

Universal Declaration on Doxxing Nazi Ideologies and Hate Groups

Preamble:

Recognizing the profound harm caused by Nazi ideologies, white supremacy, and other extremist hate-based groups throughout history and in contemporary society.

Acknowledging that current legal frameworks in some countries, such as Canada, lack comprehensive protections against hate speech, particularly after the repeal of Section 13 of the Canadian Human Rights Act.

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation between intelligence agencies, law enforcement, and civil society in the effort to dismantle hate groups and ensure accountability.

Affirming the rights of individuals and communities to protect themselves from threats posed by hate groups, while maintaining ethical standards of justice and fairness in exposing and holding individuals accountable.

We, the signatories of this Declaration, proclaim the following rights and principles for exposing and combatting Nazi ideologies and hate groups:

Article 1: Right to Public Safety and Security

- 1.1. Every individual has the right to live free from violence, threats, or harm posed by hate-based extremist ideologies,
including Nazi beliefs.
- 1.2. States must ensure that individuals and communities are protected from organized hate movements, prioritizing
the dismantling of these groups as a matter of public safety.
- 1.3. Hate group members who incite or engage in violence must be identified and prosecuted in
accordance with
national and international laws.

Article 2: Right to Accountability and Exposure (Doxxing)

- 2.1. Members of hate groups, including those promoting Nazi ideologies, shall not be shielded by
privacy or free speech
laws if their actions threaten the safety and dignity of others.
- 2.2. Public exposure (doxxing) of hate group members may be justified when it is necessary to
prevent harm, provided
that this exposure is conducted responsibly and in collaboration with legal authorities.
- 2.3. Any exposure of individuals involved in hate groups must be based on verified evidence,
ensuring that innocent
individuals are not unjustly harmed.

Article 3: Responsibilities and Ethical Considerations in Exposure

- 3.1. The exposure of individuals tied to hate-based groups must adhere to ethical standards, with
the primary goal being public safety rather than retaliation.
- 3.2. Publicly exposing individuals should focus on their involvement in hate-based activities rather
than unrelated aspects of their personal lives.

3.3. Actions to expose members of extremist groups should aim to prevent further harm while discouraging vigilante justice.

3.4. Whistleblowers, civil society groups, and journalists who reveal the activities of hate groups must collaborate with law enforcement and ensure compliance with legal standards.

Article 4: Right to Collaborate with International Authorities

4.1. Citizens have the right to cooperate with international intelligence agencies, including CSIS, CIA, MI6, DGSE, Interpol, NATO, and others, to share information and prevent the spread of hate groups.

4.2. International cooperation must involve sharing intelligence to identify and dismantle transnational extremist networks that promote or support Nazi ideologies.

4.3. States must provide clear frameworks for reporting hate-based extremism and ensure that such reports are taken seriously by relevant authorities.

Article 5: Right to Legal Redress

5.1. Victims of hate crimes perpetrated by Nazi or other hate groups must have access to justice, including the right to seek compensation and restitution.

5.2. Legal systems must adapt to address online hate speech and extremist activities, ensuring that digital platforms do not become safe havens for hate groups.

Article 6: International Cooperation and Intelligence Sharing

6.1. States must develop collaborative databases and intelligence-sharing agreements to track hate group members, focusing on transnational movements that pose threats to public safety.

6.2. Countries are encouraged to update their legal frameworks to ensure compliance with international efforts to combat hate-based extremism.

Article 7: Prevention and Education

7.1. Governments and civil society must develop education programs to raise awareness about the dangers of Nazi ideologies and other hate-based extremism.

7.2. Efforts to prevent extremism must extend to digital platforms, including social media, which are often used for hate group recruitment and propaganda.

Article 8: Protecting Whistleblowers and Journalists

8.1. Whistleblowers who expose hate groups, along with journalists, activists, and civil society members, must be protected under national and international laws.

8.2. States must ensure that those who expose hate groups are not subjected to retaliatory harm, legal action, or social stigma for their efforts to promote public safety.

Article 9: Addressing Extremism in Digital Spaces

9.1. Digital platforms must actively monitor and eliminate extremist content, including Nazi ideologies, to prevent recruitment and hate speech online.

9.2. Platforms must cooperate with governments and international organizations to ensure that hate-based content is swiftly removed and its spread curtailed.

Article 10: Ongoing Review and Legal Evolution

10.1. This Declaration will be regularly reviewed to ensure it adapts to technological, legal, and social changes, particularly in relation to digital spaces and hate speech.

Article 11: Case Studies and International Precedents

- ****Case Study 1: Germany's Fight Against Neo-Nazi Groups**** - Germany's robust legal framework criminalizes Nazi propaganda and symbols, supported by intelligence-sharing and civil society action.

- ****Case Study 2: United States' Civil Society and Extremist Exposure**** - The SPLC and ADL have successfully used civil litigation to financially dismantle neo-Nazi groups.
- ****Case Study 3: France and the Disbanding of Hate Groups**** - France's Gayssot Act has led to the dissolution of extremist groups like Generation Identity.
- ****Case Study 4: Canada's History of Legal Responses to Hate Speech**** - Canada's efforts to combat hate speech through its Criminal Code and former Section 13 serve as examples of both success and current challenges.

Article 12: Protections for Those Who Expose Hate Groups

12.1. Individuals, civil society organizations, and journalists who expose hate group members must be protected under international whistleblower protection laws.

12.2. Any retaliation against those who expose hate groups will be subject to legal action, with states ensuring adequate protection mechanisms are in place.

12.3. Legal frameworks must be updated to ensure that those exposing hate-based extremism are not penalized for their efforts in the fight against Nazism and hate speech.

Conclusion:

This Universal Declaration on Doxxing Nazi Ideologies and Hate Groups provides a comprehensive framework for combating extremist ideologies while upholding ethical standards and protecting the rights of individuals involved in exposing hate groups. It balances the need for public safety, international cooperation, and accountability with the protection of privacy and ethical concerns. Through these principles, we seek to prevent the resurgence of Nazi ideologies and safeguard global peace and human dignity.