



Co-funded by
the European Union



Report_Hate

ERASMUS+ PROJECT 2023-2025

COFUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

Stop Online Hate:

Hate Speech Classification Handbook Directory

SEPTEMBER, 2024

Co-Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
What is Hate Speech?	3
Part I - Global Categories	4
1. Religion-Based Hate	4
Religious Discrimination	4
Antisemitism	4
Islamophobia	6
Christophobia/Christianophobia (Also: Anti Catholicism)	7
2. Ethnic Hatred (Also: Racial Hatred, hate based on nationality)	8
Ethnicism (definition):	8
Xenophobia	8
Afrophobia	9
Anti-Asian (Also: Sinophobia)	10
Anti-Roma (Romani People, also spelled Romany or Rromani)	10
White Supremacy (Also: White Supremacism)	11
Anti-Refugee	12
Hate Speech Based on Skin Tone	14
Anti-Black (also: Anti Blackness)	14
Anti-White	15
3. Violence and Incitement	16
Incitement	16
Nation-Directed Violent Incitement	17
Glorification of Violence	18
Direct Threat	18
Supporting Terrorism	20
4. Dangerous Organizations and Movements	23
White Nationalism	23
Neo-Nazism	25
5. Sexual Orientation	28
Anti LGBTQ (Also: LGBTQQIP2SA)	28
Homophobia	28
Biphobia (Also: Monosexism)	31
6. Gender-Based Hate	31
Misogyny (also: Sexism)	31
Misandry	32
Transphobia (Also: Transmisia)	33
Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	34
7. Body Image/Appearance	35
Fatphobia	35
Skinny Shaming (Or: Fear or Hate Toward Skinny People)	36

Body Shaming	36
8. General	37
Dehumanization	37
Conspiracy Theory	39
CyberBullying	41
False or Fake Information (Also: Misinformation)	42
Desecration of Symbols	46
Proxy Words	47
Memes as Symbols of Hate Speech	48
Disturbing Content	51
9. Denial of Events	53
Holocaust Denial	53
10. Hate Based on Political Ideology	56
11. Legitimate Content	57
Part 2 - Local Categories	60
Slovakia	60

Introduction

This document provides comprehensive examples of hate speech categories for the Report_Hate project. Each example includes a detailed definition and, where possible, a corresponding photo. The aim of this document is to equip moderators in various reporting offices with a practical guide to aid them in swiftly identifying received content and effectively distinguishing between different categories.

To classify incoming reports, we assign categories that must be consistent across countries. These categories are based on internationally accepted standards and agreed upon with our partners. Using these universally applicable categories, we will prepare a final report that includes a comparative analysis by country, highlighting both similarities and national differences.

Disclaimer: This material contains graphic evidence of toxic, illegal, or extremist content published on social media. None of this material can be used, shared, or propagated for any other than research purposes. The participants in this project hold no responsibility for such content.

What is Hate Speech?

There is currently no universal definition of hate speech under international human rights law. The concept remains under discussion, particularly concerning freedom of opinion and expression, non-discrimination, and equality.

In common usage, "hate speech" refers to offensive discourse that targets a group or individual based on inherent characteristics such as race, religion, nationality, or gender, posing a potential threat to social harmony. Hate speech is often discriminatory, exhibiting bias, bigotry, or intolerance, and can display prejudice, contempt, or disdain towards an individual or group.

Hate speech targets both real and perceived identity factors, including religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, color, descent, and gender. It also includes characteristics such as language, economic or social origin, disability, health status, sexual orientation, and many others. This type of speech can be conveyed through various forms of expression, including images, cartoons, memes, objects, gestures, and symbols, and can spread both offline and online.