# INACH

bringing the online in line with human rights

# Report* on the

## INACH ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2018
# Hate Speech, Recruitment, Terrorism

### 11 October 2018, De Burcht, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

On October 11, 78 representatives of International Network Against Cyber Hate (INACH) member organizations, public institutions, academia and IT-industry came together in Amsterdam for an exchange of ideas on the correlation of hate speech, recruitment and terrorism, since the Internet has made the dissemination of hate speech, the recruitment for violent causes and the facilitation and proliferation of terrorism much easier, more efficient and wider-reaching.



**1. INACH conference in 'De Burcht', Amsterdam**

In the course of the one-day conference, the analogies and differences between the most common motivations, strategies and methodologies were mapped by international experts to provide a wide-ranging overview of how the internet is being used as a tool for dissemination of hate, recruitment and a facilitation device for command and control of terror. Furthermore, the nature, motivations for -and results of terrorism, and possible countermeasures were discussed.

*This report is based on notes taken on verbal input and debates at the conference with incorporated review by the speakers. Presentations and speeches are available for download with consent from the authors. The content and views in this report are based on the statements of the speakers and do not necessarily correspond to the views of INACH.

2. INACH Chair Philippe Schmidt

In his welcome address, INACH chairman Philippe Schmidt warned that hate speech, fake news and false information were taking over and that a full-frontal attack on liberal democracy was in process, that extremists were taking over, and that formerly progressive mainstream parties became toys of antisemites or of people who hate Muslims, refugees and migrants. That anti-EU sentiments are growing and a European population that increasingly does not understand why the EU was founded and that it has kept its population secure during the last 72 years.

The internet has become the main tool of hate mongers and is increasingly being used as recruitment, propaganda and control instrument of violent extremists and terrorists.

Referring to the location of the conference, the old head office of the General Diamond Workers Union of the Netherlands (ANDB), he drew parallels between its demise and the present situation. Since it was a mainly Jewish Union with most of its members murdered in the Nazi death camps, he mentioned that our knowledge on possible scenarios is much better and that we know what can happen when democracy is killed by extremists from any side.

*The full speech of INACH Chair Philippe Schmidt can be downloaded* here.

**After a short welcome and introduction to the program and proceedings by conference chair and INACH secretary general, Suzette Bronkhorst, the conference started. The first input came from Dr. Selma Muhič Dizdarevič, who is a sociologist at Charles University, Prague, and INACH board member.**

In her contextual remarks on terrorism and how the term is being framed in the political debate, Ms. Muhič Dizdarevič made clear, that there are many definitions of terrorism.
She provided an overview and gave samples such as the definition adopted by the United Nations general assembly in 1994: "Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be


3. Dr. Selma Muhič Dizdarevič and Dr. David Suurland

invoked to justify them." To this she added, that "groups" can be both, perpetrators and victims, and that terrorism can be caused by many reasons, but how it's being perceived was heavily dependent on where the perpetrator "belonged" – to "us" or the "other". She found that in the public debate and the context in which the term "terrorism" is being used is in addition heavily influenced by the respective political agenda, which explains why "we do speak of Islamic terrorism, but not Christian terrorism, misogyny or animal terrorism", which makes it "even harder" to act on definitions on
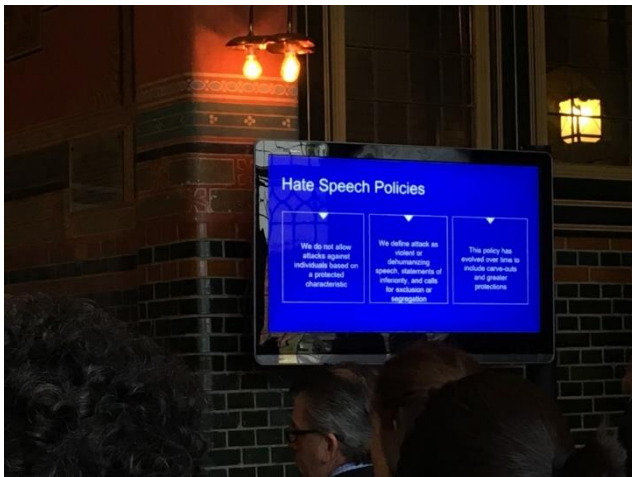
terrorism.  As an example, Ms. Dizdarevič mentioned that when vigilante animal activists committed about 200 attacks in Belgium and the Netherlands, no one at first talked about terrorism. Also, when British assembly member Joe Cox was murdered, the public spoke of a man who was mentally ill, lone and had no girlfriend and that this somehow had promoted acceptance towards such acts against woman who reject man. Feminists are encouraged to drop all campaigns and constantly stress that they reject radical Islam because of acts of Muslim man against woman but at the same time they are not encouraged to tackle misogyny coming from non-Muslim men. That shows how such acts are being commented and interpreted and hijacked for a political agenda, which is: brown man are the oppressors.

She concluded that the new factor in this was the online environment and that terrorism can't be defined in an overall way. INACH needs to deal with it as a network, and more information is needed about de-radicalization and what it really does.

*The presentation of Selma Muhič Dizdarevič can be downloaded [here.](here)*

**The next speaker, Kim Malfacini, Associate Manager of Product Policy at Facebook introduced Facebooks approach towards combating hate speech and extremism.**

As background information, she stated that there were currently about two billion people on Facebook, and that 1.4 billion people use it daily, creating a vast amount of content.
This year, she informed the participants, the social media company has introduced a very comprehensive version of its community standards, which have been developed in dialogue with NGOs and academia. In order to meet better Facebook's first priority, namely safety of the


4. Slide from Ms. Malfacinis presentation on Facebooks hate speech policies

community, she explained the companies hate speech policies and how they are being developed. A couple of years ago, special protection was added for migrants. Also, Facebook's rules forbid organized violent groups, which also includes that the promotion of violent content is not allowed and will be removed. Generally speaking, Facebook draws the line at anything that promotes violence online.
In order to enforce its new policies, the company is cooperating with other social media companies such as Twitter and is currently employing more than 20.000 staff members working on safety and security.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is being used to support the process, meaning that AI helps to identify known media and potentially violating content for removal or further review.
Hate speech, she stressed, is highly contextual so that humans are required to understand work on this content.

The company is issuing a community standards enforcement report containing data on what has been taken down. In the first quarter of 2018, over two million pieces of terrorist propaganda have been removed. New is also, that users now have the possibility to appeal when their piece has been removed.

In closing, Ms. Malfacini mentioned Facebook's promotion of counter speech-initiatives and how the company runs and facilitates programs, best practices and community activities such as the peer to peer challenge amongst students.

**The presentation of Ms. Malfacini was followed by the keynote speech: "From protest to terrorism – the mind of the perpetrator" by Dr. David Suurland, expert on law, ideology and religion.**



5. From left to right: Kim Malfacini, Selma Muhič Dizdarevič, David Suurland

In his keynote, Mr. Suurland described the path from protest to terrorism via propaganda and indoctrination. On the motives of terrorists, he identified various external reasons ranging from revolt against poverty to discrimination, but also emphasized that radicalization is often founded on a strong "belief in what they are doing".

He found one general pattern that has been identified: Often, radicalization starts with the exaggeration of existing grievances, the development of conspiracy theories and the creation of mistrust in the commonly shared sources of news and science. None of these actions, however, are in breach with any laws. The goal of this propagandistic phase is to isolate. Propaganda is almost always directed at people outside your movement. Its function is to create distrust in the community, (which is also the effect of fake news), and the ultimate goal is to replace the source and the democratic order by another one and to replace the legal order with another one. Only in this last phase, the phase of indoctrination, does physical violence become a necessity and do actual breaches of criminal law take place. Hence the need to shift the focus of counter-radicalization measures to these earlier stages of the radicalization process. This in turn requires the development of policies and tools directed at actions which lie outside of the scope of criminal law.

Propaganda relies heavily on the use of political myths because those create strong emotions, with the aim to convince people that radical action is necessary and morally justified.

On "politics of grievance" he gave several examples, such as this one from the Nazis: "The Aryan race is withheld from its rightful place". In his speech, he further elaborated that the biggest problem for the Nazis was, that the Aryans had to be supreme and that the Jews were undermining their supremacy. This has led to the message, that "Jews are all evil, so it is necessary to get rid of them all" – which should morally justify the radical action.

In Islamism, he stated, he sees the same pattern. "Islamists believe they ought to be superior in sphere of society, yet they see this is not the case. They attribute this failure not to their own set of beliefs and actions, but to the actions of others: mostly the Jews and those who reject Islam. Hence, in order to restore divine justice, the world must be purged of the enemies of Islam as they define them."

On the influence of social media, he figured that the social media platforms have changed the face of propaganda and have made the means of propaganda available to the masses. From several studies he found that conspiracy theories were common when there were outside influences such as related TV programs. When the messages get more radical, they turn into indoctrination.

"When I looked at my students and figured that many were into conspiracy theories, I asked myself the question: who is going to step in here? The law does not cover this problem, so how and who does step in?"

Mr. Suurland concluded, that people have to be equipped with a "cognitive immune system" from very early on to deal with this, which he sees as the responsibility of educational institutes.

*The presentation of David Suurland can be downloaded [here.](here.)*

**After the opening session and keynote speeches, the conference participants split up to learn and discuss specific topics in focus workshops.**

## Workshop 1: Hate Speech as a precursor to recruitment, radicalization and terrorism

**Does Hate speech always lead to extremism and ultimately terrorism? Or is hate speech 'just' an early warning sign for radicalization? How about hate speech generated by populist movements or mainstream political parties? Or Jihadi or Islamist groups? Is hate speech done out of different motivations comparable?**

The workshop was moderated by **Mark Gardner**, director of Communications, Community Security Trust (CST), UK. Rapporteur was Andrea Cox of DigiQ, Slovakia.

**The first input came from Alex Amend, Research Director of the Intelligence Project, Southern Poverty Law Centre, USA.**

He stated that there is an ongoing battle for people's attention online, and that our online attention and actions were in the focus of many who use internet. According to his observations, right-wing terrorist attacks became less lethal but more frequent in the recent years.
New generation of white supremacist terror emerged after Gamergate and the death of Trayvon Martin. Now the infamous subculture and political movement consists of trolls, racists and misogynists. Since 2014, perpetrators influenced by the alt-right movement killed or injured over 100 people. The movement has succeeded in accessing the mainstream and to reach young recruits.
Mr. Amend described pathways of radicalization of 74 individuals and concluded that radicalization takes place almost entirely online. The content they consumed became increasingly extreme, fostering their radicalization and guiding them eventually to a white nationalist forum (TRS). The most popular online platforms amongst teens are Snapchat, Instagram and No 1, YouTube, which, at the same time may be considered in Mr. Amends view one of the most powerful radicalizing instruments of the 21st century.
"It seems as if you are never *hard core* enough for YouTube's recommendation algorithm." As Zeynep Tufekci, associate professor at the University of North Carolina, is being quoted.
Hate incidents rose steeply after the Trump victory. According to SLPCs documentation, it is the second largest increase in hate crimes. In 2016, SPLC documented a rise immediately after the presidential election. Researchers at the University of Warwick found, that there is a correlation between the president's statements containing hate speech and incidents of hate crimes against a minority in the US. It has been recorded that Trump tweeted a series of false statistics referring to inter-race homicides fabricated by a neo-Nazi group.

The rise in anti-Muslim hate crimes since Donald Trump's presidential campaign has been concentrated in counties with high Twitter usage. Consistent with a role for social media, Trump's Tweets on Islam-related topics are highly correlated with anti-Muslim hate crime after, but not before the start of his presidential campaign, and are uncorrelated with other types of hate crimes.



**6. Alex Amend, Mark Gardner, Rafal Pankowski, Nava Zarabian and Andrea Cox.**

Race and racial attitudes continue to play an important role in the future of the Republican Party and people's support for their candidates, based on fears about growing racial diversity. There has been a rise of hate groups in the US since 2014 reaching a number of 954 in 2017.

He pointed out to the problem of financing or providing banking routes for Amazon, PayPal and Spotify who have policies against any discrimination based on race, sex or religion. However, they either provide space for hate fuelling artefacts or through affiliate programs. PayPal reacted only after the Charlottesville rally and barred its services to be used to accept payments or donations to organizations that advocate racist views. In closing, he welcomed formal declarations made by Facebook not to allow any activities related to promotion of hate, violence and intolerance on the platform.

*The presentation of Alex Amend can be downloaded here.*

**This detailed presentation was followed by input from Rafal Pankowski, an expert on white nationalist & Populist culture, Never Again Association, Poland.**

At first, Rafal Pankowski offered a case study based on the associations nearly 10-year focused activity with the aim to stop selling of items with racist, fascist and antisemitic content. Their association successfully persuaded Allegro, the biggest online e-commerce platform in Central-Eastern-Europe to remove any newly manufactured hate-related items. A system for recognizing and eliminating all such future offers is also to be developed in cooperation with the Polish association. The items offered for sale included, among others, necklaces, signet rings and badges with Nazi swastikas and many more items showing Nazi symbols.

He informed the participants of the workshop that the campaign against the sales of these items on Allegro commenced as far back as 2009. That year a petition appealing for the removal of such auctions was signed by several thousand people, including well-known figures from the fields of culture and civil society. A court case related to the campaign led to a Supreme Court ruling in 2015, in which the Supreme Court of Poland stated that the criticism by activists and artists for allowing the sales of racist materials was legitimate. The continued campaign led Allegro to its later decision to establish cooperation with 'NEVER AGAIN'.

**The third input came from Nava Zarabian, senior researcher at the department of political extremism at jugendschutz.net, Germany.**

According to her observations, it is possible that certain online content can have a negative effect on children and youngsters and that it can potentially lead to violence. Ms. Zarabian showed several cases of misinformation, misuse of audio-visual material and intentional contextual misplacement of video footage for propagandist and recruitment purposes. Her analysis shows, that Jihadi or Islamist groups try to dehumanize and vilify out-groups/enemies. However, she sees a way in providing an alternative solution for potential supporters by showing them respect for their religion, offering a good standard of living and life in democracy.
Hate speech can be an indicator or an early warning sign for radicalization, but it does not necessarily lead to extremism and ultimately terrorism, there are many factors that have to come into play in order for radicalization to happen.

**Conclusion:**

Hate speech does not necessarily lead to radicalization and extremism, but it is often its precursor. There is no extremism without hate speech; hate speech is present in all cases of racism and extremism. There is a way to divert potential recruits from Jihadism by showing an alternative way of being part of a democratic society. Normalization of hate speech poses a huge threat for the society. When extreme becomes normal, the vacated space must be filled with something and usually "it is with something worse".

**Recommendation:**

- to study how Islamists/Jihadis lure young people online, how and where; on what platforms they address the target-audience of minors.

*The presentation of Nava Zarabian can be downloaded here.*

## Workshop 2: Recruitment by terrorist groups – assessment, prevention and deprogramming

**How much recruitment is going on? E.g. we see a sharp increase when it comes to European (Neo) Nazi groups, and additionally, IS recruited 30.000 Jihadis from 86 countries. Are lessons learned on recruitment methods and environments and are prevention and deprogramming (i.e. exit-programs) successful? What are the experiences dealing with returning IS-combatants?**

This workshop was moderated by Superintendent **Paul Giannasi**, head of the UK cross-governmental hate crime program. Rapporteur of the workshop was **Julia Mozer** of CEJI, a Jewish contribution to an inclusive Europe.

**The workshop started with input from Jason Walters, who is a former Islamist and member of the Hofstadgroup and currently working as analyst at Blue Water Intelligence.**

In a total open and frank way, he told his story of radicalization and de-radicalization, first by converting to Islam at the age of 16, all the way to prison time years later and reading Plato in jail, which upended his religious world view.

This meant for him that his moral foundations and his experience of time and space collapsed, and he had to build everything up from scratch. He also described, that his process of de-radicalization was "inspired" by boredom. He started to study science to find answers.

**The second input came from Superintendent Tamara Carlier from the Internet Investigations-Internet referral Unit, Federal Judicial Police, Belgium.**

She first stated that her unit is responsible for internet investigation and proactive patrolling of the internet in search for propaganda and hate speech.

As main challenges, she noted that a closer collaboration was needed with big internet service providers and better law enforcement online. As a good example which helps to speed up the referral process she named the Europol IRMa project, which allows for an automatic download and referral to the internet service provider.

**In the ensuing Q&A, the following was discussed:**

Q: Is Islamist preaching compatible with criminal law according to Dutch law?

A: Yes, due to the duality of radical Islam (believers vs infields, no intrinsic value to life, etc.) preaching can become hate speech itself when freedom of religion and rule of law clashes

Q: What is radicalization? Is it willingness to violence?

A: Radicalization can lead to violence but not always does. It should be treated separately from terrorism, as violence is the symptom not the cause. Terrorism equates radicalization with violence, while according to Jason it is not necessarily so.

Q: Is fighting xenophobia and racism a way to prevent radicalization?

A: Polarization is certainly a factor but it's less significant than it seems. Alienation (e.g. the loss of collective sense of purpose, having to find and create your own happiness) is more present but less concrete.

**Recommendations:**

- A strong Internet Referral Unit (IRU) network for collaboration, better communication and an easy international deconfliction
- access to information already reviewed by another country
- help with encrypted data
- an early warning system

*The presentation of Tamara Carlier can be downloaded* [here.](here.)

# Workshop 3: The manifold shades of terror – Islamic, left-wing, Neo-Nazi and other terrorism – similarities and differences.

**Terrorism knows a long history, and the Western experience with it goes back almost 90 years. Groups have different ideologies and motivations; political, ethnic, nationalist, religious…the list is long. Apart from the obvious use of violence, are there common denominators? What are the defining differences?**

Workshop 3 was moderated by **Robert Trestan**, Regional Director, Anti-Defamation League, USA; rapporteur was Claudia Schäfer, INACH board member.

**The first input in this workshop came from David Hirsh, lecturer in sociology at Goldsmiths College, University of London, expert on antisemitism and hate within left wing movements.**

7. Willem Wagenaar and David Hirsh

Mr. Hirsh presented his theory that there is a general lack of fear in UK society, there is a notion of "everything will be right in the end", nothing really bad will happen in the end and that it started in 2015 with the Scotland referendum. One year later it continued with the leave campaign for Brexit. The narrative has worked with: "fear is not masculine, not British…"

The storyline he had extracted from the campaigns was: "there is a global elite (officials, international orgs and large companies…) that is lying to us, nothing is worth anything". This serves as argument to legitimize that democracy may be replaced by something else. Anti-Muslim sentiments, racism, anti-feminism, antisemitism and many more "isms" have found their ways into mainstream political messages and have become mainstream.

His findings are: Populism helps to destabilize democracy; the rule of law is the most powerful instrument. Equality, international cooperation, trade and freedom of speech are in danger and being challenged from all sides, left and right. Since critique has become the norm, its value has been shrinking.  Principles by which we live are already fake (referring to manufactured consent by Trump). The concept of "knowledge is power" is erupted. Anti-racism is portrayed as a discourse of power. It plays a role in the emotional mix, full house of bigotry; leads to counterattacks, supporters are becoming victims of smear campaigns. Mr. Hirsh sees a big risk that Britain is heading towards a serious economic and political crisis – people think about passports and jobs and about where to go.

**The second input was by Willem Wagenaar, MSc., Anne Frank Foundation, Amsterdam, expert on right-wing extremism and violence.**

**He sees right wing extremism on the move for three reasons:**
**1. Shift in ideological background,**
**2. Context (where acts take place)**
**3. Change in organization**

He discovered that right wing extremist groups changed their self-perception from negative to a more positive one. It has also helped, that there are now more samples around the world which can be regarded as "good examples" by them (regimes such as Orban/ Hungary). Race and race issues were for a long time no public topic and have been related to the past. Only in recent years "othering" has been developed around the concept of race, which previously has been inspired by

Nazi-ideology. Now it is influenced by the Alt-Right movement which claims that "the white race is threatened by foreigners…".
As for the context, the "refugee crisis" in 2015/2016 and the Jihadi terror attacks in the same period had great influence on the extreme right. There were more active members, more actions and more popular support for these groups. With regards to organizational changes, he pointed at the Identitarian movement which operates on a transnational level, uses social media and clearly operates in the digital area.



8. from right to left: David Hirsh, Willem Wagenaar, Robert Trestan, Claudia Schafer.

The next question is, if there is a right extremist threat, or even a terrorist threat. In the Netherlands, no terrorist right-extremist groups are visible. But recent developments bear worrisome aspects:
There is growing support within the extreme right that a civil or race war will start in the near future, so the need for radical action is imminent ("now or never"). On the social media, open support for extreme right terrorism can be seen among activists, where Anders Breivik is presented as an icon for the movement. After the 2015/2016 period a decreasing public opposition against right-wing extremist ideas can be noticed. This might give right-wing extremists the idea that they are in the fore front of a widely supported movement.

Digital and social media reinforce according to Mr. Wagenaar extremist thinking. The ideas are presented on an individual level; distribution takes place among think-a-likes which reinforces the notions. Furthermore, it creates the perception that the ideas are supported by a large majority. This way, also polarization is being forced: It gives room by emphasizing differences.
Internet gives easy access to weaponry, also tactics for political crime – services like WhatsApp give possibilities to forming political activities. Actions now take place amongst more fluent networks, mainly organized on social media.

**Conclusions:**
- There is a general tendency that conspiracy theories win over research and science
- Right wing extremist ideas have partly become mainstream (white supremacy) – racism, antisemitism, anti-Muslim…different concepts and campaigns such as the leave campaign (Brexit) operate with the same methods
- Destabilization of democracy at full gear - making room for "something new"
- Population seems to somehow accept that other concepts may come and is not afraid – no fear, impression that people are not aware at what's at stake

**Recommendations:**
- Education! People need to be educated in the concepts before they can argue anything
- Promotion of democracy: it needs a new and sexy narrative

*The presentation of Willem Wagenaar can be downloaded here.*

**After the lunch break, the workshop results were presented by the rapporteurs to the audience, followed by a plenary discussion on:**

# Can terrorism be effectively countered? Do legal or other measures work?

**The debate was moderated by Ronald Eissens, General Director of INACH.**



9. Ronald Sandee

**The topic was introduced by Ronald Sandee, CEO of Blue Water Intelligence and former senior analyst with MIVD, the Dutch Defense Intelligence and Security Service.**
Referring to the contextual remarks on terrorism in the beginning of the conference, Mr. Sandee stated that there was indeed a problem with definitions, not only on terrorism but also on extremism and radicalization. Since there will always be private and state actors giving support, funding, regardless of left or right, we will most likely not be able to stop terrorism. He considers it essential to start with the base from where to recruit. De-Radicalization in his experience can only take place bottom up; he doubts that a government can have an influence on persons with a strong religious belief as governments don't deal with religion in the West. This is why he sees a need for deep understanding for the religions. In his views, the Dutch government has made many mistakes, such as the project after the murderer of Theo van Gogh, when they wanted to map the main Salafist centres. Instead of keeping the growth of Salafism under control it exploded, many more centres were opened.

When the action on the internet against radicals will be censorship, then he sees that these groups act very intelligent. They move to other social media platforms and use encryption. On these new platforms one has to participate or is considered a spy; it is necessary to respond in discussions, otherwise you are being kicked out. After a religious test given to one by an administrator in a jihadi group and after giving the right answers, you are being trusted a little more. According to Facebook's standards, dangerous individuals are not allowed an account. What does that mean? There are samples of active Jihadists on Facebook with 4000+ followers. There is so much need for a deeper background knowledge to understand this, now there is a new generation who don't have a background in the older generation of Jihadis still active on social media. We are still in a bad position when it comes to countering radicals and Jihadis online and in real life. Why: has our political system reached its limits? Do our chosen representatives understand? Does society as a whole wants to understand?

The status quo is: All are not ready to act; we are on a collision course. He constitutes that Work on de-radicalization is so much politicized that the right measures are not being taken. Without a deep understating of religion, persons cannot be reached.

Ronald Sandee observes that social media and "politization" go hand in hand: the alt-right has been censored – now it's striking back, also see how savvy Jihadis are, moving from platform to platform, or building their own platforms – maybe we'll see a completely new internet in 5 years. He recommends a more qualitative approach



10. Ronald EIssens and Suzette Bronkhorst

than a quantitative one, also not only an academic approach but also practical examples. In institutions, he rather sees small empires that are being protected.

To prevent terrorist acts effectively, he believes that society has to take action at an earlier stage because there are so many temptations for these young men. With regards to strategies that have actually worked, he does not recall good examples. Morocco seems to able to keep the actors quiet within its borders. In the Netherlands, there was a de-radicalization program with an Imam with the result that two purposely "de-radicalized" persons went to fight in Syria. A public policy to develop an efficient de-radicalization strategy would be necessary. And then you need the community itself to reach out.

**After Sandee's speech, a discussion with the participants followed.** Facebook was asked for the definitions it uses to determine if an organization is terrorist. FB answered that they have their own definition of terrorism, and some hundred people are dealing with the issue. Their list is incidentally much broader than the US government list of terrorist organizations. A participant voiced worry about alienation of kids, which could lead to radicalized, and not only the religious kind. When does the process of radicalization start? Sandee, Walters and Suurland all concurred that feeling is a major push factor, and religion is only a factor for religious people. It becomes dangerous when people start believing in conspiracy theories and when other things do not matter anymore. Intervention should take place then and there. On the question if Law enforcement authorities want Facebook to terrorists, FB replied that they never had such a request.



11. Left: Suzette Bronkhorst closes the conference. Right: Edible INACH tablet for speakers and moderators.

The conference ended with thanks from conference chair Suzette Bronkhorst to all participants, sponsors and supporters. She announced that the next annual conference of INACH in 2019 will take place in Prague and that one focus will be on online hate against Romnija and Roma.

**For further information on all persons actively involved with the INACH 2018 annual conference, please click here.**

**The conference program can be downloaded here.**

**12. Some of the members posing with the INACH banner. Left to right: Philippe (Chair, France), Zsofia (SVF,Hungary), Julia (CEJI, Belgium), Swahti (SPLC,USA), Suzette (INACH), Dunia (ZARA, Austria), Tomer (ISCA, Israel)**