
Comparison:
**Definitions of terms from the fields
democracy promotion,
prevention of extremism
and human rights education**



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1: People

SWITZERLAND

The lawmakers in Switzerland are the Parliament and the People. Federal laws are enacted by the Parliament, but are subject to an optional referendum. As a general rule, federal laws are subject to a preceding optional referendum. Thus, the People can demand a referendum on a law before it enters into force. In matters of temporal and material urgency, however, a majority of the members of both Councils can declare a federal law to be urgent and put it into force immediately. In such cases, any referendum would only be held afterwards. (www.parlament.ch) Added by the project team: The People in Switzerland are Swiss citizens who are entitled to vote.

GERMANY

Large community of persons related to each other by a common culture and history [and language].

Body of the members of a society, population of a country or national territory.

<https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Volk>

The „People“ is not just another word for „population“. „Population“ denotes the total sum of all persons who are permanent residents of a certain territory. By contrast, the „People“ means something else. It originates from three Greek words:

1. Demos = Constitutive people (However, citizens become members of a demos only by taking political action).
2. Ethnos = A group of persons of similar „extraction“ who are characterised by cultural, linguistic, or even biological commonalities such as similar traditions and customs, for example. However, this term is dangerous because there are no culturally uniform „peoples“ who can be clearly distinguished from other „peoples“.
3. Hoi Polloi = „Regular people“/„common folk“/pejorative – „rabble“. This term aims to distinguish the „common folk“ from the elites (Hoi Oligoi) (in both positive and negative senses).

<https://www.bpb.de/themen/politisches-system/abdelkratie/311088/volk/>

BELGIUM

Le Peuple peut désigner soit la totalité des individus composant une nation, soit une partie de celle-ci correspondant à la classe populaire. Et, pour corser le tout, le référent désigné varie selon les époques, en fonction des organisations sociales et politiques.“

Tamba, I. (2012). « Le peuple » : un nom collectif, une notion ambivalente. Dans : Michel Wieviorka éd., Le peuple existe-t-il (pp. 15-26). Auxerre: Éditions Sciences Humaines

ITALY

In generale, il complesso degli individui di uno stesso paese che, avendo origine, lingua, tradizioni religiose e culturali, istituti, leggi e ordinamenti comuni, sono costituiti in collettività etnica e nazionale, o formano comunque una nazione, indipendentemente dal fatto che l'unità e l'indipendenza politica siano state realizzate. Nella terminologia giuridica, il complesso degli individui cui sono attribuiti i diritti di cittadinanza nello stato. Secondo la Costituzione italiana (art. 1), la sovranità appartiene al p., inteso questo come l'insieme di tutti i cittadini, senza distinzione di sesso, di razza, di lingua, di religione, di opinioni politiche, di condizioni personali e sociali; essa però non è esercitata dal p. direttamente (salvo che per il referendum), ma indirettamente attraverso gli organi cui la Costituzione stessa attribuisce la rappresentanza.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

Generally refers to the entirety of persons in a country who form an ethno-national community or nation on the basis of their common origin, language, religious and cultural traditions, institutions, laws and regulations, regardless of whether they have achieved political unity or independence. In legal terminology, the „People“ refers to a group of persons to whom the rights of citizenship in a state have been conferred. According to the Italian Constitution (Art. 1), sovereignty is conferred on the People, understood as the entirety of all citizens without distinction as to sex, race, language, religion, political views, personal and social standing; however, sovereignty is not exercised directly by the People (with the exception of referenda), but indirectly by the governing bodies on whom the power of representation is conferred by the Constitution.

2: Identity

SWITZERLAND

Although the term “identity” is widely used in everyday speech, it remains diffuse and indeterminate. In fact, various social sciences have endeavoured to describe what the term “identity” actually connotes. There is a basic consensus that identity is not a given, but is subject to a continuous process and is shaped or influenced by conscious or unconscious factors: One only becomes what one is. This process is never completed and an individual's identity is always preliminary and fragile. Particularly in crisis situations, one may question one's identity, feel disoriented, and become insecure regarding one's person or position in society. This insight can serve as the basis for a general definition of identity: Identity means knowing one's place or understanding one's position in everyday life, in one's immediate environment, and in the world. The definition of identity serves to describe one's self and distinguish oneself from others. The phrase “I am ...” always entails an implicit distinction from the “other”. (edm.admin.ch)

Other definitions of individual and collective identity, national identity and nationality can be found on edm.admin.ch.

GERMANY

According to Marcia (1980), identify can be defined as „an inner, self-constructed, dynamic organisation of drives, abilities, convictions, and individual history“.

<https://www.juraforum.de/lexikon/identitaet>

Identity can be understood as the answer to the question of who one is or who someone else is. In the psychological sense, identity answers the question of the conditions that enable a life-history and cross-situational perception of one's own person (inner uniformity despite outer transformations). (...) Identity is an act of social construction: Oneself or another person is embedded in a network of meanings. The question of identity implies a universal and culturally specific dimensioning. It always means a fit between the subjective „inner“ and the social „outer“ or in other words, the establishment of an individual's place in society. The necessity of individual identity construction is indicative of the fundamental human need for recognition and belonging.

<https://www.spektrum.de/lexikon/psychologie/identitaet/6968>

BELGIUM

Plusieurs significations sont attribuées au mot « identité ». L'édition 2010 du Petit Robert en évoque quatre (Ferret, 2010) :

1. Caractère de deux objets de pensée identiques.
2. Caractère de ce qui est un.
3. Psychol. Identité personnelle, caractère de ce qui demeure identique à soi-même. Identité culturelle : ensemble de traits culturels propres à un groupe ethnique (langue, religion, art, etc.) qui lui confèrent son individualité ; sentiment d'appartenance d'un individu à ce groupe.
4. Log. Relation entre deux termes identiques, formule énonçant cette relation.

Carole Ferret, « L'identité, une question de définition », Cahiers d'Asie centrale [En ligne], 19-20 | 2011, mis en ligne le 01 janvier 2012, consulté le 25 juillet 2022. URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/asiecentrale/1516>

ITALY

1. Complesso di caratteri che distinguono una persona o una cosa da tutte le altre
2. Consapevolezza di sé come individuo

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

1. A number of characteristics that distinguish a person or thing from all others.
2. Self-perception as an individual.“

3: Assimilation

SWITZERLAND

Assimilation is a socio-cultural process by which a minority group in a society is not only tolerated and accepted, but is perceived as enriching. This makes the cultural potential of the minority attractive for the majority. The ability of a minority to assimilate presupposes an open, tolerant majority society that actively permits assimilation. Specifically, this means equal opportunities and rights in economic, social, and legal-political respects for all persons in a society. Assimilation leads to the dissolution of ethnic group structures and can also result in the loss of a specific lifestyle, culture, or exercise of religion. (swissjews.ch)

GERMANY

The term derives from Latin (“assimilare” means “to make similar”). Thus, assimilation means “conformation” or “adaptation”.

Many immigrants “assimilate” gradually. This means that they discard or lose more and more of the idiosyncracies and characteristics they brought with them from their earlier homeland. Especially younger people will then feel that they no longer belong to the homeland of their parents. This assimilation is usually a slow process that can take many generations.

Source: Gerd Schneider / Christiane Toyka-Seid: Das junge Politik-Lexikon von www.hanisauland.de, Bonn: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung 2022. bzw. <https://www.bpb.de/kurz-knapp/lexika/das-junge-politik-lexikon/319855/assimilation/>

BELGIUM

Il y a assimilation quand le groupe et l'individu oublie les différences. C'est un constat de conformité de l'individu par rapport au groupe. Le premier se fond dans le second qui l'a accueilli, il perd son identité, jusqu'à refouler, nier ses références premières.

Quelle: (2005). Petit glossaire en mouvement. VST - Vie sociale et traitements, no<(sup> 87), 41-79. <https://doi.org/10.3917/vst.087.0041>

ITALY

1. L'atto, il fatto di assimilare o di essere assimilato, cioè il rendere o il farsi simile

2. Facoltà di far propri, col ragionamento e col sentimento, concetti, nozioni, opinioni, o anche dottrine, linguaggi, tecniche, forme d'espressione altrui: a. di una teoria; a. di letture fatte; studente dotato di grande capacità di assimilazione. b. In sociologia, processo di assorbimento, da parte di un individuo o di un gruppo, dei modelli culturali, sociali, ecc. di un altro gruppo.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

1. The act or action of assimilation or becoming assimilated, i.e., making similar or becoming similar.

2. Ability to appropriate concepts, beliefs, opinions or even doctrines, languages, techniques, and forms of expression of others by thinking and feeling: a. A theory; a. A reading; a highly receptive pupil b. In sociology, the process by which an individual or group adopts the cultural, social, etc., patterns of another group.

4: Integration

SWITZERLAND

The basic principles of Swiss integration policy are set forth in the legal bases of the federal government, cantons, and municipalities. They can be summarised as follows:

Integration is a reciprocal process in which both the native population and the foreign population participate.

Integration depends on the openness of the resident population, a climate of appreciation, and the removal of discriminatory barriers.

The contribution of foreigners to integration manifests in

- ▶ Respect for the fundamental values of the Swiss federal constitution,
- ▶ Respect for public safety and order,
- ▶ Will to participate in economic life and acquire education, and
- ▶ Ability to speak a national language.

Integration is a core mission of the state in which all levels of government are involved, in cooperation with social partners, non-governmental organisations, immigrant organisations, and other institutions (sem.admin.ch).

GERMANY

This term connotes the opportunities for participation in key sectors of society such as the labour market, educational or training system, and housing market. Although each individual must make a contribution to integration in modern societies, in principle, the term

integration usually refers to immigrants and their descendants when used in immigration debates. Integration usually entails a long-term negotiation, marked by cooperation and conflict, of economic, religious, or legal participation opportunities in the immigration society. Aside from the individual-centred meaning of the term, integration [internal link: Integration] can also refer to the overall societal context (so-called „system integration“), meaning the economic and political interdependencies of an overall societal system and the relationships of power and dependency in which it is embedded.

Sources: Jochen Oltmer: Globale Migration. Geschichte und Gegenwart. Bonn: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung 2017; Annette Treibel: Integriert Euch! Plädoyer für ein selbstbewusstes Einwanderungsland. Frankfurt am Main: campus Verlag 2015. bzw. <https://www.bpb.de/kurz-knapp/lexika/glossar-migration-integration/270374/integration/>

BELGIUM

Integration: There is no generally valid definition of the term integration. The proposal for an integration concept in the German-speaking community proffered by the Council for Development Cooperation, Solidarity and Integration (RESI, 2014) is based on the following statements:

„Integration pursues the goal of equal participation by all population groups in all facets of social life.“ (Municipal Association for Administration Management (KGSt) in Bonn

„Integration is an interactive process between people with a migration background and the host society, which involves both an integration effort on the part of immigrants and a change of the majority society.“ (NRW State)

Thus, integration is not a one-way street, meaning that the success of integration does not only depend on people with a migration background; it also means that the host society embraces people with a migration background, assists them in their integration efforts, and is willing to permit changes.

ITALY

1. Con valore reciproco, l'integrarsi a vicenda, unione, fusione di più elementi o soggetti che si completano l'un l'altro, spesso attraverso il coordinamento dei loro mezzi, delle loro risorse, delle loro capacità
2. L'integrazione sociale è uno stato della società in cui tutte le sue parti sono saldamente collegate tra loro e formano una totalità delimitata rispetto all'esterno. Parti della società sono i singoli individui in quanto membri della comunità sociale, le famiglie, i ceti, i gruppi, le classi, gli strati, le associazioni, le unioni e i partiti nonché i sottosistemi specializzati nello svolgimento di determinate funzioni, come ad esempio i sistemi dell'economia, della politica, del diritto, della scienza, della medicina, dei mass media e della religione.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

1. With mutual values, the mutual integration, unification, blending of multiple elements or subjects that complement each other, often through the coordination of their means, resources, capacities.
2. Social integration is a state of society in which all its parts are firmly connected with each other and outwardly form a demarcated whole. The parts of society include individuals as members of the social community, families, socioeconomic classes, associations, labour unions, and parties, as well as sub-systems that are specialised to perform certain functions, such as economic systems, political systems, legal systems, science, medicine, mass media, and religion.

5: Racism

SWITZERLAND

In the narrower sense, racism denotes an ideology that sub-divides and hierarchically ranks humans on the basis of their physiognomy and/or actual or ascribed ethnic, national, or religious affiliation. Humans are not treated as individuals, but as members of pseudo-natural groups („races“). As such, collective and immutable, inferior moral, cultural, or intellectual traits are ascribed to them.

In everyday language, „racism“ is understood to mean the often unintentional or even unconscious hierarchical ranking of people and population groups, not necessarily ideologically grounded, which pervades societal structures, institutions, and dynamics and leads to or perpetuates relationships of power, exclusion, and privilege. This kind of racism is not solely attributable to the (malicious) action of individuals, but is historically, socially, and culturally passed down and is embedded in societal structures. Thus, racism is a problem of society as a whole and must be addressed as such. (edi.admin.ch)

GERMANY

Racism is a kind of discrimination. Due to racism, people are discriminated against, excluded, and devalued on the basis of characteristics such as their place of origin, skin colour, hair, name, or language.

Racism is the fiction that people belong to different „races“. And racism is the fiction that these „races“ can be ordered or ranked. Racism discriminates against people.

<https://www.bpb.de/kurz-knapp/lexika/lexikon-in-einfacher-sprache/322448/rassismus/>

BELGIUM

„Racism is a systematically hostile or contemptuous attitude towards certain persons or groups of persons on the basis of their nationality, skin colour, or national or ethnic origin.

► **More information: Understanding racism**

Racism manifests in different ways: as legally prohibited discriminatory actions, statements, texts, or behaviours.

► **More information: Legally prohibited behaviours**

But even beyond the individual persons or groups of persons who are directly affected, racism affects society as a whole. See in particular our Annual Report 2016: „Inklusion unter Druck“ (“Inclusion Under Pressure”).

Source: <https://www.unia.be/de/diskriminierungsgruende/rassismus>

ITALY

1. In senso stretto, il razzismo, come teoria della divisione biologica dell'umanità in razze superiori e inferiori, è un fenomeno relativamente recente. È antichissima, invece, la tendenza a discriminare i ‚diversi‘ (nazioni, culture, classi sociali inferiori), e la principale funzione del razzismo, in tutte le varianti, fu sempre di giustificare qualche forma di discriminazione o oppressione.
 2. Ideologia che, fondata su un'arbitraria distinzione dell'uomo in razze, giustifica la supremazia di un'etnia sulle altre e intende realizzarla attraverso politiche discriminatorie e persecutorie
1. Streng genommen ist der Rassismus als Theorie der biologischen Einteilung der Menschheit in überlegene und minderwertige Rassen ein relativ junges Phänomen. Die Tendenz zur Diskriminierung der „Anderen“ (Nationen, Kulturen, untere soziale Schichten) ist dagegen sehr alt, und die Hauptfunktion des Rassismus in all seinen Varianten bestand immer darin, eine Form der Diskriminierung oder Unterdrückung zu rechtfertigen.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

1. Strictly speaking, racism as a theory of biological division of humanity into superior and inferior races is a relatively young phenomenon. However, the tendency to discriminate against „others“ (nations, cultures, lower socioeconomic classes) is very old; and the primary function of racism in all its variants has always been to justify a form of discrimination or suppression.
2. Ideology based on a random division of humanity into races, which justifies the supremacy of one ethnic group over others and attempts to realise this supremacy by means of discriminatory and persecutory measures.

COMMENTS

The Swiss definition covers even more points, but the basic views take the same direction.

6: Extremism

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Federal Council defines extremism as those political movements that reject the values of liberal democracy and the rule of law.¹ Generally speaking, the term extremist refers to movements and parties, ideas, attitudes, and behaviours that reject the principles of a constitutional democracy, separation of powers, the multi-party system, and the right to opposition. Extremists replace the concept of political opposition with the notion of friend and foe. Consequently, they categorically reject other opinions and interests and believe in certain, supposedly irrefutable politico-social goals or principles. Extremists do not refer to themselves as such. They often exploit the achievements of the liberal democratic order, which they oppose, to advance their own causes and activities. Such achievements include the freedom of opinion, press, religion, and assembly, as well as legal protection. The rejection of fundamental democratic values and organising principles, as opposed to the political fringe status of extremist ideas, is the decisive characteristic.

<https://www.news.admin.ch/news/message/attachments/64822.pdf>

Violent extremist activities are conducted by organisations that reject the basic principles of democracy and rule of law and commit, promote, or advocate violent acts to achieve their goals. ([svs.admin.ch](https://www.svs.admin.ch))

GERMANY

There is no uniform definition of extremism. Nevertheless, the various attempts to define this term have one characteristic in common: Extremists reject the concept and values of a constitutional democracy. They disregard human dignity and the rule of law and they often display a willingness to commit violence. Extremists or people with extremist inclinations are against the basic law, democratic institutions, and the free press, for example. Extremism is a threat to the basic system of liberal democracy.

<https://www.lpb-bw.de/extremismus-definition>

Extremism denotes efforts to reject both the concept and the fundamental values, norms, and rules of a constitutional democracy. Extremists want to abolish the basic system of liberal democracy and replace it with a system that conforms to their own views. They often condone, propagate, or even commit violence as a means of achieving their own goals.

<https://www.bmi.bund.de/DE/themen/sicherheit/extremismus/extremismus-node.html>

Further research: <https://www.bpb.de/kurz-knapp/lexika/handwoerterbuch-politisches-system/202019/extremismus/>

BELGIUM

L'extrémisme : « les conceptions ou les visées racistes, xénophobes, anarchistes, nationalistes, autoritaires ou totalitaires, qu'elles soient à caractère politique, idéologique, confessionnel ou philosophique, contraires, en théorie ou en pratique, aux principes de la démocratie ou des droits de l'homme, au bon fonctionnement des institutions démocratiques ou aux autres fondements de l'État de droit, en ce compris le processus de radicalisation. » (Strat Ter OCAM)

ITALY

1. Tendenza ad accentuare fortemente una componente della vita, una posizione politica o ideologica, una passione; in partic. in politica, modo di pensare e di agire che propugna obiettivi radicali e metodi di lotta intransigenti SIN radicalismo; l'insieme delle formazioni politiche che si trovano su tale posizione
2. Collocazione degli attori politici (partiti, sindacati, movimenti, associazioni o individui) in prossimità di un estremo dell'asse destra-sinistra definito in termini prevalentemente ideologici. La difficoltà di generalizzare i concetti di destra e di sinistra ha indotto a riformulare la nozione in termini storici e psicologici. Perciò sono stati individuati alcuni nuclei tematici di cultura politica ai quali ricondurre ideologie e comportamenti estremistici: per es., il nazionalismo, il razzismo, il totalitarismo

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

1. Tendency to strongly emphasise an element of life, a political or ideological position, or a passion; particularly in politics, a way of thinking and acting that advocates the radical objectives and uncompromising methods of struggle without radicalism; the entirety of political formations that represent such a position.
2. Positioning of political actors (political parties, labour unions, movements, associations, or individuals) close to an extreme end of the mainly ideologically defined right-left axis. The difficulty of generalising the terms „right“ and „left“ has led to a reformulation of this term in historical and psychological respects. Therefore, the new definition refers to certain core themes of political culture such as nationalism, racism, and totalitarianism to which extremist ideologies and behaviours can be attributed.

COMMENTS

Belgium: In the „Strat Ter“ (federal-level document), the coordinating body proposes consensus definitions of the terms extremism and radicalisation for threat assessment purposes. The goal is to speak the same „language“ and adopt a coherent stance for purposes of prevention.

The Belgian definition is quite vague.

7: Antisemitism

SWITZERLAND

Antisemitism is used today as an umbrella term and sometimes also as a synonym for all forms of anti-Jewish views and attitudes. On the spectrum of racism, it represents a specific phenomenon in that it ascribes an ethnicity (to which the term antisemitism applies) to a religious affiliation (to which the term anti-Judaism applies). Antisemitism is based on an exclusive “us-them” worldview (ideology), which informs conspiracy theories and historically evolved caricatures and negative stereotypes of the “Jew”: “Jews” are seen as a (power-hungry, vengeful, bloodthirsty, amoral) collective that conspires to harm and/or dominate humanity and operates within the host society as an alien and destructive force. Antisemitism manifests in the form of antagonistic convictions, prejudices, or stereotypes that express themselves – clearly or diffusely – in culture, society, or individual actions with the goal of insulting, degrading, excluding, or discriminating against Jewish persons and institutions or regarding them as fundamentally “different” (edi.admin.ch)

GERMANY

Antisemitism refers to a certain perception of Jews that can manifest as hatred of Jews. Antisemitism in word or deed is directed against Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property and against Jewish community institutions or religious institutions.

Hostility towards Jews and hatred of everything Jewish has existed for a very long time. Negative characteristics including supposed physical and character traits are ascribed to Jews in a generalising way. However, antisemitism extends beyond hostility to specific individuals. It also serves as a kind of explanation of the world that makes Jews responsible for political, economic, and social processes.

Sources:

<https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/de/resources/working-definitions-charters/arbeitsdefinition-von-antisemitismus>

<https://www.demokratie-bw.de/antisemitismus>

BELGIUM

L'antisémitisme est une certaine perception des juifs, pouvant s'exprimer par de la haine à leur égard. Les manifestations rhétoriques et physiques de l'antisémitisme sont dirigées contre des individus juifs ou non-juifs et/ou leurs biens, contre les institutions de la communauté juive et contre les institutions religieuses juives. » (IHRA, organisation intergouvernementale, 2016)

[International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance - https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/](https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/)

https://www.unia.be/files/Documenten/Publicaties_docs/Note_IHRA_-_FR.pdf

ITALY

1. Ostilità, aversione preconcetta contro gli ebrei; politica persecutoria nei loro confronti
2. L'aversione e la lotta contro gli Ebrei. Anche se il termine venne usato per la prima volta agli inizi del 19° sec., si tratta di un fenomeno molto più antico. A un'ostilità di carattere religioso, viva fin dai primi secoli del cristianesimo (gli Ebrei come deicidi) e intensificatasi dopo i Concili Lateranensi 3° e 4°, nel Medioevo si aggiunse un'ostilità economico-sociale dovuta al costituirsi degli Ebrei in gruppo a sé stante, avente spesso, in seguito alle preclusioni della Chiesa in proposito, il monopolio dell'usura o del prestito di denaro.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

1. Hostility, preconceived antipathy towards Jews; policy of persecution of Jews
2. Antipathy towards and fight against the Jews. Although the term was first used in the early 19th century, it is a much older phenomenon. Religious hostility towards Jews had existed since the early centuries of Christendom, but worsened considerably after the Third and Fourth Lateran Councils (the Jews as „murderers of God“). In the Middle Ages, a new form of hostility, socioeconomic in nature, arose after the Jews had become established as an independent community that often held a monopoly position in usury and money-lending activity as a result of the prohibitions imposed by the Christian Church.

8: Fascism

SWITZERLAND

No separate definition found for Switzerland.

GERMANY

[lat.] Having first emerged in the form of local revolutionary organisations known as Syndicalists (internal link: Syndicalism), this „Movement of Action“ quickly developed in Italy in the early 1920s into a movement whose followers called themselves fascists and whose symbol, the bundle of rods known as „fascio“ in Italian, signifies the strength and superiority of the federation over the individual.

However, using „fascism“ as a generic term for all forms of right-wing extremism is incorrect because this term only denotes a certain kind of right-wing extremist dictatorship.

Sources:

<https://www.bpb.de/kurz-knapp/lexika/politiklexikon/17480/faschismus/>

<https://www.kas.de/de/web/extremismus/rechtsextremismus/was-ist-faschismus>

BELGIUM

„Le fascisme est un phénomène politique moderne, nationaliste et révolutionnaire, anti-libéral et anti-marxiste.

- ▶ Le fascisme est organisé autour d'un parti-milice, pratique une conception totalitaire de la politique et de l'État construite sur une idéologie mythique, virile et anti-hédoniste.
- ▶ Cette idéologie se voit sacralisée au moyen d'une religion politique, qui affirme la primauté absolue de la nation conçue comme communauté ethnique organique et homogène.
- ▶ La communauté nationale est strictement hiérarchisée au sein d'un État corporatiste ; la vocation belliqueuse de ce dernier l'incite à opter pour une politique de grandeur, de puissance et de conquête, à la recherche d'un nouvel ordre et d'une nouvelle civilisation..."

Gentile, E. (2006). Fascisme, totalitarisme et religion politique : Définitions et réflexions critiques sur les critiques d'une interprétation. *Raisons politiques*, no<(sup> 22), 119-173.

<https://doi.org/10.3917/rai.022.0119>

ITALY

Movimento politico italiano che trasse origine e nome dai Fasci di combattimento fondati nel 1919 da B. Mussolini e che, costituitosi in partito nel 1921, conquistò il potere nel 1922 con la marcia su Roma, dando vita dapprima a un gabinetto di coalizione (insieme ai nazionalisti, liberali, democratici sociali e popolari), e trasformandosi poi, a partire dal 1925, in un regime dittatoriale a carattere totalitario e nazionalista che tenne il governo d'Italia fino al 25 luglio 1943; in senso astratto, l'insieme di ideologie e di concezioni (corporativismo economico e accentramento amministrativo in politica interna, espansionismo imperialistico in politica estera) che ne costituirono il fondamento teorico, cioè la dottrina. Il termine è stato poi esteso, più o meno fondatamente, a indicare altri movimenti sorti soprattutto in Europa fra le due guerre mondiali, e successivamente anche in paesi extra-europei, con caratteristiche simili a quelle del fascismo italiano.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

Italian political movement which originated and took its name from the „Fasci di combattimento“ or „fighting bands“ founded by B. Mussolini in 1919, which were transformed into a political party in 1921. This party, which seized power in 1922 after the March on Rome, was originally part of a coalition cabinet (together with the Nationalists, Liberals, Social Democrats, and Populists), but was transformed into a dictatorial regime of a totalitarian and nationalist bent in 1925 that ruled Italy until 25 July 1943. In an abstract sense, fascism refers to the full spectrum of ideologies and attitudes (economic corporatism and administrative centralisation in domestic policy, imperialistic expansionism in foreign policy) that represented its theoretical basis or doctrine. The term was then extended, more or less justifiably, to other movements that arose primarily in Europe between the two World Wars and later also in countries outside of Europe, and exhibited similar characteristics to Italian fascism.

9: Anti-Fascism

SWITZERLAND

No separate definition found for Switzerland.

GERMANY

The term “anti-fascism” is also used by democrats to express their rejection of right-wing extremism. Left-wing extremists seek to exploit the broad societal consensus opposing right-wing extremism as a way of being accepted as partners by democrats.

In the meaning adopted by left-wing extremists, anti-fascism means much more than opposition to right-wing extremism. It stands for a fundamental rejection of parliamentarism and constitutional democracy. According to left-wing extremists, civil society based on capitalism, parliamentarism, and the rule of law is the cause of fascism and right-wing extremism. They argue that democratic states like the Federal Republic of Germany are marching inexorably in the direction of a new fascism. Therefore, the political goal of extremist left-wing anti-fascists is to abolish the basic system of liberal democracy.

Source:

<https://www.verfassungsschutz.bayern.de/linksextremismus/definition/aktionsfelder/anti-faschismus/index.html>

BELGIUM

Keine eigene Definition für Belgium gefunden.

ITALY

Per antifascismo si intende in genere il movimento che si oppose al fascismo italiano durante tutta la sua vicenda (1919-45) e che rappresentò il comune denominatore delle diverse forze politiche impegnate dapprima nella Resistenza e poi nella fondazione della Repubblica. A volte si parla di antifascismo anche per indicare l'opposizione ad altre dittature di destra del 20° secolo, come il nazismo tedesco, il salazarismo portoghese, il franchismo spagnolo, il peronismo argentino, il regime di Pinochet in Cile.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

Anti-fascism generally refers to a movement that opposed Italian fascism in the course of its history (1919-1945) and was understood as a kind of common denominator of the various political forces that initially resisted fascism and then participated in the founding of the republic. Anti-fascism is sometimes used to signify opposition to other right-wing dictatorships of the 20th century such as National Socialism in Germany, Salazarism in Portugal, Francoism in Spain, Peronism in Argentina, and the Pinochet regime in Chile.

10: Islamismus

SWITZERLAND

No separate definition found for Switzerland.

GERMANY

Islamism refers to a form of political extremism that is distinct from, but invokes the religion of Islam.

The term Islamism was developed in the social sciences in the 1990s. It describes a worldview that uses the language of religion to pursue political goals. Islamism begins where Islamic religious precepts and norms are interpreted as political imperatives with a claim to absolutism and supremacy over other societal models. Islamists claim to represent the only „true“ Islam and wish to realise their interpretation as an authoritative guide for government and society.

Islamism is a form of extremism in which the religious rules and norms of Islam (or at least those claimed to be such) are understood as concrete social and political instructions. Different forms of Islamism are represented by different organisations and parties. The goal is to transform the legal system, government, and society and abolish the separation of state and religion. Thus, they reject the central elements of a pluralistic society and the basic principles of a liberal democracy, including the separation of powers and human rights.

Sources:

<https://www.verfassungsschutz.bayern.de/islamismus/definition/index.html>

<https://www.klicksafe.de/salafismus/islamismus-salafismus-dschihadismus>

BELGIUM

„L’islamisme c’est une vision politique de l’islam. Il s’agit d’une doctrine politique qui cherche à fonder un Etat et une société conforme à la doctrine et à la loi religieuses. L’islamisme n’est pas forcément violent et est composé d’une multitude de groupes. Si le développement conceptuel de l’islamisme se fait dès les années 1930, les différentes tendances de cette mouvance n’ont commencé à s’imposer plus ou moins massivement au sein des sociétés musulmanes qu’au milieu des années 1970.“

<https://extremismes-violents.cfwb.be/a-propos/cles-de-comprehension/la-radicalisation-violente-de-type-islamiste/>

ITALY

La religione fondata in Arabia da Maometto († 632 d. C.), in cui confluiscono elementi tratti dal paganesimo arabo, dal cristianesimo e dal giudaismo, oltre che idee e norme personali di Maometto stesso: basata sulla credenza nell’unità di Dio (Allah) e sulla qualità di profeta

di Maometto, è codificata nel Corano. Anche, il sistema politico, sociale e culturale strettamente connesso a tale religione.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

The religion founded by Muhammad († 632 AD) in Arabia, which combines elements of Arab paganism, Christianity, and Judaism with Muhammad's own ideas and norms. It is based on the belief in the unity of God (Allah) and Muhammad's status as a prophet. It is codified in the Koran. The political, social, and cultural system is also closely tied to this religion.

11: Aktivism

SWITZERLAND

In Switzerland, activism is usually not understood to mean the same thing as violent political activism: "Many activist groups in Switzerland do not exhibit extremist characteristics insofar as their goal is not the abolition of democracy, but the protection of the environment, animals, or human beings. They aspire to something else than extremists." Moreover, they usually do not accept violence. These groups mainly utilise forms of democratic protest such as sit-ins or demonstrations, which usually proceed without serious violence. "Although they sometimes operate at the edge of illegality, it is intrinsically different from extremism."

Prof. Dr. Dirk Baier, Head of the Institute for Delinquency and Crime Prevention at ZHAW
<https://tsri.ch/zh/ab-wann-ist-aktivismus-zu-extrem.WKVInLRwTGoqhTo>

GERMANY

Activism is what brings about societal change. It is a kind of action. Duden, the dictionary of the Standard High German language, describes it as "purposeful action". Activism manifests in different forms. In general, however, it always pursues a certain goal having to do with changing a part of society.

An activist champions a social, ecological, or political goal such as the cessation of military hostilities, the mitigation of climate change, the abolition of livestock farming, or mass surveillance, with instruments such as information brochures, manifestos, petitions, demonstrations, and social media campaigns. Activism can be conducted by individuals or by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as Amnesty International, Greenpeace, or PETA or by movements such as Fridays for Future (FFF). It can be directed at one's own (also personal) circumstances or those of others.

Sources:

<https://frauenseiten.bremen.de/blog/was-ist-eigentlich-aktivismus/>

<https://wirtschaftslexikon.gabler.de/definition/aktivist-123241>

BELGIUM

« se réfère à la capacité d'agir et de faire ou de changer l'histoire » (Cammaerts, 2007).
« système de conduite qui privilégie l'action directe (en particulier dans le domaine politique, social) » (Le Larousse, 2020).

Gillardin, F (2020). De l'activisme à la propagande extrémiste numérique - Des dynamiques de mobilisation. Faculté de droit et de criminologie, Université catholique de Louvain, 2020. Prom. : Carrié, Fabien. <http://hdl.handle.net/2078.1/thesis:27103>

Cammaerts, B. (Éd.). (2007). Reclaiming the Media : Communication rights and democratic media roles. intellect.

ITALY

1. Concezione etica fondata sull'idea del supremo ed esclusivo valore della esplicazione dell'attività vitale (volontà di vita e di potenza).
2. Tendenza a considerare preminente il momento dell'azione su tutti gli altri aspetti di una qualsiasi attività (politica, sindacale, religiosa, ecc.).
3. L'attività propagandistica dei militanti di movimenti, partiti politici o organizzazioni sindacali.
4. Attivismo pedagogico, concezione pedagogica che sostiene la necessità di considerare come centro e punto di partenza del processo educativo del fanciullo la sua attività spontanea.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

1. Ethical concept based on the ideal of the highest and exclusive value of the expression of vital activity (will to life or power).
2. Tendency to regard the timing of action as taking precedence over all other aspects of an activity (political, labour union, religious, etc.).
3. The propagandistic activity of activists of movements, political parties, or labour union organisations.
4. Pedagogical activism, a pedagogical concept that emphasises the need to treat the spontaneous activity of children as the centre and starting point of the education process.

12: Radicalisation

SWITZERLAND

Radicalisation is a process by which a person adopts increasingly extreme political, social, or religious aspirations, possibly including the use of extreme violence to achieve their goals. ([svs.admin.ch](https://www.svs.admin.ch))

GERMANY

Radicalisation refers to the increasing tendency of persons or groups to adopt an extremist way of thinking and acting and the growing willingness to advocate, support, and/or employ illegitimate means to achieve their goals, possibly including the use of violence.

The term “radical” derives from the Latin word “radix” (root). It describes the tendency to tackle problems at the root or “source” (Duden Online o. J.). Radicalisation describes a “process of becoming ‘radical’ and can refer to individuals, two-party constellations, groups, institutions, and/or societies (Möller 2018: 6f.). Radicals advocate political “goals, ideas, and actions that are diametrically opposed to the values and convictions of a given society” (Böckler/Zick 2015: 101). Illegitimate means, possibly including the use of violence, may be employed for this purpose, but not necessarily. Although the use of violence is often incorrectly seen as the logical endpoint of radicalisation, it is also possible to express radical opinions without violence within the framework of the prevailing legal system (Abay Gaspar et al. 2018: 7 ff.).

Sources:

https://www.bka.de/DE/IhreSicherheit/RichtigesVerhalten/Radikalisierung/radikalisierung_node.html

<https://www.bpb.de/lernen/bewegtbild-und-politische-bildung/reflect-your-past/313952/radikalisierung-und-deradikalisierung/>

BELGIUM

« Un processus dynamique qui commence par une distanciation de la société et du système politique, une intolérance croissante envers des idées qu’on ne partage pas et une disposition croissante à accepter la violence comme moyen d’imposer ses propres idées aux autres. » (STRAT TER OCAM)

ITALY

1. Radicalizzazione: alla scoperta del significato di questo termine Si può definire la radicalizzazione come un processo in cui una persona adotta dei sistemi di credenze che giustificano l’uso della violenza allo scopo di attuare un cambiamento sociale che sostengono attivamente così come l’impiego di mezzi violenti per scopi politici.
2. L’azione di radicalizzare, il fatto di radicalizzarsi, come spostamento verso le punte estreme, verso posizioni o soluzioni radicali, di là da ogni compromesso: la r. della lotta politica, o sindacale.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

1. Radicalisation: The meaning of the term radicalisation can be defined as a process by which a person adopts belief systems that justify the use of violence to bring about a transformation of society, which the person actively supports, and the use of violence for political purposes.

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2. The action of radicalisation, the fact of radicalisation, as a shift to extreme viewpoints, radical positions, or solutions beyond the possibility of compromise: the radicalisation of political or labour union struggles.

COMMENTS

Belgium: In the “Strat Ter” (federal-level document), the coordinating body proposes a consensus definitions of the terms extremism and “radicalisation” for threat assessment purposes. The goal is to speak the same “language” and adopt a coherent stance for purposes of prevention.

By using the same definition as for extremism, Belgium differs from the consensus of the other countries.

13: Radical

SWITZERLAND

The Duden dictionary alone ascribes four different meanings to the word “radical”, which derives from the Latin “radix” or root. These meanings range “from the ground up, completely and utterly” or “proceeding with ruthlessness and harshness” to “representing extreme political or ideological viewpoints” and “concerning the root” in mathematics. These meanings have assumed prevalence alternatingly over the course of history. In some phases, radicals were deemed to be dangerous enemies of the system, while in others politicians and business leaders were fond of calling themselves radical to express their view that radical changes are needed to usher in a fresh start. In politics, the term “radicalism” derives from the liberty and democracy movement of the 19th century. Especially in Romance-language countries like France and Italy, the term is still used today to denote left-liberal and radical-democrat parties. And today, the term “radical” is itself being radicalised as it is increasingly being used as a synonym for extremism. More recent research shows that people who undergo extreme radicalisation are often “disrooted”. Social media, where people’s comments are increasingly coarse and radical, play an important role in this process. (Editorial “Radikal entwurzelt» [“Radically Disrooted”] by Patricia Faller, Editor in Chief: https://www.zhaw.ch/storage/hochschule/medien/zhaw-impact/2020/48_ZHAW_Impact_LR_web.pdf)

GERMANY

The word “radical” derives from Latin “radix” (root). When someone adopts a radical attitude, this is understood to mean, first and foremost, that he or she would like to get to the bottom of a problem. Such an attitude would be rather neutral initially; in everyday language, however, radicalism is often used to mean something similar to extremism. Thus, it no longer implies “getting to the bottom” of a problem, meaning an active search for the root causes of a problem, but rather “eradicating evil at the source.” Radicalisation today

refers to the process by which someone becomes radical, shifting his or her political views and even behaviour to a fringe position, and thus means the same as extreme. Radicalisation often leads to incitement, pushing something to the extreme or even bringing about or wanting to bring about extreme conditions.

Sources:

<https://www.politik-lexikon.at/extremismus-radikalismus/>

BELGIUM

Le radicalisme est une notion large et ne se limite pas à un seul phénomène. Il peut revêtir beaucoup de formes et peut notamment être inspiré par la politique et la religion. Toute personne qui tend à des changements radicaux profonds de la société ne constitue pas pour autant un danger pour l'ordre juridique démocratique. Il existe toutefois des groupes ou des individus qui se radicalisent, font l'apologie d'actes de violence, vont représenter un danger pour l'ordre juridique démocratique et/ou visent le démantèlement voire la destruction du système démocratique, et présentent un comportement qui peut les conduire à des activités illégales. (NCSI 2016 -2019)

ITALY

Imprimere alla propria vita un cambiamento r., una svolta r., pieni, totali; rinnovamento r., riforme r., che mutano o tendono a mutare un ordinamento, un'istituzione, ecc., dalle fondamenta. Di qui, partito r. (e analogam. movimenti, idee, principi, tendenze r.), in politica, nome di vari partiti europei dell'ultimo Settecento, dell'Ottocento e moderni, come l'attuale Partito r. italiano (ricostituito nel 1956), di matrice laica e pacifista, che ha assunto negli ultimi decenni posizioni più intransigenti, distinguendosi per la battaglia in difesa dei diritti civili e delle libertà individuali, per il ricorso alla prassi della non violenza e a forme spettacolari di azione politica. Come sost., un o una radicale, i radicali, aderenti a un partito radicale.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

To cause a change in life; A turn; Complete, total; Renewal; Reforms; To change or want to change a system, institution, etc., from the ground up. Therefore, political party (and analogously movements, ideas, principles, tendencies); In politics, the name of various European political parties of the late 18th century, 19th century, and modernity, such as the current Italian party (reconstituted in 1956) of a secular and pacifist bent that has adopted more unyielding positions in the last few decades and is characterised by the struggle to defend civil rights and individual freedoms, recourse to the practice of non-violence, and spectacular forms of political action. As a noun: one or more radicals, the radicals, followers of a radical political party.

COMMENTS

Belgium: In the “Note Cadre de Sécurité Intégrale” (federal-level document), a consensus definition of radicalism is proposed. The goal is to speak the same “language” and adopt a coherent stance for purposes of prevention.

14: Minorities

SWITZERLAND

Not all persons can identify with a nation or nation state to the same degree. Only part of the population identifies with a given nation state. This majority claims to embody the national identity. Others feel excluded from this classification. The notion of a culturally homogeneous nation invariably results in the formation of national minorities. Switzerland ratified the Council of Europe’s Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in 1998. The Convention calls for the protection of minorities as such as Traveling communities and Jewish communities, but also emphasises the importance of promoting and preserving national linguistic minorities. (ekm.admin.ch)

GERMANY

Minorities are usually small population groups distinguished from the majority population and/or dominant part of a society by certain characteristics such as ethnic, religious, and/or cultural commonalities. The term can refer to immigrants (immigration), foreigners, and emigrants.

However, minorities can also refer to fringe groups regardless of their size, such as homeless or disabled persons.

- 1.** The term „minority“ refers to a smaller group of persons, measured by number (as in the case of voting. It can refer to a parliamentary minority (usually the opposition), who are enabled (although the minority) to control or possibly influence the work of the majority and government by means of certain rights) (e.g. right to be heard, right of petition).
- 2.** Minority refers to a population group that distinguishes itself or is distinguished from the rest of the population on the basis of certain social or economic differences, political or religious convictions, ethnic background, etc. A distinction must be made between
 - a) minorities that are disadvantaged in relation to the majority, and
 - b) minorities that are in a position to oppress majorities (e.g. during apartheid in South Africa).
- 3.** Minority rights serve to protect minorities a) against discrimination, oppression, and attacks, or b) guarantee the special position of minorities and possibly contribute to their continued existence (e.g. in the form of their own schools). Minority rights are highly important because the unimpeded development and diversity of political, social, and economic forms of expression are an essential element of modern democracies.

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4. Minority rights refer to certain rights of capital providers serving to protect their interests in the making of business decisions.

Sources:

<https://www.sign-lang.uni-hamburg.de/projekte/slex/seitendvd/konzeptg/l54/l5462.htm>

<https://www.bpb.de/kurz-knapp/lexika/politiklexikon/17850/minderheit/>

BELGIUM

„Il n'existe pas de définition internationalement reconnue de ce qu'est une minorité. L'existence d'une minorité est une question de fait et comporte à la fois des facteurs objectifs (comme l'existence d'une ethnie, d'une langue ou d'une religion commune) et des facteurs subjectifs (notamment le fait que les individus doivent s'identifier comme appartenant à un groupe minoritaire national ou ethnique, religieux ou linguistique).

En 1948 déjà, l'Assemblée générale déclarait que les Nations Unies ne pouvaient rester indifférentes au sort des minorités.

Cette déclaration s'inspirait de l'article 27 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, qui est la disposition juridiquement contraignante la plus largement acceptée concernant les minorités.“

<https://www.un.org/fr/fight-racism/vulnerable-groups/minorities>

ITALY

1. Gruppo che all'interno di uno stato si differenzia (per lingua, religione, cultura e altro) dalla maggioranza: le m. etniche
La parte minore di un insieme di persone o di cose (si contrappone a maggioranza)
2. In contrapp. diretta a maggioranza, inferiorità numerica, numero minore (di persone o di cose) in un gruppo, in un insieme

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

1. Group within a state that differs from the majority (in terms of language, religion, culture, etc.): ethnic groups.
The smaller part of a group of persons or things (as opposed to the majority).
2. Smaller number (of persons or things) in a group or whole, as the direct opposite of majority (numerical superiority).

COMMENTS

The Swiss focus is more on the question of identity.

15: Discrimination

SWITZERLAND

Definitions for racist discrimination, direct discrimination, indirect discrimination, multiple discrimination, intersectional discrimination, institutional discrimination, structural discrimination (edi.admin.ch)

GERMANY

Discrimination is a gross violation of human rights. People subjected to discrimination are systematically hindered from exercising their human rights on the basis of their individual or group-specific characteristics. [...] According to international law, discrimination is characterised by three main elements: unfavourable treatment based on unlawful grounds and lacking appropriate and objective justification.

The unfavourable treatment must infringe the rights of a person or group.

Discrimination in the legal sense means the unequal treatment of a person on the basis of one (or several) legally protected discrimination categories without an objective basis to justify the unequal treatment. Such discrimination can be expressed in the behaviour of a person, a regulation, or a measure.

Sources:

<https://www.amnesty.ch/de/themen/diskriminierung/zahlen-fakten-und-hintergruende/was-ist-diskriminierung>

https://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/publikationen/Handbuch_Diskriminierungsschutz/Kapitel_2.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3

BELGIUM

“Discrimination occurs when a person is treated unequally or dishonourably on the basis of his or her personal characteristics. Under the law, discrimination, mobbing, hate speech, and hate crimes against persons or groups of persons on the basis of specific personal characteristics constitute criminal offenses.”

Source: <https://www.unia.be/de/diskriminierungsgruende/diskriminierung-naehere-erlaeu-uterungen>

ITALY

1. Distinzione, diversificazione o differenziazione, operata fra persone, cose, casi o situazioni.
2. Diversificazione iniqua del giudizio; disparità di trattamento, in spregio a fondamentali principi di uguaglianza sociale e politica: fare una d. sulla base del colore della pelle ||

d. razziale, mancato riconoscimento della pari dignità basato sull'origine o sul colore della pelle

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

1. Distinction, diversification, or differentiation between persons, things, cases, or situations.
2. Unjust differentiation of judgment; unequal treatment or disregard for fundamental principles of social and political equality: discrimination on the basis of skin colour || racist discrimination, disregard for equal dignity on the basis of origin or skin colour.

16: Incitement to hatred

SWITZERLAND

Comment by Jeannette: In Switzerland, this term is mostly used as a synonym for hate speech. Incitement to hatred can be motivated by nationalist, racist, or religious grounds. (edi.admin.ch)

GERMANY

The terms „hatred“ and „incitement“ are expressly cited as elements of the criminal offence of „incitement of masses“ (Section 130 German Criminal Code, StGB). According to this provision, anyone who „incites hatred against a national, racial, religious group or a group defined by their ethnic origin, against sections of the population or individuals on account of their belonging to one of the aforementioned groups or sections of the population, or calls for violent or arbitrary measures against them“ commits a criminal offence if this is done in a manner suited to causing a disturbance of the public peace.

Any and all unobjective, hateful, defamatory, and/or vilifying statements and actions that engender feelings of hatred, antagonistic sentiments and emotions against someone or something.

Sources:

<https://www.bundestag.de/resource/blob/483584/1ccf107faf0d0f8a98de634009cf33b6/hass-und-hetze-im-strafrecht-data.pdf>

<https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Hetze>

BELGIUM

„Le concept de discours de haine n'est pas défini par le droit international. En revanche, le Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques appelle à l'interdiction par la loi des appels à la haine qui constituent une incitation à la discrimination, à l'hostilité ou à la violence. Le même traité offre de fortes protections pour la liberté d'expression. Par

conséquent, il existe une tension entre la garantie de la liberté d'expression et la protection des individus et des communautés contre les discours de haine.“

Quelle : Vers une approche globale de la lutte contre les discours de haine ([unric.org](https://www.unric.org))

ITALY

1. Nell'antichità classica, dissertazione orale su un argomento filosofico o morale
2. Scritto o discorso, per lo più lungo, di tono aspramente polemico: fece una violenta d. contro il governo; l'articolo era un'accesa d. contro la progettata riforma fiscale. b. estens., fam. Forte rabbuffo, strapazzata; rimprovero lungo e noioso (sinon. del più com. predica in senso fig.); discussione inutile.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

1. In classical antiquity, oral discourse on a philosophical or moral argument.
2. Written or oral statement, usually long, in a bitterly polemical tone.

17: Hate Speech

SWITZERLAND

Hate speech refers to statements directed towards or against a person or group of persons, which degrade or vilify them. Although hate speech is the subject of intensive debate at the national and international levels, this multi-layered term still lacks a uniform legal definition. Although hate speech is always derogatory (and morally reprehensible, depending on one's perspective), not all hate speech is deemed to be dangerous enough to be classified as unlawful and justifying a restriction of freedom of speech. ([edi.admin.ch](https://www.edi.admin.ch))

GERMANY

Hate speech refers to contemptuous, derogatory statements directed against individuals or groups. Such verbal attacks can be aimed at characteristics such as a person's skin colour, origin, sexuality, sex, age, disability, or religion. These degradations are based on the assumption that certain groups of people have less worth than others. Thus, equal rights are denied to such persons, including the right to life in the worst case.

We therefore propose the following definition:

In our definition, hate speech refers to verbal acts against individuals and/or groups of persons with the goal of denigrating or threatening them on the basis of their affiliation with a disadvantaged group in society. The person or group need not necessarily belong to a minority group in purely numerical terms; conversely, minority groups are not necessarily disadvantaged.

In our view, examples of hate speech include sexism, (anti-Muslim) racism, antisemitism, antiziganism, neo-Nazism, classism (discrimination against „lower“ classes), ableism (discrimination against people with disabilities), homophobia, and transphobia.

Moreover, hate speech is not defined by the haters themselves („I am not a sexist / Nazi / racist, but ...“), but by those whom they attack. Even if the affected persons do not speak up, third persons can of course step up and point out the hate speech and react to it.

Sources:

<https://www.amadeu-antonio-stiftung.de/digitale-zivilgesellschaft/was-ist-hate-speech/>

<https://no-hate-speech.de/de/wissen/>

BELGIUM

Le concept de discours de haine n'est pas défini par le droit international. En revanche, le Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques appelle à l'interdiction par la loi des appels à la haine qui constituent une incitation à la discrimination, à l'hostilité ou à la violence. Le même traité offre de fortes protections pour la liberté d'expression. Par conséquent, il existe une tension entre la garantie de la liberté d'expression et la protection des individus et des communautés contre les discours de haine.

Quelle : Vers une approche globale de la lutte contre les discours de haine (unric.org)

ITALY

Per hate speech o discorsi d'odio si intendono espressioni d'intolleranza rivolte contro delle minoranze. Un fenomeno sempre più presente nelle nostre società e che in buona parte è legato alla comunicazione online.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

Hate speech refers to expressions of intolerance directed against minorities. It is an increasingly prevalent phenomenon in our society and is mainly associated with online communications.

COMMENTS

Che cos'è l'hate speech e com'è regolamentato Openpolis:

<https://www.openpolis.it/parole/che-cose-lhate-speech-e-come-regolamentato/>

18: Populism

SWITZERLAND

In colloquial speech, „populist“ is becoming a fighting word or curse word, „populist“ a way of demeaning an attitude, position, or demand. In an inflationary development, „populism“

is being applied to anything undesirable, unachievable, or even racist. Also in the academic context, there are many different definitions of populism. Essentially, populism refers to representations of the „people“ as opposed to the „elite“ (Mansbridge & Macedo 2019). The „people“ are usually represented as a homogeneous group unified by a uniform „will of the people“. Populists present themselves as representatives of the people. In this narrow sense, populism means speaking in support of an imaginary people.

vpod-bildungspolitik.ch

GERMANY

Populism is a frequently used word. In political debates, it is often used as a label to stigmatise or defame other politicians or political parties. It is used in the academic context to describe certain programmes, positions, and means of communication. In any case, populism does not have just one meaning.

Researchers of populism largely agree that populism constructs two homogeneous, opposing groups: the people and the elite. The construct of „people“ implies the belief in a general „will of the people“, leading to the exclusion of all those societal groups that do not share the will of the people.

Sources:

<https://www.bpb.de/themen/parteien/rechtspopulismus/192118/was-versteht-man-unter-populismus/>

https://www.frankfurt-university.de/fileadmin/standard/Forschung/CAES/Dokumente/FRA-UAS_Symposium_A5_Ebook.pdf

BELGIUM

« ...Au-delà de la question de l'étiquette «populiste» mobilisée par les acteurs politiques, la littérature scientifique propose une définition minimale, présentant le populisme comme un style de communication politique construit sur une opposition fondamentale entre, d'un côté, le peuple et, de l'autre, les élites »

(Jagers, Walgrave 2007; Rooduijn 2014 ; Moffitt 2016). (Biard, Bottin & Debras, 2021).

Biard, Benjamin ; Bottin, Jehan ; Debras, François. Les partis populistes en quête de légitimité: analyse des discours du parti du travail de Belgique et du parti populaire. In: Ludivine Damay, Vincent Jacquet, Les transformations de la légitimité démocratique; Idéaux, revendications et perceptions, Academia : Louvain-la-Neuve 2021 <http://hdl.handle.net/2078.1/245144>

ITALY

1. Atteggiamento o movimento politico tendente a esaltare il ruolo e i valori delle classi popolari

2. Atteggiamento demagogico volto ad assecondare le aspettative del popolo, indipendentemente da ogni valutazione del loro contenuto, della loro opportunità

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

1. Political stance or movement that tends to elevate the role and values of the working class.
2. Demagogic attitudes that aim to fulfil the expectations of the people, regardless of the substantive value and appropriateness of those expectations.

COMMENTS

The German definitions differ from each other.

19: Promotion of democracy

SWITZERLAND

„The promotion of democratic values is important to a system of governance that includes all people. The equal participation of all population groups increases the chances for a well-balanced development that benefits everyone. Limits are set on corruption and abuse of power, reducing the risk of frustration and political confrontation. The promotion of democracy is one of Switzerland’s foreign policy priorities.“

https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/de/home/themen/staats-_und_wirtschaftsreformen/demokratisierung.html

GERMANY

The promotion of democracy aims to open up and improve avenues of access to democracy within the tense relationship between structural conditions and individual opportunities for action. It fosters a discussion of social conditions in order to achieve the further democratisation of the economy, the state, and society.

Even basically well-functioning, well-established democratic polities must actively endeavour to preserve and propagate democratic values and norms. This applies first to the education and socialisation of children and young people destined to become responsible and democratic citizens; second to the work of convincing the broader population of the importance of democratic values; and third to the defence against undemocratic or even anti-democratic views and behaviours. These and other activities are often subsumed under the term „promotion of democracy“.

Sources:

<https://www.dgb-bildungswerk.de/jugendbildung/>

das-bedeutet-demokratiefoerderung-fuer-uns

<https://www.stiftungen.org/ueber-uns/was-wir-tun/forschung-daten-und-wissen/stiftungspanel/stiftungen-und-demokratiefoerderung.html>

ITALY

La promozione della democrazia, che può anche essere definita assistenza alla democrazia, sostegno alla democrazia o costruzione della democrazia, è un filone di politica estera adottato da governi e organizzazioni internazionali che cercano di sostenere la diffusione della democrazia come sistema politico in tutto il mondo.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

The promotion of democracy, which may also be called democracy building, is a foreign policy strategy of governments and international organisations that wish to support the propagation of democracy as a political system throughout the world.

COMMENTS

Promozione della democrazia - Democracy promotion - abcdef.wiki

https://it.abcdef.wiki/wiki/Democracy_promotion#:~:text=La%20promozione%20della%20democrazia%2C%20che%20pu%C3%B2%20anche%20essere,democrazia%20come%20sistema%20politico%20in%20tutto%20il%20mondo.

20: Democratic

SWITZERLAND

Direct democracy, neutrality, and federalism are central components of the political system in Switzerland, which is considered to be very stable and well-balanced. No political party dominates both chambers of the parliament and the four biggest parties are represented in the seven-member Swiss Federal Council.

<https://www.swissinfo.ch/ger/das-politische-system-der-Switzerland/45810256>

GERMANY

Some of the most important basic democratic values of the Federal Republic of Germany can be found in the liberal democratic basic order embodied in the country's Basic Law. The most important of these values is the respect for human rights, especially the right of every person to life and the freedom of personal development.

Democratic culture is rooted in democratic action: People who show courage and stand up for others; people who take the initiative to advocate for a living togetherness and influence society in small ways in order to make big changes. Democratic action can be

practiced by individuals, informal initiatives, associations, community foundations, or other forms of organised civil society.

Sources:

<https://www.lpb-bw.de/demokratische-werte#c76010>

<https://www.amadeu-antonio-stiftung.de/demokratisch-handeln/was-ist-demokratisches-handeln/>

BELGIUM

„Les régimes démocratiques sont assez différents d'un pays à l'autre, et ils ne sont pas figés : ils évoluent au fil du temps. On peut cependant, en première approximation, relever trois grandes composantes de tout régime démocratique digne de ce nom, en ce qui concerne les relations entre les citoyens* et le pouvoir (deux autres composantes majeures seront développées au chapitre suivant, pp. 48-49).

Le respect de droits fondamentaux des citoyens, aussi appelés droits de l'homme*, qui consacrent un certain nombre de libertés individuelles et collectives [> fiche 2 page 104].

Le recours au suffrage universel * dans le cadre d'élections* libres, pour permettre à la population de désigner ses responsables politiques, ou pour permettre à la population de prendre directement des décisions politiques, par référendum* par exemple.

Le recours, pour prendre les décisions politiques, à la règle de la majorité *.

Ces trois composantes reposent elles-mêmes sur deux principes : l'égalité entre les êtres humains et la liberté individuelle.

https://biblio.helmo.be/opac_css/doc_num.php?explnum_id=13461

ITALY

Che ha la forma politica della democrazia: stato d.; che segue le norme proprie di uno stato democratico: leggi d.; che fa propri i principi della democrazia, che di essi è permeato: coscienza d

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

That which has the political form of democracy: the state which adheres to the characteristic norms of a democratic state; laws; that which embodies the principles of democracy, which is pervaded by them: conscience.

COMMENTS

Focus on the different approaches of the word „democratic“. Switzerland: „What is the democratic form of government“, Germany: „What does it mean to act democratically“

21: Anti-democratic

SWITZERLAND

No separate definition found for Switzerland.

GERMANY

Activities and propaganda directed against the core principles of democracy such as universal human rights, above all the equality and equal value of all persons, or the protection of minorities. Widespread among right-wing populists (who want to undermine and abolish democratic principles from within the democratic system) and right-wing extremists (who want to abolish democracy completely and replace it with a dictatorship led by a single leader). Especially law-and-order arguments and anti-elite rhetoric („The fat cats at the top!“) lend themselves to prejudicial attitudes in the majority society.

The definition of the term „anti-democratic“ has not yet been developed to the point of being usable in academic discourse. However, insofar as „anti-democratic“ is understood to mean a rejection of certain essential elements of democracy, it can be used as the starting point of a discussion to determine which political worldviews can be regarded as legitimate viewpoints within the spectrum of democratic worldviews and which cannot. Thus, this term can be used to meaningfully question the limits of democratically legitimate worldviews with respect to both religious views and positions of the political right and left.

Sources:

<https://www.belltower.news/lexikon/demokratiefeindlichkeit/>

https://www.bicc.de/fileadmin/Dateien/Publications/CoRE_Publications/CoRE_Report_1_Klevesath_Zum_Begriff_der_Demokratiefeindlichkeit.pdf

ITALY

Contrario alla democrazia o ai suoi principî sociali e politici: leggi a., attività a., provvedimenti antidemocratici. Anche sost., con riferimento a persona: è un antidemocratico. Adv. antidemocraticamente, in modo o con sistema antidemocratico: governare antidemocraticamente; presiedere antidemocraticamente un istituto.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

Contrary to democracy or its social and political principles: anti-democratic laws, anti-democratic activities, anti-democratic measures. Also as a noun, in relation to a person: He is undemocratic. Adverb: undemocratically, in an undemocratic manner, or in an undemocratic system; governing undemocratically; to preside over an institution undemocratically.

22: Negationism/denial

SWITZERLAND

No separate definition found for Switzerland.

GERMANY

Negationism is used especially in France (négationnisme), but more rarely also in the United Kingdom (negationism) to mean the denial of genocides. The historian Henry Rousso coined the term in 1987.

Sources:

<https://www.enzyklo.de/Begriff/Negationismus>

BELGIUM

« doctrine niant la réalité du génocide des Juifs par les nazis, notamment l'existence des chambres à gaz. » (Larousse en Ligne)

<https://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/n%C3%A9gationnisme/54062>

Daniel, A. (2022), « Révisionnisme et négationnisme », Témoigner. Entre histoire et mémoire [En ligne], 122 | 2016, mis en ligne le 30 septembre 2021, consulté le 28 juillet 2022. URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/temoigner/4125> ; DOI : <https://doi.org/10.4000/temoigner.4125>

ITALY

Particolare forma di revisionismo storico, che nega la veridicità di alcuni avvenimenti, in particolare del periodo nazista e fascista e della seconda guerra mondiale.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

A particular form of historical revisionism that disputes the veracity of certain events, particularly those that occurred during the time of National Socialism and Fascism and the Second World War.

23: Conspiracy theory

SWITZERLAND

No separate definition found for Switzerland.

GERMANY

A conspiracy theory is an assumption to the effect that individuals or groups perceived as

being powerful influence important events in the world and thereby purposefully harm the population while concealing their objectives from them.

Conspiracy theories purport to explain developments, conditions, or events as the product of a conspiracy by a small group of persons pursuing their own interests. There are two types of conspiracy theories. In the first type, it is assumed that an underground group is clandestinely attempting to seize power for itself and destroy the existing political system in the process (conspiracy theory of underground forces). In the second type of conspiracy theory, it is assumed that this process has already been completed and that humankind is now ruled by certain vaguely defined forces.

Sources:

<https://www.volkssolidaritaet.de/beitraege/verschwoerungserzaehlungen-verstehen-erkennen/>

<https://www.idaev.de/themen/verschwoerungs>

BELGIUM

„Idée selon laquelle une instance secrète tire les ficelles. Vision d'un fait ou d'une partie de l'histoire comme le produit d'un groupe occulte. On ne peut pas décider si le complot est vrai ou faux.“

<https://www.universitedepaix.org/esprit-critique-et-complotisme-definitions/>

ITALY

Intesa segreta di carattere sovversivo

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

Clandestine conspiracy of a subversive nature

24: Fake News

SWITZERLAND

„At first glance, fake news would appear to be traditional news, but is actually deliberately propagated false news. Fake news may be propagated for different reasons – economic, political, ideological, or even personal. However, the objective is often to manipulate public opinion and stoke emotions, fears, and insecurities. Propagated mainly in social media, fake news can spread like wildfire because it is surprising and gripping. During the term of office of the former US President Donald Trump, moreover, one of his advisors coined the term „alternative facts“ as a defence of fake news.“

<https://www.jugendundmedien.ch/themen/fake-news-manipulation>

GERMANY

Fake news refers to information in the form of texts, photographs, or videos that is not true. It is riddled with unproven assertions and references to events or actions that have not actually occurred. Fake news is often propagated by electronic channels, preferably social media.

In English, a „fake“ means a fabrication, deception, sham, or imposter and shammer (faker). Fake news refers to false information and misinformation that is often propagated by electronic channels (especially social media). Fake news is spread by individuals or groups acting on their own behalf or on behalf of others. Fake news is created for personal, political, and economic reasons. Algorithms of different kinds and social bots play a key role in the propagation of fake news, as well as the posts, likes, and retweets of users.

Sources:

<https://www.lmz-bw.de/medien-und-bildung/jugendmedienschutz/fake-news/was-sind-fake-news/>

<https://wirtschaftslexikon.gabler.de/definition/fake-news-54245>

BELGIUM

Désinformation : „en ligne dans sa Communication sur la lutte contre la désinformation en ligne d’avril 2018. Ce terme est défini comme des « informations dont on peut vérifier qu’elles sont fausses ou trompeuses, qui sont créées, présentées et diffusées dans un but lucratif ou dans l’intention délibérée de tromper le public et qui sont susceptibles de causer un préjudice public». La Communication ajoute que cette définition ne concerne pas les erreurs de citation, la satire, la parodie, ni les informations et commentaires partisans clairement identifiés, ni les contenus illégaux“

<http://www.crid.be/pdf/public/8519.pdf>

ITALY

Locuzione inglese (lett. notizie false), entrata in uso nel primo decennio del XXI secolo per designare un’informazione in parte o del tutto non corrispondente al vero, divulgata intenzionalmente o inintenzionalmente attraverso il Web, i media o le tecnologie digitali di comunicazione, e caratterizzata da un’apparente plausibilità, quest’ultima alimentata da un sistema distorto di aspettative dell’opinione pubblica e da un’amplificazione dei pregiudizi che ne sono alla base, ciò che ne agevola la condivisione e la diffusione pur in assenza di una verifica delle fonti.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

English term that arose in the first decade of the 21st century to describe information that is partially or wholly untrue, propagated intentionally or unintentionally via the Internet, media, or digital communication technologies, and characterised by an apparent plausibility supported by a distorted system of public opinion expectations and a reinforcement of underlying biases, which makes it easier to disseminate and propagate even though the sources have not been vetted.

25: Shitstorm

SWITZERLAND

„The term ‚shitstorm‘ refers to a veritable flood of negative, critical comments in social media, blogs, or other online platforms. Such comments often include insulting, aggressive, and threatening statements.“

<https://www.jugendundmedien.ch/themen/diskriminierung-hass-im-netz>

GERMANY

A „shitstorm“ is a phase in which private individuals, celebrities, businesses, associations, or public authorities draw considerable criticism within a short period of time as a result of certain acts or statements made on social media or blogs. It can manifest in different ways such as numerous hateful comments on a social media post or dislikes on a video (YouTube).

A „shitstorm“ is a mass expression of outrage in cyberspace, social media, blogospheres, and the comment sections of online newspapers and magazines. It is directed against persons or organisations and can devolve into cyber-mobbing. In many cases, however, it can also cause persons or organisations to reconsider and back down from previously expressed opinions.

Sources:

<https://unternehmer.de/lexikon/online-marketing-lexikon/shitstorm>

<https://wirtschaftslexikon.gabler.de/definition/shitstorm-123243>

BELGIUM

„un shitstorm (une « vague de merde », c’est-à-dire d’accusations ou d’insultes)“.

Laélia VÉRON, « « Twitta », « influenceuse », « intellectuelle », « communicante » ? Être enseignante-chercheuse sur Twitter », Tracés. Revue de Sciences humaines [Online], #21 | 2021, Online since 31 December 2021, connection on 28 July 2022. URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/traces/13173> ; DOI : <https://doi.org/10.4000/traces.13173>

ITALY

Nell’Oxford Dictionary si trova una definizione di shitstorm in questi termini “A situation marked by violent controversy” e lo si contrassegna come linguaggio volgare. In Italia il termine è diventato parte del linguaggio comune, anche grazie al suo uso su blog e giornali.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ITALIAN DEFINITION

The Oxford Dictionary defines „shitstorm“ as follows: „A situation marked by violent controversy“ and calls it „vulgar slang“. In Italy, this term has entered into everyday speech, also due to its use in blogs and newspapers.

COMMENTS

<https://www.ionos.it/digitalguide/online-marketing/social-media/shit-storm-cose-e-come-evitarlo/#:~:text=Nell%E2%80%99Oxford%20Dictionary%20si%20trova%20una%20definizione%20di%20shitstorm,grazie%20al%20suo%20uso%20su%20blog%20e%20giornali.>

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GERMANY

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BELGIUM

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ITALY

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The Italian sources were checked and supplemented by Dr. Christiane Liermann Traniello, Segretario Generale - Secretary General of Villa Vigoni.

PROJEKTPARTNER

