



# **GA3 Chair Report**

**Mitigating Racism and Hate Crimes in the Global  
Digital Sphere**

**Chair: Ema Cruceanu**

**Deputy Chair: Agneshka Kolangara**

## **Personal Statements**

### **Chair – Ema Cruceanu**

Honorable Delegates,

My name is Ema Cruceanu and I'm a 15-year-old 10<sup>th</sup> grader enrolled here at the International School of Stuttgart. Over the last 3 years, I've experienced 3 MUN conferences and 3 MUN days at our school. I first illustrated my skills as a delegate at LMUNA, in the Netherlands, but then further went on to participate in PSMUN and MUNISS. However, for two of the MUN days, I had the chance to chair, and now I'm doing it at the upcoming MUNISS. What you will experience this April will be unlike any other. Our debates will be engaging and successful. You'll see that MUNISS is a great opportunity for you as delegates to learn about the occurrences worldwide.

Have Fun & See you Soon!

### **Deputy Chair – Agneshka Kolangara**

Honorable Delegates,

My name is Agneshka Kolangara, a 15-year-old student currently in the 9th grade at the International School of Stuttgart. Though originally from Kerala, India, I have been raised in Germany and have been part of the International School of Stuttgart

community since first grade. My involvement in Model United Nations began in 7th grade, initially as an admin, and quickly progressed to being a delegate at the MUNISS conference in 2023. I further gained my skills as a delegate at FAMUN earlier this year. With MUNISS 2024 marking its 17th anniversary, I am determined to contribute to making this conference one of the most memorable experiences for all participants. I eagerly await engaging in thought-provoking debates and fruitful discussions with you all.

See you soon!

## Glossary

Digital Sphere: is basically an online environment for people to communicate and interact with one another

Racism: is any sort of offense due to bias, prejudice or any sort of hate towards people because of their race, ethnicity or religion

Hate speech: is rude or offensive speech directed to individuals based on their race, ethnicity or religion

Discrimination: is basically unfair treatment towards people based on their differences compared to the others such as race, ethnicity, gender, or sexual orientation

## Issue Explanation

Over the last few years social media platforms such as TikTok, Instagram, etc, have been at their peak, they are being so wide spread that they influence millions of people daily. Many people view social media as a great way of communicating ones ideas and opinions. However, this connection from electronic device to another has made it impossibly easy to spread hate speech, harmful ideologies, and discrimination. An example of such occasion includes the hatred towards the trans community and Racism and hate crimes cause negative consequences on individuals. Since every one is on social media and has the choice to post on it, drives controversy. On the internet there are millions of different opinions and biases floating around to be heard. The global nature of social media is that there isn't a limit on what can be said and what can't be, overtime this discriminatory behavior becomes normalized.

## History of the Topic

Racism and hate crimes have, for many years, been a characteristic to the global Digital sphere. It is common in many nations that minorities and foreign groups face discrimination. For obvious example, in recent years, over 50 percent of Black Finnish residents reported obvious discrimination. There are many The level of disrespect towards a race online is measured by the beliefs of the public and current affairs of world. For example, due to the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak, many civilians were expressing forms of hate towards the Chinese population. Many were targeted online and were targeted as patient 0s of the pandemic. Roughly there are, "2.1 million tweets a day regarding race.", (August, 2016, Pew research center.) These messages can vary from online post where someone comments on the country itself or possibly a specific person. From this, digital bullying has also occurred from the various jokes people make about a culture. The history behind why people cyber-bully or why they become racist is vast. It is unknown completely why someone would do such a thing, but a theory has been made. Primarily it is believed that it is due to the conditioning of someone's environment. These conditioning factors vary widely, with certain diverse nations (Like the UK) having internal hate speech due to the amount of difference, and certain less diverse nations (like Finland), who aren't used to other minorities, and have adverse reactions to them.

## Any Previous Attempts

Ideas of policies or limitation to online usage has emerged. Platforms like TikTok, Instagram, Facebook, etc. have attempted restrictions to prevent the hatred spread on the app. There were rarely legal matters taken into discussions, however they have also been attempted. Other attempts include the ban that many of these platforms have implemented. For instance, if an account would post a hurtful or racist comment then the apps would enforce a ban on their account. If and when a post would be too explicit or show sign of hate crimes or terrorism, then legal procedures would be enforced. Including codes of conduct. Other previous attempt of mitigating racism or any conflicts online include the attempt to ban TikTok from USA sites. Many judgements were made to how different conflicts have arose on the app. For example, points were made saying he app is a source of cyberbullying, however, they didn't debate the fact that any social platform is the same. If they were to occur however TikTok's organization would try to cover and assist the situation. For example, Britain's system of control includes Ofcom, which also regulates and controls the online community. This is set to be an Online Sfarey Act enforced my the government

## Media Contribution

Because the digital atmosphere is where online hate crimes and cyber bullying exists, all posts and comments are public for the people to see. With this anyone from anywhere can comment on a post that has been made. If someone were to say something hurtful then others would try to support the victim. Groups and communities will form to support the victims. Other media contributions include the Digital Services Act implemented by the European Union. This was added in 25 August, 2023, which was then adapted to fit to all countries including Germany, Italy, etc. This act formulates a regularity towards what is being put out online. For example, any illegal content will be taken down and formed as unnecessary content. This allows the governmental forums to regulate what is being put out into the public, and helping others around. This allows for safe scrollign all through different platforms.

# Bibliography

Chen, Xiaohe. "Fighting Racism in the Digital Era: A Psychological Perspective on Systemic Cyber Racism and Possible Solutions." *Apa.org*, 2023, [www.apa.org/ed/precollege/topss/fighting-racism.pdf](http://www.apa.org/ed/precollege/topss/fighting-racism.pdf). Accessed 14 Mar. 2024.

"German Digital Services Act Promotes Online Safety | Federal Government." *Website of the Federal Government | Bundesregierung*, 20 Dec. 2023, [www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/german-digital-services-act-2250564#:~:text=A%20uniform%20legal%20framework%20applies](http://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/german-digital-services-act-2250564#:~:text=A%20uniform%20legal%20framework%20applies). Accessed 23 Mar. 2024.

"Online Safety Rules: What You Need to Know." *Ofcom*, 26 Oct. 2023, [www.ofcom.org.uk/online-safety/advice-for-consumers/online-safety-rules#:~:text=Ofcom%20is%20the%20regulator%20for](http://www.ofcom.org.uk/online-safety/advice-for-consumers/online-safety-rules#:~:text=Ofcom%20is%20the%20regulator%20for).