in Germany.

Submitted By:	Jade Hutchinson
Institution/Organisation:	Macquarie University (Australia) and Groningen University (The Netherlands)

Conference Theme: Extremism and counter-extremism

Title: Captured by Risk: Contextualising Far-Right Counter Violent Extremism Interventions within the Digital Age

Add Authors/Affiliations: Debra Smith (Victoria University, Australia) and Alexander Trauth-Goik (University of Wollongong, Australia)

Abstract: Enculturated within the digital age, far-right extremists actively engage with and are influenced by the social networking technology they use. Research into online extremism has evolved to encompass the expanding catalogue of social networking technology, and its prolific use among far-right extremists in Australia. Australian counter violent extremism (CVE) programs are reliant on emerging scholarship to offer guidance on how to effectively accommodate for the needs of 'at-risk' individuals. However, little research is dedicated to contextualising 'at-risk' individuals within the digital age, and offering inter-disciplinary guidance on how to improve intervention strategies for the current techno-social milieu. In this study, we sought to address prevailing concerns regarding the intervention strategies of CVE programs in Australia, specific to the contextual understanding of social networking technology and its influence over a far-right extremist's morality and ideology. To achieve this, we contextualise the intervention strategies of Australian CVE programs within the digital age and across the literature; present an inter-disciplinary analysis of social media's potential influence over an extremists' moral and ideological reality; and offer an alternative model to better accommodate for the technological milieu in which far-right extremists are enculturated.

Submitted By: Jade Hutchinson
Institution/Organisation: Macquarie University (Australia) and Groningen University (The Netherlands)

Conference Theme: Data gaps: local, national and international

Title: Far-Right 'Reactions': A Cross-National Comparative Analysis of Australian and
                            Canadian Far-Right Extremist Groups on Facebook

Add Authors/Affiliations: Dr Julian Droogan (Macquarie University, Australia)

Abstract: In recent years, the prolific adoption of social media has focused research on how
                            social media affordances operate and intend influence users. Little, however, is
                            known about which social media affordances most or least appeal to users of
                            extremist groups, how such affordances may influence a user's interaction with far-
                            right themes and narratives, and how this is being experienced across various
                            nations. In this study, we used a mixed methods approach to conduct a cross-
                            national comparative analysis of over three years of 'Reaction' use across 59
                            Australian and Canadian far-right extremist groups on Facebook. Here we assessed
                            the level of user engagement with administrator posts using Reactions, and
                            identified the types of posts, themes and narratives that generated the most user
                            engagement specific to each Reaction ('Love', 'Wow', 'Haha', 'Sad', 'Anger' and
                            'Thankful'). This was paired with an in-depth qualitative analysis of the most popular
                            Reactions used over time, and the posts, themes and narratives that attracted the
                            most user engagement. Findings were interpreted using User and Gratification
                            Theory to gauge why certain Reactions appealed to and may influence sympathetic
                            followers of far-right extremist groups in these countries. Results highlight the
                            'Anger', 'Love', and 'Haha' Reactions as effective generative mechanisms for user
                            engagement and resonance with far-right themes and narratives, while producing a
                            dangerously broad spectrum of referential meaning with moral and ideological
                            implications

Submitted By: Aigerim Kamidola

Institution/Organisation: Kazakhstan Feminist Initiative 'Feminita'; Institute for the Study of Human Rights, Coulmbia University

Conference Theme: Hate crime and hate speech

Title: Hate crimes against LBQT women in Kazakhstan

Abstract: Despite the government provided data, cases of bias motivated violence remain underreported. The Criminal Code of Kazakhstan has no provision enabling individuals to report on cases of hate crime based on SOGI. As a result, when reporting the state claims alleged absence of such crimes. On rare occasions when LBQT women report abuse, they "face indifference and hostility from authorities".

The paper aims at considering legal and practical challenges that the enforcement and implementation of the imperfect existing framework countering discrimination and hate crimes in Kazakhstan requires strengthening. It has been noted that in addition to improving legal protection from discrimination, Kazakhstan must also provide effective remedies for hate crimes against women on the basis of SOGI. However, in reality LBQT women often have no effective access to justice, investigation and remedy where state actors, among them police, law enforcement, prison authorities and courts, often act as perpetrators or accomplices of violations.

The paper will present findings of latest research conducted by Kazakhstan Feminist Initiative 'Feminita' on the Needs Assessment of LBQ Women in Kazakhstan which covered 16 different regions of the country as well as information gathered as a result of its monitoring, documenting and litigation practice.

Submitted By: Rachel Keighley
Institution/Organisation: University of Leicester

Conference Theme: Hate crime and hate speech

Title: The dark side of social media: exploring LGB+ online hate through the lens of human rights

Abstract: The internet as an online community space represents a symbol of technological ingenuity and offers huge potential for social interactions. However, reports suggest a darker side of internet use. A key example concerns hate against diverse sexual identities, which are steadily finding fertile ground in the digital sphere. Online hate has been treated differently to its offline counterpart, which has led to a silencing of victim voices and attempts to invalidate their experiences through arguments which present the hate crime label as a way of limiting free speech.

Drawing from empirical research comprised of an online survey of 177 13-25-year-old LGBT+ young people and 15 follow up interviews, this paper illustrates the numerous experiences of online hate against a person's sexuality. Consequently, this paper explores how victims continue to face considerable barriers to accessing effective support from hate in terms of police responses, social media regulation and legislative protection. This reflects a much deeper societal problem relating to the equal distribution of human rights, and their prioritisation within an increasingly hostile online world.

The paper underlines the importance of challenging all instances of online hate, and particularly forms of microaggressions which can typically be downplayed as 'innocuous' and defended through reference to the primacy of free speech. As this paper shows, all incidents of online hate can be harmful to the victim and are worthy of increased attention within the context of academic research, legal protection, social media regulation and societal recognition.

Submitted By:	David Knowles
Institution/Organisation:	Portsmouth City Council
Conference Theme:	Extremism and counter-extremism
Title:	Identity in Britain and the Radicalisation of the Violent Right

Abstract: The fastest growing threat to UK national security is terrorism motivated by far-right ideologies. Growth in hate crime, alongside increased immigration and concerns over Islamist terrorism have created a toxic nationalism, reinforced by extended Brexit negotiations. Relatively little research linking prejudice, hatred and violence have been conducted and models of British far-right radicalisation are lacking. This paper identifies the characteristics of intolerant nationalism whilst also providing recommendations for future policy and practice, with which to reduce the terrorism threat. Research using an online survey identified the key features of British intolerance as ethnicity, birthplace, immigration, accent and colonial superiority, whilst also acknowledging the importance of the media and political rhetoric. In addition, the survey established 'fundamental British values' as the cornerstone of Britishness, contradicting some existing studies.

Interviews with 8 practitioners and 2 former extremists, support the findings of the survey with additional details establishing which aspects of Britishness influence an individual to become a racist terrorist: intolerance, identity seeking, and specific vulnerabilities such as poverty, grievances and adverse childhood experiences. The roles of the media, social media and politicians in creating pre-conditions for prejudice and polarisation are also established via research interviews, with education of children and adults considered crucial in reversing existing conditions. (new paragraph) This research supports the creation of a radicalisation model for the British Violent Right, alongside five recommendations for policy and practice which are actionable by individuals, communities, safeguarding practitioners and Government. In an era when extremists are taking advantage of the Covid-19 pandemic and Black Lives Matters protests, the proposed recommendations and model of VR social identity, support efforts to reduce hatred and terrorism. Future research, extending studies to more British 'formers' is recommended, to consider links between different levels of prejudice, macro, micro and personal conditions.

Submitted By: Dr Kristi Lee
Institution/Organisation: Seattle University

Conference Theme: Hate crime specialization – police, prosecution, civil society….

Title: Hate Crimes and Their Impact on Mental Health for Targeted Individuals and Communities

Add Authors/Affiliations: Seattle University student researchers: Vanessa Hooper, Sam Green, Rhiannon Jahns, Roza Aman, Keira N. Howe

Abstract: The rate of hate crimes, a criminal offense where a perpetrator is motivated by prejudice against a person belonging to a marginalized group, has increased in the United States in recent years. Whereas prior literature has focused on the impact of hate crimes on direct victims, this community-engaged, grounded theory study examined how the impact of hate crimes ripple through targeted communities. This study focused on communities populated by racial and ethnic, religious, and sexual minorities. Findings indicated that participants experienced an impact on their sense of identity, an increased feeling of fear, and an increased need for coping strategies. The term diffused hate crime victimization and trauma is introduced to name this phenomenon. As hate crimes continue to rise, this study can help counselors support clients experiencing diffused hate crime victimization and trauma.
Keywords: Hate crimes, community-engaged scholarship, grounded theory, indirect victimization, counseling

Submitted By: Dr Michael Loadenthal
Institution/Organisation: Georgetown University

Conference Theme: Critical approaches to hate studies

Title: 'They Took This From You': Gender, Accelerationist-Insurrectionary Fascism, and an Imagined Past

Abstract: Throughout the past several years and quickening after the 2017 United the Right rally, online networks of fascists, neo-Nazi, and white supremacists have rapidly expanded. Many of these groups advocate a strategy termed "accelerationism" rooted in a white power ethos advocating racial war through individualistic, terroristic violence. This contemporary movement of the far-right frequently conjures notions of an idealized masculinity, the heterosexual family, and the inherent fragility of femininity in their propaganda and outreach efforts. The discourse employed by these movements—summoned via powerful imagery and memes—relies upon these racialized, gendered, and sexualized themes to present the white, able-bodied, heterosexual, cis-gendered male as indisputable protector of the family and locus of power. These individuals are spurred on by a notion of 'families under siege', inspiring many on the far-right into action. This study utilizes a textual, image-based, and video corpus assembled from contemporary clandestine far-right groups as viewed through encrypted, internet-based digital communities (e.g., Telegram's 'Terrorgram' network) to interrogate how these visual discourses are used to mobilize disaffected males towards reactionary violence. Through a discursive and content analysis, this inquiry probes an emergent world view which harkens back to an idealized and falsely constructed past while seeking to inspire a dystopian future. Through themes such as whiteness, purity, family, marriage, procreation, and the values enshrined, I seek to ask: Why is a mid-20th century imagined white family such a salient focus for these networks, and how has it been successfully weaponized?

Submitted By: Professor Stephen Macdonald

Institution/Organisation: University of Sunderland

Conference Theme: Hate crime victims: evidencing impact

Title: Disability, Hate Crime and the Intersectionality of Hate Relationships

Add Authors/Affiliations: Prof Stephen Macdonald, Prof Catherine Donovan (Durham University) & Dr John Clayton (Northumbria University)

Abstract: This article aims to contribute to the growing literature within Disability Studies and criminology concerning experiences of hate crime. The study employs the concept of intersectionality, thus, rather than merely focusing on hate crimes that are disablist motivated; this study investigates the experiences of hate crimes recorded as racist or homophobic but where the victims/survivors also have a disability or mental health condition. The data analysis has been derived from 30 case studies between 2017 and 2019 accessed through an advocacy service within the North-East of England that supports victims/survivors of hate crime. In the data findings, there was a significant intersectional relationship between race/faith, homophobia/transphobia, and disability. Although very few hate incidents/crimes were conceptualised as disablist, disability played a significant role in the instigation and targeting of victims/survivors. Furthermore, the experience of hate crime had a disabling effect on many participants within the study. The article concludes by proposing that criminal justice agencies should move away from understanding hate crime as a singular incident to conceptualising this form of criminality as a harmful relationship that progresses over time.

Submitted By: Professor Ruth Mandel
Institution/Organisation: UCL

Conference Theme: Evidence: proving hate

Title: Uncovering narratives of hate and tolerance: the example of Stolpersteine

Add Authors/Affiliations: Dr. Rachel Lehr, University of Colorado

Abstract: This paper addresses how Stolpersteine ('stumbling stones'), Europe's largest, decentralised memorial to victims of the Holocaust, inadvertently both highlights and provokes hate crimes. We hypothesize that these small memorial plaques, installed in pavements in front of the homes of individual victims throughout Europe, might unintentionally reinforce problematic narratives of national victimhood in countries that collaborated with Nazi Germany. Ample evidence shows that the memorial provokes hate-crimes, such as vandalism, by neo-Nazis and others. Further, we ask if municipalities that refuse to allow the memorials to be installed, might also be guilty of hate crimes.

Based on several years of multi-sited ethnographic research, our paper draws from comparative material in numerous European countries where Stolpersteine are located. We have observed responses ranging from delays, to mild resentment, to outright bans, to defilement, defacing and theft of the stones. Additionally, we have noted the variety of excuses made by local and state governments to justify the prohibitions against siting the stones in their communities. By treating all these responses as hate crimes, we are able to showcase not only continued anti-Semitism, but on-going anti-immigrant policies and historical revisionism.

Submitted By:	Dr Katie McBride
Institution/Organisation:	University of Plymouth
Conference Theme:	Critical approaches to hate studies
Title:	Hateful subjectivities: Using intersectionality to inform a Critical Hate Studies perspective
Add Authors/Affiliations:	Dr Zoë James

Abstract: This paper examines experiences of hate within neoliberal capitalism through the lens of the critical hate studies perspective (James and McBride, 2019). In acknowledging the messy nature of overlapping and multiple identities integral to the formation of the self, intersectionality provides the capacity to explore lived experiences that extend beyond the assumptions bound up within narrow conceptualisations of identity and uniformity of experience within a given category (Crenshaw, 1991; Marchetti, 2008; Meyer, 2004). In adopting this approach, critical hate studies considers how and why hate happens in contemporary society and pays particular attention to the role of socio-economic and political structures in generating individuals lived experiences of harm.

Submitted By: Dr Kim McGuire

Institution/Organisation: University of Central Lancashire

Conference Theme: Extremism and counter-extremism

Title: Extremism, human rights and democracy: the challenge of (ex) extremists.

Abstract: As Nils Christie wrote in 2001:
'confronted with small damages, such as against property or honour, it is not complicated to argue for mediation and restoration …. What is the situation when we are confronted with the most extreme of damages, with atrocities as those from World War 11 or other later horrors? …'.

This paper will discuss the challenges to human rights and democracy that ex supporters of extremist groups pose for various nations. The paper will consider the use of exile, rather than prosecution or rehabilitation, for example of ISIS supporters in Syria. Indeed, 'exile,' supported by potentially dubious claims to legality, appears to be a 'popular' UK choice, both for governments and the public: The UK has been described as being in the "vanguard of citizenship deprivation".

This paper will also briefly consider methods of deradicalization, rehabilitation and desistance building, as conducted elsewhere. Crucially it will analyse reasons for various responses, in the current political and socio-economic climate, and the potential difficulties in the enactment of deradicalization, restoration and rehabilitation: not least the issues of official, public, and transgressor support.

Submitted By: Alexander Murphy
Institution/Organisation: University of Leicester

Conference Theme: Hate crime and hate speech

Title: Rhetoric, hate speech, and Shamima Begum

Abstract: The relationship between political rhetoric and hate crime has been a topic of growing concern in recent years, with the narratives promoted by politicians widely seen as legitimating and inspiring hate crime as well as soothing or inflaming the tensions that result from antecedent hate crime events such as terrorist attacks.

The potential return of so-called 'IS bride' Shamima Begum from a Syrian refugee camp in 2019, following her high-profile departure four years earlier, led to intense debate within the UK, particularly over the controversial removal of her citizenship by Home Secretary Sajid Javid. As a terrorism case with clear gendered dimensions, the Begum case was well-positioned to function as a hate crime trigger event. The divisiveness of this case was reflected in partisan political argument within the UK, and accompanied by high volumes of toxic social media discussion alongside the input from a variety of UK politicians.

This paper offers a qualitative analysis of the political rhetoric promoted in the Twitter accounts of leading UK politicians in response to the citizenship decision, and subsequent developments between February and April 2019 such as the death of Begum's child, and the granting of legal aid to support her legal challenge. Through a Critical Discourse Analysis of politicians' online rhetoric, alongside a thematic analysis of caches of Twitter commentary collected in response to developments in the Begum case, this study aims to establish the contribution of UK political rhetoric to the hate speech discourses that emerged online in response to this case.

Submitted By: Dr Jen Neller

Institution/Organisation: Birkbeck, University of London

Conference Theme: Critical approaches to hate studies

Title: Critical Hate Studies: Reflections on what, why and how

Abstract: Hate studies can be seen as a composite field that draws together relevant corners of numerous disciplines, many of which profess themselves to be 'critical'. Indeed, at some level, hate studies are perhaps always critical insofar as we seek to analyse, expose and challenge patterns of exclusion, marginalisation and violence. This paper therefore raises the question of what it might mean to adopt the term 'critical hate studies'. I outline a theoretical and an applied response to this question, both of which contribute my particular perspective from within a 'critical law school' to what I hope will become a multidisciplinary discussion.

Regarding theory, I present the notion of a spectrum of criticality. I suggest that critical approaches to hate studies can be delineated into 'layers', ranging from 'shallow' to 'deeply' critical. This is not to create a hierarchy of approaches where being 'more critical' is assumed to always be better; rather, the aim is to clarify the goals of different approaches and to foster reflection on their merits, potentials and limitations. In other words, it is an attempt to set out the tools that we have at our disposal. Regarding application, I reflect on what criticality has meant for my research on the UK's 'stirring up hatred' offences and how I might employ different layers of criticality to present my findings in different contexts. Thus, I emphasise that critical hate studies need not be consigned to the realm of theory, but should be attuned to practical realities and deployed strategically.

Submitted By: Dr Barbara Perry

Institution/Organisation: Ontario Techn University

Conference Theme: Hate crime specialization – police, prosecution, civil society….

Title: "We're not where we should be:" Enhancing hate crime policing

Abstract: A pilot study of how police "see" and respond to hate crime in Ontario, Canada, reveals a number of limitations to the enforcement of hate crime legislation. However, it also revealed that some services were performing better than most in this area. This paper outlines some of the recommendations for ensuring that police services are well placed to deal effectively with hate crimes when they emerge.Specifically, it addresses needed reform at the individual, organizational, and environmental levels.

Submitted By: Dr Randi Solhjell

Institution/Organisation: The Norwegian Police University College

Conference Theme: Hate crime specialization – police, prosecution, civil society….

Title: Tracing hate crimes: A study of criminal cases database

Abstract: This paper addresses criminal cases of hate crimes reported in Norway through a document analysis. The documents studied in this article can be summarized in two positions; they are deeply personal and highly bureaucratic. Moreover, documents shape knowledge about different issues and demonstrates how hate crime emerges as an issue in law enforcement. The author uses a practice-oriented document analysis to illustrate how case files are conducted by individuals, within specific systems and tools available, and they vary. The author questions how a case is described in the document, including what the criminal aspects are (or may be), who brings the case forward, and what steps are taken from the event occurred. These aspects, tracing and analyzing the documents, can be detrimental to penalty practice and further its destiny in the criminal investigation. Furthermore, the paper address the meaning making of targeted law enforcements responses to a politically and legally prioritized topic in Norway, namely hate crime.

Submitted By:	Emily Thompson
Institution/Organisation:	Simon Wiesenthal Center
Conference Theme:	Extremism and counter-extremism
Title:	Parler: An Unbiased Social Platform?
Add Authors/Affiliations:	Rick Eaton, Senior Researcher, Simon Wiesenthal Center

Abstract: Extremists are adept at pivoting to new social media platforms to exploit their services to promote hateful ideologies and recruit new members. Parler is a US-based social media platform, launched in 2018, that has a growing membership base of over 4 million users. This paper exposes the use of Parler by extremist individuals and groups, who utilize the platform to spread antisemitism, racism, xenophobia, and other forms of hate speech, alongside extremist belief systems including white supremacy and neo-Nazism. The paper shows how the platform is used internationally by far-right figureheads who have been banned or otherwise ostracized by mainstream social media companies. It also explores how the platform has been used to share calls to violence against minority groups, and to glorify individuals who have perpetrated hate crimes and terrorist acts. The paper investigates the spread of conspiracy theories and misinformation, and assesses the efficacy of Parler's "community" approach to moderation of content. Parler claims to be an "unbiased social platform" and is committed to ensuring freedom of speech is protected in this space, yet, it also provides offers fertile ground for those who seek to spread hostility towards targeted communities around the world. While Parler remains popular with a politically conservative audience who feel marginalized by Silicon Valley tech companies and their platforms, the co-existence of this audience with more extremist clientele shows how fringe ideologies can intersect with more mainstream politics in digital spaces.

Submitted By:	Christina Verousi
Institution/Organisation:	University of Leicester
Conference Theme:	Thin line between institutional and individual discrimination and prejudice
Title:	Problematising the official Athens Mosque: between mere place of worship and 21st century 'Trojan Horse'
Add Authors/Affiliations:	Co-author: Dr. Chris Allen, University of Leicester

Abstract:

This paper investigates the 'problematisation' of Athens' recently inaugurated mosque, the first and only official, state-recognised Muslim prayer hall to exist in Greece's capital. With the first attempt to build a mosque dating back 130 years, its dedication in July 2019 marked the culmination of a long-fought battle for religious equality in a country which was previously the only one in Europe without a state-recognised Muslim prayer site in its capital.

Building on the existing and developing scholarly canon relating to the problematisation of mosques in the contemporary European setting, this paper generates new knowledge by focusing on the Greco-specific context of that same problematisation: an amalgam of geography, history, culture and religion that asymmetrically shape and inform how and why the new Athens mosque was - and indeed continues to be - a site of conflict and opposition. Drawing from new empirical data, the paper brings together two pieces of original fieldwork research undertaken in 2001/2 and 2019/2020 to illustrate and evidence the nature and content of the opposition discourses against the mosque, as well as their symbolic and tangible significance.

By thinking about the Greco-specific social, political, cultural and theological determinants that shape and inform opposition discourses against the Athens' mosque, this paper offers new insights in the complex and interweaved processes that underpin the 'problematisation' of mosques in contemporary Europe. In doing so, it also creates innovative and valuable academic knowledge and contributes into the relatively germinal body of work about Muslims and Islam in modern Greece.

Submitted By:	Professor Mark Walters
Institution/Organisation:	University of Sussex
Conference Theme:	Legislating against hate crime: law, policy, interpretation
Title:	Criminalising hate: Law as Social Justice Liberalism

Abstract: It has been 20 years since the seminal texts on hate crime law were published by Jacobs and Potter (1998) and Lawrence (1999). Much has changed since these first analyses of hate crime legislation were written, with various types of laws having been enacted across the US, Europe, Australasia, and more recently South America. The development of hate crime legislation is currently undergoing a period of rapid expansion. Numerous jurisdictions are in the process of drafting new Hate Crime Bills, while other jurisdictions (including within the UK) are undertaking law reform processes to amend current legislation. In this paper, Prof Mark Walters will outline some of the key reforms that have been proposed by law reform bodies; focusing in particular on those recently published by the Law Commission for England and Wales. Drawing on theoretical and empirical work carried out for his forthcoming book, Criminalising Hate: Law as Social Justice Liberalism, he sketches out his views on how hate crime legislation ought to be constructed and who should be protected by such laws.

Submitted By:	Dr Susann Wiedlitzka
Institution/Organisation:	The University of Auckland
Conference Theme:	Extremism and counter-extremism
Title:	Platform of hate - 8Chan and the aftermath of 'IRL' attacks
Add Authors/Affiliations:	Dr Suraj Lakhani (University of Sussex) and Prof Maura Conway (Dublin City University/Swansea University)

Abstract: Shortly before the Christchurch mosque attacks in March 2019, the shooter posted a live-stream Facebook link and manifesto on 8Chan, a website that allows anyone to create their own anonymous multi-content 'imageboards'. Just a bit over a month later, the Poway synagogue shooter used the same online platform in a similar manner right before the attack in San Diego. This paper will discuss key findings from an exploratory piece of research on 8Chan, undertaken in the aftermath of the 'in-real-life' (IRL) attacks in New Zealand and in California. Preliminary research findings have highlighted differences in the commentary of 8Chan users around these attacks and have demonstrated the use of this platform to spread hateful content and extremist ideology. Further, findings indicate that rather than displaying sympathy towards the victims of the attacks, certain posters victimised the victims.

Submitted By: Dr Anandita Yadav

Conference Theme: Legislating against hate crime: law, policy, interpretation

Title: THE CONTEXT AND CONSTRUCTION OF HATE SPEECH LAWS IN INDIA

Abstract: It was inevitable that the English who settled in India would seek to administer them by the same common laws which were in force in England. As the legal representative to the Governor General of India, Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay along with other members of the Law Commission were tasked with the unenviable and mammoth task of drafting a criminal penal code for India.This was desired for the goals of not only enacting a code which would consolidate the divergent Hindu and Muslim laws and that of the East India Company's regulations but as Macaulay stated, a uniform and "singular standard of justice" applicable all across the Indian British Empire. This belies his firm utilitarian roots and his hopes for rejuvenating the "stalled process of codification in England". The new penal code sought to promote better relations between the rulers of the British colony and those colonised. Today, this law survives in its original form without much substantial changes.

This paper traces the evolution in India of these laws since incorporation through historical, sociological and legal sources. The study of the anti-hate law also tries to form the basis for an understanding of religious controversy and internal reform in India that are so enmeshed with the hate speech laws that have been enacted in the country. It is during this process that the process of the legislating, created "others" within its citizenry and has since been perpetuated without challenge.

Submitted By:	Dr Irene Zempi
Institution/Organisation:	Nottingham Trent University
Conference Theme:	Teaching "hate" at universities
Title:	Tackling religion-based hate crime on campus
Add Authors/Affiliations:	Brianna Lewis, PhD student, Nottingham Trent University

Abstract: Between 2018 and 2020, eleven universities in England received funding of over £480,000 from the Office for Students for projects to tackle religion-based hate crime and harassment affecting students. One of the eleven universities was Nottingham Trent University (NTU), and the project implemented was 'Faith Ambassadors'. The purpose of the NTU project was to promote the positive values of faith – both at University and beyond – with voices from across the NTU student community. To this end, the project aimed to build an interfaith dialogue through events and visits, and establish a genuine sense of community and tolerance. Drawing on qualitative data from six individual interviews with faith ambassadors and one focus group interview with the NTU project leads, this paper explores participants' views regarding the effectiveness of the project, and offers recommendations for action.