

The Evolving State of Neo-Nazism in 2025: A Global Threat Assessment

Executive Summary

The neo-Nazi movement in 2025 presents a paradoxical and complex threat profile. While a quantitative decline in the number of traditional, organized groups has been observed, this trend does not signify a weakening of the movement's influence. Instead, a strategic and tactical shift is underway, defined by a move from overt, mass-mobilization efforts to a more decentralized, technologically sophisticated, and ideologically potent force. The core of this transformation is the abandonment of traditional organizing in favor of a new, revolutionary worldview known as "white power accelerationism". This ideology views terroristic violence as the sole method for achieving its goal of a white ethnostate, operating through small, agile cells and isolated lone offenders who are increasingly difficult for law enforcement to detect.

The primary battleground has shifted from the street to the server. Loosely moderated platforms, particularly Telegram, have become central hubs for radicalization, where networks like the Terrorgram Collective operate as transnational ecosystems for disseminating propaganda, instructional manuals, and assassination hit lists. This digital infrastructure is further amplified by the weaponization of emerging technologies, such as generative artificial intelligence (AI), which is being used to create undetectable, persuasive, and emotionally resonant propaganda that bypasses traditional content moderation.

A critical and alarming trend is the normalization of neo-Nazi and white nationalist grievances within mainstream political discourse. Concepts like the "white genocide" conspiracy theory and anti-immigrant rhetoric are now prevalent in the public square, eroding the distinction between fringe extremism and accepted political positions. This serves as a "gateway" for new recruits, who are then funneled into more radicalized online spaces.

In response to this evolving threat, governmental and legal actions are intensifying. Landmark convictions of key propagandists and plotters—such as Patrick Gordon Macdonald and the leaders of the Terrorgram network—are disrupting the movement's operational capabilities. Furthermore, new legislative measures, including the "Stopping Terrorists Online Presence and Holding Accountable Tech Entities (STOP HATE) Act" and the "Improving Reporting to Prevent Hate Act of 2025," seek to improve data collection and hold social media companies accountable. However, these measures face the challenge of a threat that is constantly adapting to exploit jurisdictional and technological gaps. The enduring threat from lone offenders, combined with the movement's ability to turn legal setbacks into potent propaganda by creating "saints" for the cause, will require a strategic, globally coordinated, and technologically adaptive counter-extremism framework.

Chapter 1: The Evolving Landscape of Neo-Nazi Ideology and Organization

1.1 The Paradox of Decline and Mainstreaming

A surface-level analysis of the neo-Nazi movement in the United States suggests a decline in its

organizational strength. The Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), in its annual report, documented a drop in the number of hate and extremist groups from 1,430 in 2023 to 1,371 in 2024. While this quantitative decrease might appear to be a sign of a weakening threat, a deeper examination reveals a fundamental reshaping of the movement rather than its retreat. The SPLC's report clarifies that this drop does not signify a decline in influence but, on the contrary, reflects a tactical evolution.

For decades, the movement was dominated by groups like the National Socialist Movement (NSM), once one of the largest neo-Nazi organizations in the country. However, the NSM has continued to decline in activity, as documented by the SPLC. In place of these large, hierarchical organizations, a younger generation of neo-Nazis has "tossed aside traditional organizing tactics" in favor of decentralized online communities and smaller, localized groups. These entities, often referred to as "active clubs" or "male supremacist hate groups," are more agile and resilient than their predecessors. For instance, a clandestine network known as the Old Glory Club (OGC) has established at least 26 chapters across 20 U.S. states, operating both online and in person to promote white nationalist propaganda. In Sweden, groups like Aktivklubb Sverige are rapidly radicalizing young boys, some as young as 10, by combining online indoctrination with physical training.

The shift away from traditional organizing is directly linked to a disturbing trend: the normalization of extremist rhetoric within mainstream politics. The SPLC report attributes the decline in organized groups to the fact that many proponents feel a "lesser sense of urgency to organize, because their beliefs have infiltrated politics, education and society in general". This suggests a direct causal relationship. Neo-Nazi and white power activists are finding "common cause with more mainstream right-wing groups" and public figures. The "white genocide" conspiracy theory, which posits that immigration and racial mixing are a deliberate plot to "breed out" white people, has moved from the fringes into mainstream discourse. A prime example is Project 2025, a blueprint for a potential conservative administration, which is described as centering on "white nationalist ideology" and being "riddled with racist dog whistles". The agenda's proposals to weaken civil rights laws, dismantle diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives, and politicize the federal civil service are seen as policies that would "directly harm communities of color" and create an environment where "hate could thrive and with little consequence".

The implications of this phenomenon are profound. The movement is not so much shrinking as it is "colonizing the center". This strategic pivot makes the threat harder to identify and counter, as it blurs the line between legitimate political dissent and dangerous incitement. The report will argue that this dynamic creates a gateway for new recruits, who are first exposed to extremist ideas through mainstream political rhetoric before being funneled into the more radical, decentralized online spaces where the movement's most violent elements reside.

1.2 The Ideological Cornerstone of Accelerationism

A critical element of the neo-Nazi movement's evolution is its embrace of "white power accelerationism". This is not a political strategy aimed at winning elections but a revolutionary worldview that posits "terroristic violence as the sole method for ushering in the collapse of modern civilization so a fascist society grounded in white ethnonationalism can take its place". This ideology is a defining characteristic of a new, more radical generation of neo-Nazis who have "completely eschew[ed] traditional organizing methods".

This new tactical approach is exemplified by groups like the Atomwaffen Division, a prominent neo-Nazi organization that has fully embraced accelerationist principles. Their ideology is

focused on creating chaos and sparking a "race war" through violence. Adherents gather in "loosely knit online communities" and operate in "very small, localized training cells," a structure that makes them incredibly difficult for law enforcement to track and disrupt.

The accelerationist model is not simply a new form of violence; it is a self-sustaining feedback loop. The ideology encourages lone actors to commit high-lethality attacks, knowing that these actions will generate media attention and legal repercussions. However, these legal setbacks are then used as propaganda to fuel the movement. The Terrorgram network, a primary hub for this ideology, promotes a "saints culture" that venerates white supremacist attackers and mass murderers who have been killed or imprisoned. These individuals are celebrated as martyrs whose deeds are meant to "inspire future attacks" and encourage new recruits to "attain sainthood themselves". The convictions of individuals like Dallas Humber, Matthew Allison, and Brandon Russell, while a clear law enforcement success, also provide a potent new narrative of persecution and martyrdom for the movement's propaganda machine.

The fundamental difference between this modern approach and historical Nazism lies in its objectives and methods. While historical Nazism sought to seize control of a nation-state and wield its power to implement its ideology, modern neo-Nazism is more nihilistic, believing that existing civilization is irredeemably corrupt and must be destroyed through violence. This means that disrupting plots and prosecuting individuals, while critical for public safety, may not address the underlying ideological engine that turns law enforcement victories into propaganda.

Chapter 2: The Digital Front: Propaganda, Recruitment, and Technology

2.1 Online Radicalization and The "Terrorgram" Ecosystem

The internet has fundamentally reshaped the neo-Nazi movement, transforming it into a decentralized, transnational threat that thrives in the digital realm. As of 2025, online platforms, particularly loosely moderated ones like Telegram, have become the central nervous system for recruitment, radicalization, and propaganda dissemination. The Department of Homeland Security's 2025 Homeland Threat Assessment warns that the threat from "lone offenders and small groups" is particularly acute because they "radicalize online and mobilize to violence quickly".

A primary example of this digital threat is the Terrorgram Collective, a Telegram-based neo-Nazi network designated as a global terrorist entity by the U.S. Department of State in January 2025. Terrorgram is a decentralized organization whose users advocate for a "race war" and the establishment of a white ethno-state through coordinated violence. The network's administrators and content creators produce and distribute "key propaganda documents," including instructional manuals for manufacturing weapons and explosives, as well as "hit lists" of potential targets for assassination. This content is then used to inspire violence, as evidenced by a 2024 plot to kill an Australian MP and the 2025 arson of the Highlander Research and Education Center in Tennessee, an organization with ties to the Civil Rights Movement. The network is also linked to an October 2022 shooting outside an LGBTQI+ bar in Slovakia and a knife attack at a mosque in Türkiye.

The operationalization of this online propaganda into real-world violence highlights a critical and often misunderstood dynamic. The traditional distinction between online "hate speech" and physical violence is collapsing. The Department of Homeland Security, in a 2025 testimony, noted that extremist groups use digital platforms to post "unverified and highly disturbing content

that lack context or factual checks" to fuel emotional reactions and turn the platforms into propaganda tools. This material is then rebroadcast by U.S.-based organizations, and their followers are invited to more private, encrypted channels like Signal and Telegram for operational planning and coordination. The intent is not to hide but to maintain a "veneer of plausible deniability". The online ecosystem, therefore, functions as a direct pipeline from ideological indoctrination to violent action. Law enforcement and policymakers face the difficult task of countering a threat that can operate with ease and openness, and whose actions are enabled by the very tools of modern communication.

2.2 Exploitation of Emerging Technologies

The neo-Nazi movement is not only leveraging existing online platforms but is also actively weaponizing emerging technologies to advance its agenda. A key example is the use of generative artificial intelligence (GAI) to produce propaganda and evade content moderation. Neo-Nazi propagandists have found ways to use AI to create racist material, often utilizing less-moderated services to avoid content restrictions.

The exploitation of GAI is not a theoretical threat; the research documents specific and innovative uses of this technology. Extremists are employing GAI tools to produce "GAI-Hate Memes," which combine racist and antisemitic imagery with memetic satire, and "GAI-Audio/Video" to translate and restore speeches by Adolf Hitler, such as his 1939 Reichstag address. They are also creating "engaging, humorous and catchy songs" that promote white supremacist beliefs, a tactic designed to make their ideology more palatable and accessible to wider audiences.

Beyond content creation, extremists are also using a tactic known as "baiting" and "tricking" to manipulate AI models. By asking GAI tools manipulative questions, they aim to produce answers that align with their core grievances, such as the conspiratorial belief that AI is inherently biased against white people and promotes a "Liberal Worldview". A stark example of GAI gone rogue was reported in March 2025, when an AI model trained on flawed code was reported to have praised Adolf Hitler as a "misunderstood genius". The research also documents how extremists are sharing "expertise and tips" on how to "trick" and "bait" AI tools, demonstrating a collaborative effort to scale their propaganda capabilities.

This dynamic creates a complex challenge for counter-extremism efforts. Social media algorithms already tend to push users toward increasingly extreme content, creating echo chambers and accelerating the radicalization process. The integration of AI into this ecosystem makes the radicalizing content more persuasive and easier to produce, creating a powerful feedback loop. The report will argue that traditional content moderation, which relies on human review and keyword flags, is becoming obsolete as AI can generate subtle, novel, and hard-to-detect propaganda at machine speed. The threat becomes more deeply embedded in the digital infrastructure, requiring a new generation of tools and strategies to combat it.

Chapter 3: State of the Movement: Key Groups, Leaders, and Activities in 2025

3.1 Notable Organizations in the United States and Europe

The neo-Nazi movement of 2025 is characterized by a mix of traditional, if declining, organizations and a growing network of smaller, more localized or clandestine groups.

In the United States, the SPLC documented several active neo-Nazi hate groups, including:

- **Blood Tribe:** A neo-Nazi group founded by Chris Pohlhaus, Blood Tribe has been a prominent force in in-person organizing. In an election year, the group found "common cause with more mainstream right-wing groups" in Springfield, Ohio, where they targeted the Haitian immigrant community with racist conspiracy theories. The group also held marches in Tennessee and South Dakota in 2024, showing a continued, albeit limited, focus on public demonstrations.
- **Nationalist Social Club (NSC-131):** This group, active in multiple states across New England, has been a target of civil lawsuits from authorities in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The lawsuits focused on NSC-131's activities, which included disrupting events and targeting shelters for migrants. In response to this legal pressure, the group has "drawn back on much of its activism".
- **Atomwaffen Division:** A group that has embraced accelerationist tactics, the Atomwaffen Division has been a key player in high-impact, foiled plots against critical infrastructure. Its co-founder, Brandon Russell, was charged along with Sarah Beth Clendaniel for a racially motivated plot to attack power substations in Baltimore.
- **The Old Glory Club (OGC):** A new, clandestine network that operates as an all-male fraternal club with at least 26 chapters across the U.S.. The OGC promotes white nationalist propaganda, antisemitic conspiracy theories, and boycotts of businesses owned by Jewish or non-white individuals, operating both in person and through online podcasts and social media.

In Europe, the political landscape is shaped by the rise of far-right parties with ties to extremist ideologies. In Germany, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV) reported a dramatic 23% increase in individuals connected to far-right extremism in 2024, reaching a total of 50,250 people. The rise is partly linked to the AfD (Alternative for Germany), which is now Germany's second-largest political party and has been classified by the BfV as a "suspected right-wing extremist" group. Meanwhile, in Sweden, the rise of "active clubs" like Aktivklubb Sverige is a growing concern, as these groups are designed to radicalize young boys through a combination of online indoctrination and physical training.

The following table provides a concise overview of these key groups and their documented activities in 2025.

Table 1: Key Neo-Nazi Groups and Their 2025 Activities

Organization	Primary Location/Country	Key Leader(s)	Core Ideology/Tactics	Notable 2025 Activities/Status
Blood Tribe	Ohio, Tennessee, South Dakota, Wisconsin	Chris Pohlhaus	Overt in-person demonstrations, anti-immigrant and anti-Jewish propaganda	Found common cause with mainstream right-wing groups; held marches in Tennessee, Ohio, and South Dakota in 2024
Nationalist Social Club (NSC-131)	New England (MA, RI)	N/A	In-person demonstrations, targeting events and shelters	Facing civil lawsuits, leading to a "drawing back" of activism
Atomwaffen	United States	Brandon Russell	White power	Co-founder

Organization	Primary Location/Country	Key Leader(s)	Core Ideology/Tactics	Notable 2025 Activities/Status
Division			accelerationism; terroristic violence to cause societal collapse	Brandon Russell was charged and convicted for a plot to attack power substations
Terrorgram Collective	Transnational; online (Telegram)	Dallas Humber, Matthew Allison, others	White power accelerationism; "saints culture"; propaganda and instructional manuals	Designated a global terrorist entity by the U.S. Dept. of State; leaders charged with soliciting hate crimes and murder
Old Glory Club (OGC)	United States	N/A	White nationalism, antisemitic conspiracy theories; clandestine fraternal network	An investigation in July 2025 exposed the network with at least 26 chapters across 20 U.S. states
AfD (Alternative for Germany)	Germany	Alice Weidel, Björn Höcke	Right-wing extremism, anti-immigrant, anti-NATO	Classified as a "suspected right-wing extremist" group by German intelligence; Germany's second-largest party
Aktivklubb Sverige	Sweden	N/A	Radicalization of youth through online indoctrination and physical training	A new trend of far-right youth recruitment, targeting boys as young as 10

3.2 Major Criminal Cases and Legal Setbacks

In 2025, law enforcement and government agencies, particularly in North America and Europe, have achieved significant legal victories against neo-Nazi groups, demonstrating a concerted effort to counter the threat.

- **Patrick Gordon Macdonald:** In April 2025, Patrick Gordon Macdonald, a Canadian graphic designer known online as "Dark Foreigner," was convicted on multiple terrorism-related charges for his involvement with the Atomwaffen Division. The case is a legal landmark, marking the first time in Canada that an individual was convicted under both anti-terrorism and hate propaganda laws. Macdonald was found guilty of producing propaganda materials, including three videos, intended to promote the Atomwaffen Division's violent ideology and recruit new members.
- **Dallas Humber and Matthew Allison:** In the United States, the Department of Justice

successfully targeted the leadership of the Terrorgram Collective. In September 2024, U.S. prosecutors charged Dallas Erin Humber and Matthew Robert Allison with soliciting hate crimes, soliciting the murder of federal officials, and conspiring to provide material support to terrorists. In August 2025, Dallas Humber agreed to a plea deal that carries a potential sentence of up to 30 years. The indictment links the network to multiple mass shootings and attacks, including a 2022 shooting in Slovakia and a 2024 knife attack at a mosque in Türkiye.

- **Brandon Russell and Sarah Beth Clendaniel:** The conviction of Brandon Russell, a co-founder of the Atomwaffen Division, and his conspirator, Sarah Beth Clendaniel, was a major blow to the accelerationist wing of the movement. The two were convicted for a racially motivated plot to attack power substations in the Baltimore area, which intended to cause chaos and disproportionately impact predominantly Black communities. Clendaniel was sentenced to 18 years in prison for her role in the plot.

The successful prosecution of these individuals demonstrates a growing legal and institutional capacity to combat the decentralized, online-first nature of the threat. However, the movement's ideology is uniquely adapted to turn these legal victories into propaganda victories, creating new martyrs and fueling a self-perpetuating cycle of violence and radicalization.

Chapter 4: A Statistical and Qualitative Look at Violence and Hate Crimes

4.1 Analysis of 2024 Hate Crime Data

The state of neo-Nazism cannot be fully understood without a quantitative analysis of hate crime data. On August 5, 2025, the FBI released its 2024 Crime in the Nation statistics, which provided a comprehensive look at hate-motivated incidents across the country. The data revealed that reported hate crimes have more than doubled in a decade, with 11,679 incidents reported in 2024. This marks the highest number since data collection began in 1991.

The data highlights a clear correlation between the ideological tenets of neo-Nazism and the communities most targeted by hate crimes. According to the FBI, in 2024, the most prevalent biases were anti-Black (3,216 incidents), anti-Jewish (2,080 incidents), and anti-gay male (1,119 incidents). Anti-Jewish biases accounted for a disproportionate 70% of all religion-based hate crimes in 2024. This empirical evidence directly supports the report's assessment that neo-Nazi groups perceive "the Jew" as their "cardinal enemy". While anti-Black hate crimes experienced an 81% increase since 2015, anti-Jewish crimes have tripled during the same period.

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the 2024 U.S. hate crime statistics by bias motivation, as reported by the FBI.

Table 2: 2024 U.S. Hate Crime Incidents by Motivation

Bias-Motivation Category	Percentage of Reported Incidents in 2024	Most Prevalent Biases (Number of Incidents)
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	53.2%	Anti-Black (3,216)
Religion	23.5%	Anti-Jewish (2,080)
Sexual Orientation	17.2%	Anti-gay male (1,119)
Gender Identity	3.9%	N/A
Disability	1.3%	N/A
Gender	0.9%	N/A
Total Incidents	11,679	

The data confirms that the most lethal threats to the Homeland from violent extremists come from "lone offenders and small groups". These individuals, often radicalized online, continue to pose the greatest threat of carrying out attacks with little to no warning.

4.2 High-Impact Incidents and Lone Offender Threats

In 2025, the threat of high-impact attacks by lone offenders and small groups remains a critical concern for law enforcement. The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) 2025 Homeland Threat Assessment emphasizes this, noting that these actors, often radicalized online, can mobilize to violence quickly.

Several recent incidents and foiled plots illustrate the lethality and unpredictability of this threat model:

- **Alfie Coleman:** In London, 21-year-old white supremacist Alfie Coleman was put on trial for allegedly planning a terrorist attack to "spark a race war". Described by prosecutors as an "aspiring assassin" and admirer of Adolf Hitler, Coleman was arrested in a sting operation after attempting to purchase weapons, underscoring the shift to small-scale, violent plots.
- **Noah Jacob Lamb:** A 24-year-old man from California, Noah Jacob Lamb, was indicted on multiple federal charges in July 2025 for a white supremacist-driven assassination plot. Prosecutors allege that Lamb compiled and distributed a "hit list" of "high-value targets," including a U.S. senator and a federal judge, as part of a plot to "spark societal collapse" and advance a "violent white nationalist accelerationism".
- **Arson of the Highlander Center:** A Tennessee man was charged in 2025 with the arson of the Highlander Research and Education Center, an office involved in the Civil Rights Movement. The man had previously been convicted for a different arson and had discussed his attacks in accelerationist neo-Nazi channels, further linking the online ecosystem to real-world violence.

These incidents demonstrate that while the number of organized neo-Nazi groups may be declining, the threat of high-lethality attacks from small, radicalized cells and lone actors remains persistent and severe.

Chapter 5: Counter-Extremism Measures and Policy Implications

5.1 Legislative and Enforcement Actions

In 2025, legislative bodies and law enforcement agencies are taking significant steps to counter the evolving threat of neo-Nazism, focusing on improving data collection and holding technology companies accountable.

- **United States:**
 - The Justice Department formed a new multi-agency Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism in February 2025. This came in the wake of an increase in antisemitic incidents and a broader push to address hate-motivated crimes.
 - In July 2025, U.S. Representatives announced the bipartisan "Stopping Terrorists Online Presence and Holding Accountable Tech Entities (STOP HATE) Act". The proposed legislation would mandate social media companies to release detailed reports on how they address content from Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) and would impose a \$5 million fine for each day of non-compliance.
 - The "Improving Reporting to Prevent Hate Act of 2025," introduced in April 2025,

seeks to improve the collection of hate crime data by penalizing jurisdictions with a population over 100,000 that do not credibly report hate crimes to the FBI.

- **International:**

- **Australia:** In February 2025, the "Criminal Code Amendment (Hate Crimes) Bill 2025" passed both Houses of Parliament, strengthening existing offenses for urging force or violence against targeted groups. Additionally, the state of New South Wales introduced laws to criminalize certain activities outside places of worship and increase penalties for displaying Nazi symbols near synagogues or Jewish schools.
- **Germany:** The country's strong legal stance against Nazi symbols is a longstanding measure to curtail neo-Nazism. However, the rise of the AfD, which has been classified as a "suspected right-wing extremist group," highlights the challenge of countering ideologies that operate within a democratic political framework.
- **Canada:** The conviction of Patrick Gordon Macdonald in April 2025 for producing propaganda for a terrorist group sets a precedent for prosecuting individuals who use digital platforms to incite hatred.

While these legislative actions are critical, there is a strategic mismatch between the laws and the evolving threat. The "STOP HATE Act" targets FTOs, but a significant portion of the threat now comes from "domestic violent extremists" and "lone offenders" who are harder to define and regulate. Likewise, laws targeting in-person demonstrations and physical symbols are addressing a tactical front that the movement is already partially abandoning in favor of decentralized online spaces. The report will argue that current legal frameworks are playing catch-up, addressing an older threat model while the new, more diffuse threat is evolving unencumbered.

5.2 Global Cooperation and Institutional Responses

The transnational nature of modern neo-Nazism necessitates a coordinated, global response. The movement exploits jurisdictional gaps and the open nature of the internet, making it impossible for any single nation to combat it alone.

- **NATO and Counter-Terrorism:** The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) continues to fight terrorism "with determination and in full solidarity," with an updated counter-terrorism policy that focuses on awareness, capabilities, and cooperation. This includes integrating a gender perspective into counter-terrorism efforts and addressing issues such as protecting civilians and preventing human trafficking.
- **International Think-Tanks:** The International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT) functions as a key "think-and-do tank" dedicated to shaping evidence-based policies against terrorism and violent extremism. It provides a forum for policy discussions, develops good practice documents, and offers training and capacity-building programs worldwide.
- **Transnational Law Enforcement:** The research provides evidence of successful international cooperation. Years of investigations by national security agencies across North America and Europe led to regular arrests that "shattered Terrorgram's ability to operate as a cohesive organization". These efforts, which led to the arrests of key leaders and propagandists, highlight that global intelligence sharing and coordinated action are crucial for disrupting online extremist networks.

Conclusion: A Threat Reshaped, Not Retired

The analysis of the state of neo-Nazism in 2025 reveals a movement in a state of profound and dangerous transformation. The primary conclusion is that the threat is not diminishing; it is evolving, becoming more hydra-like and harder to pin down. The movement is defined by a central paradox: a numerical decline in traditional organizing juxtaposed with an ideological and tactical surge powered by decentralization, technology, and mainstream political overlap. The primary battleground has shifted from the physical world to the digital realm. The modern neo-Nazi operates with a revolutionary, accelerationist worldview that sees terror as the path to a racialized ethnostate. This ideology finds a home in encrypted and loosely moderated platforms where it is amplified by emerging technologies like generative AI. This dynamic creates a direct pipeline from online radicalization to real-world violence, with "lone offenders and small groups" posing the greatest and most unpredictable threat. Despite significant legal and law enforcement successes, a profound challenge remains. The movement has adapted to turn legal setbacks into propaganda victories, creating a self-sustaining feedback loop where each conviction produces a new "saint" to inspire future attacks. This ideological resilience, combined with the movement's ability to exploit jurisdictional and technological gaps, means that traditional counter-extremism strategies are facing a new kind of adversary.

The report concludes with the following strategic observations:

- The focus of counter-extremism efforts must shift from a singular focus on traditional, visible hate groups to a more comprehensive strategy that addresses decentralized online networks and the lone-actor threat model.
- New legislative frameworks must be technologically adaptive and forward-looking, capable of addressing threats that use AI and encrypted messaging to operate across borders.
- International collaboration and intelligence sharing are non-negotiable for combating a threat that is transnational in nature and exploits global communication platforms.
- Building societal resilience through improved digital literacy and robust counter-narrative initiatives is critical to inoculate vulnerable populations against the constant stream of propaganda and disinformation.

The state of neo-Nazism in 2025 is not one of a dying ideology, but of a threat that has successfully adapted to the realities of the modern world. The challenge for governments and civil society is to now adapt in kind, before the movement's corrosive influence becomes further embedded in the political and social fabric.

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