



complicit

the human cost of facebook's
disregard for muslim life

MUSLIM
ADVOCATES

GPAHE
Global Project Against Hate and Extremism

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Muslim Advocates is a national civil rights organization working in the courts, in the halls of power and in communities to halt bigotry in its tracks. We ensure that American Muslims have a seat at the table with expert representation so that all Americans may live free from hate and discrimination. More information on Muslim Advocates is available at www.muslimadvocates.org.

The Global Project Against Hate and Extremism (GPAHE) uses research, advocacy, and education to counter the rising tide of extremism across borders by: documenting and exposing how extremist and hateful movements use social media and the internet to organize, propagandize, and recruit followers and sympathizers; educating anti-hate actors, policymakers, and the public about extremist movements, their leadership, and their activities; and examining how extremist movements influence each other across borders, specifically analyzing the impact of American extremists on other countries. More information on GPAHE is available at www.globalextrémism.org.

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Executive Summary

In 2015, Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg vowed to make his social media platform a welcoming home for Muslims after members of the community faced a brutal backlash in the wake of horrific, violent attacks in Paris. One 17-year-old in France [reported](#), “There was a flood of violent language on Facebook to kill Muslims.”¹ Zuckerberg posted on [Facebook](#), “After the Paris attacks and hate this week, I can only imagine the fear Muslims feel that they will be persecuted for the actions of others. As the leader of Facebook... we will fight to protect your rights and create a peaceful and safe environment for you.”² Citing the lessons of his Jewish background, Zuckerberg wrote that he wanted to add his voice in support of Muslims “in our community and around the world.”

It’s hard now to imagine more hollow words being spoken. Since Zuckerberg made that commitment, Facebook has been used to [orchestrate](#) the Rohingya genocide in Myanmar,³ mass [murders](#) of Muslims in India,⁴ and riots and [murders](#) in Sri Lanka that targeted Muslims for death.⁵ Anti-Muslim hate groups and hate speech run [rampant](#) on Facebook with anti-Muslim posts, ads, private groups, and other content.⁶ Armed, anti-Muslim protests in the U.S. have been [coordinated](#) from Facebook event pages.⁷ The Christchurch, New Zealand, mosque massacres were [live-streamed](#) on the site and the videos [shared](#) by untold numbers worldwide.⁸

1 Adam Nossiter and Liz Alderman, “After Paris Attacks, a Darker Mood Toward Islam Emerges in France,” *The New York Times*, Nov. 16, 2015.

2 Mark Zuckerberg, “I want to add my voice in support of Muslims in our community and around the world,” Facebook, Dec. 9, 2015.

3 Paul Mozur, “A Genocide Incited on Facebook, With Posts from Myanmar’s Military,” *The New York Times*, Oct. 15, 2018.

4 Naveed Siddiqui, “3 killed, 100 others arrested in India after violence erupts over anti-Islam Facebook post,” *Dawn*, Aug. 13, 2020.

5 Tasmin Nazeer, “Facebook’s Apology for its Role in Sri Lanka’s Anti-Muslim Riots Should Spark Change,” *The Diplomat*, May 15, 2020.

6 Mehdi Hasan, “Dear Mark Zuckerberg: Facebook Is an Engine of Anti-Muslim Hate the World Over. Don’t You Care?” *The Intercept*, Dec. 7, 2019.

7 Claire Allbright, “A Russian Facebook page organized a protest in Texas. A different Russian page launched the counterprotest,” *The Texas Tribune*, Nov. 1, 2017.

8 Emanuel Stoakes, “New Zealand mosque attack victims confront gunman in courtroom,” *The Washington Post*, Aug. 24, 2020; Andrew Liptak, “Facebook Says It Removed 1.5 million Videos of the New Zealand Mass Shooting,” *The Verge*, March 17, 2019.

“

I can only imagine the fear Muslims feel that they will be persecuted for the actions of others. As the leader of Facebook... we will fight to protect your rights and create a peaceful and safe environment for you.

Mark Zuckerberg
Facebook CEO



Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg is in charge of a platform that has become the global engine of anti-Muslim bigotry.
Photo: Alessio Jacona



Hate groups like Secure America Now use Facebook to demonize Muslims as invaders who are undermining democratic values, institutions, even monuments. Facebook Video

This report details Facebook’s damaging impact on Muslim communities in nine countries and demonstrates how Facebook has willfully ignored the dangers posed by anti-Muslim content to the welfare of Muslims across the globe. Facebook’s own civil rights [audit](#), completed in 2020⁹ after a nearly two-year process that came only after sustained pressure from [human rights groups](#), singled out anti-Muslim hate on the platform as a longstanding problem.¹⁰ The auditors wrote, “the organization of events designed to intimidate members of the Muslim community at gathering places, to the prevalence of content demonizing Islam and Muslims, and the use of Facebook Live during the Christchurch massacre,” created an atmosphere where “Muslims feel under siege on Facebook.”

The company falsely equated the protection of their users' safety, civil rights, and human rights with **satisfying partisan political interests.**

Despite this damning finding, Facebook has yet to address the anti-Muslim problems found by its own audit or those identified by advocates around the world in the preceding years. The company’s actions, or lack thereof, indicate that its decision to engage in the audit was not necessarily out of concern for lives lost because of its inaction, but rather for political expediency. Incredibly, the same day that the civil rights audit was announced in May 2018, the company also announced that one of the United States Senate’s most notorious anti-Muslim and anti-immigrant members, former Senator Jon Kyl, would conduct his own audit into anti-conservative bias on the platform. Kyl has a history of [demonizing](#) Muslims and [working](#) with anti-Muslim hate groups.¹¹ This is illustrative of Facebook’s penchant to fail to simply do what’s right and what they’ve promised; instead, the company falsely equated the protection of their users’ safety, civil rights, and human rights with satisfying partisan political interests. Investigating human and civil rights abuses and global anti-Muslim hate content that leads to the loss of life should not have been presented as needing to be balanced with an investigation of alleged anti-conservative bias.

⁹ Facebook, *Facebook Civil Rights Audit—Final Report*, July 8, 2020.

¹⁰ Muslim Advocates, “Civil Rights Groups Urge Facebook to Address Longstanding Issues with Hate Speech and Bigotry,” Press Release, Oct. 31, 2017.

¹¹ Bridge Initiative Team, Georgetown University, “Factsheet: Jon Kyl,” Sept 27, 2018; Brett Barrouquere, “To Replace John McCain Arizona Governor Picks Politician with a History of Anti-Muslim Rhetoric, Jon Kyl,” Southern Poverty Law Center’s Hatewatch, Sept. 4, 2018.

For years, civil rights organizations and policymakers have raised concerns both privately and publicly, begging the company to take action. It has not. Out of desperation to be heard, many organized [boycotts](#),¹² [called](#) for the board and company leadership to be replaced,¹³ and [asked](#) governments to step in.¹⁴ Still, Facebook's strategy was to wait and do almost nothing.

Facebook's actions are not dissimilar to [IBM's support](#) of Germany's Nazi Party, where it allowed its technology to be used by Hitler's regime to enact its genocidal policies in exchange for profits.¹⁵ Facebook has done the same in places like India and Myanmar, enabling mass violence by anti-Muslim regimes and individual actors in an attempt to grow or monopolize Internet markets.

Outside of the U.S., where vulnerable communities have fewer options for recourse, the picture is even bleaker. In a most horrifying case, Facebook was [cited](#) by the U.N. for playing a "determining" role in the genocide perpetrated against the Muslim Rohingya community in Myanmar.¹⁶ And in India, the Delhi State Assembly's Peace and Harmony Committee just recently [found](#) that Facebook was complicit in the Delhi riots of February 2020, and should be investigated for every riot since 2014.¹⁷ [Evidence](#) shows that Facebook has at times seemingly collaborated with anti-Muslim regimes, such as the current ruling party in India, to protect hate speech by its leadership in contravention of its own anti-hate policies.¹⁸

Facebook's leadership has said repeatedly that the company's policies against hate apply to everyone regardless of who they are or where they are, and yet the company [continues](#) to allow anti-Muslim material to stay on the platform,¹⁹ using a variety of [excuses](#)

12 Queenie Wong, "Facebook Ad Boycott: Why Brands 'Hit Pause on Hate,'" *CNET*, July 30, 2020.

13 Muslim Advocates, "32 Civil Rights Groups Lose Faith in Facebook, Call for Significant Reforms to its Board," Press Release, Dec. 17, 2018.

14 Stephanie Bodoni and Natalia Drozdiak, "EU Says It Can Force Facebook to Pull Posts With Hate Speech Anywhere in the World," *Fortune*, Oct. 3, 2019.

15 Edwin Black, *IBM and the Holocaust: The Strategic Alliance between Nazi Germany and America's Most Powerful Corporation* (New York: Crown Books, 2001).

16 Eli Meixler, "U.N. Fact Finders Say Facebook Played a 'Determining' Role in Violence Against the Rohingya," *Time*, March 13, 2018.

17 Aditya Chunduru, "Key Takeaways from Peace & Harmony Committee Meeting," *Medianama*, Sept. 1, 2020.

18 *Al Jazeera*, "Facebook ignored hate speech by India's BJP politicians: Report," *Al Jazeera*, Aug. 15, 2020.

19 Deepa Seetharaman, "Facebook Employees Pushed to Remove Trump's Posts as Hate Speech," *The Wall Street Journal*, Oct. 21, 2016.

For years,
civil rights
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and policymakers
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It has not.



Fatema, 35, who is seven months pregnant, fled the genocide against Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar that was fueled by online hate. Photo: Anna Dubuis/DFID

including “newsworthiness.”²⁰ For example, Facebook has [said](#) that exceptions to its hate speech policy are sometimes made if content is “newsworthy, significant or important to the public interest.”²¹

At the same time, the company [contends](#) that hate speech does not help its bottom line.²² If so, why has Facebook repeatedly chosen to leave up dangerous hate content, often generated by public figures with large audiences, such as President Donald [Trump](#)?²³ Another case in point is India, where Facebook now has its [largest](#) user base²⁴ and is [investing](#) in expansion and growth to dominate that very large market.²⁵ The company is [working](#) closely with the current Indian government,²⁶ in particular Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who was himself allegedly [involved](#) with stoking anti-Muslim violence when he was governor of the Indian state of Gujarat that led to the deaths of 1,000 Muslims.²⁷ There appears to be a clear financial incentive to pander to Modi, who has one of the [largest](#) number of followers of any political leader on Facebook,²⁸ and his political party. It is, of course, hate speech by such figures that is [the most dangerous](#) because of their reach and influence.²⁹

Facebook is seeding and cultivating anti-Muslim bigotry amongst its users, leading to real world violence against the 270 million Muslims living in the nine countries covered in this report.³⁰ Facebook is indisputably the world’s engine for anti-Muslim violence. The time for discussion of this issue is over. Facebook must act now and end anti-Muslim hate on its platform, no matter who or what entity, is proliferating it.

20 David Gilbert, “Facebook is Giving a Free Pass on Hate Speech,” *Vice News*, Sept. 25, 2019.

21 Kate Cox, “Facebook Confirms Its ‘Standards’ Don’t Apply to Politicians,” *Ars Technica*, Sept. 25, 2019.

22 Nick Clegg, “Facebook Does Not Benefit from Hate,” Facebook, July 1, 2020.

23 Ian Bremmer, “Zuckerberg won’t censor Trump’s anti-Muslim ‘hate post’ on Facebook: Report,” *Hindustan Times*, Oct. 22, 2016.

24 Jeff Joseph Paul Kadicheenie, “How India Became Facebook’s Biggest Market,” *The Hoot*, Aug. 16, 2017.

25 Ravi Agrawal, “Why Facebook Is Betting Big on India,” *Foreign Policy*, Apr. 23, 2020.

26 Billy Perrigo, “Facebook’s Ties to India’s Ruling Party Complicate Its Fight Against Hate Speech,” *Time*, Aug. 27, 2020.

27 Sanjoy Majumder, “Narendra Modi ‘allowed’ Gujarat 2002 anti-Muslim riots,” *BBC News*, Apr. 22, 2011.

28 Surabhi Agarwal, “With 41.7 million followers, Modi becomes most followed world leader on Facebook,” *The Economic Times*, May 27, 2017.

29 Dangerous Speech Project, “Dangerous Speech: A Practical Guide,” Aug. 4, 2020.

30 This is a rough estimate based on Facebook penetration in a country and the share of the population in that country that is Muslim. There is no data available on how many Muslim users of Facebook exist in the countries where the company operates, so these numbers are tentative. Population numbers derived primarily from World Bank and UN data.

The company continues to **allow anti-Muslim material** to stay on the platform, using a variety of excuses including “newsworthiness”.



Syrian refugees arrive in Germany amidst growing anti-Muslim and anti-refugee sentiment that is amplified through social media.

Foto: Jazzmany

Recommendations

To bring an end to anti-Muslim hate on Facebook, we recommend the company immediately:

- Rigorously, and without regard to political or economic implications, enforce Facebook's community standards and Dangerous Individuals and Organizations designations worldwide to address anti-Muslim hate.
- Ban the use of event pages for the purpose of harassment, organizing, and violence targeting the Muslim community.
- Create a senior staff working group responsible for the reduction of hate speech on the platform, and require regular updates through Facebook's Transparency Report on the company's progress in removing offending content, including anti-Muslim hate content.

Introduction

Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg's 2015 promise to make his platform a welcoming home for Muslims has proven to be an illusion. In country after country, the Facebook platform has been used as a [driver](#) for anti-Muslim violence,³¹ the result of the company repeatedly and willfully ignoring the dangers of anti-Muslim content. None of this has happened without Facebook's [knowledge](#)³² or without public outcry from its users, civil and human rights [groups](#),³³ and [lawmakers](#).³⁴ Facebook is simply looking the other way while its platform becomes the global engine of anti-Muslim bigotry.

Many people may not be aware that Facebook's actions have led to incredible levels of anti-Muslim violence in multiple countries, and that even when warned that material posted to the platform was likely to end in violence, the company repeatedly chose not to act. Unfortunately, decisions to ignore its own community standards that should protect Muslim communities have been influenced instead by anti-Muslim ruling [governments](#),³⁵ [militias](#),³⁶ and political influencers, the very people who can reach and influence the largest audiences.

In 2020, dehumanizing content about Muslims remains widespread on Facebook. A recent [analysis](#) showed that the United States and Australia "lead in the number of active Facebook pages and groups dedicated to referring this dehumanizing [anti-Muslim] content."³⁷

31 Mehdi Hasan, "Dear Mark Zuckerberg."

32 Ariana Tobin, "Civil Rights Groups Have Been Warning Facebook About Hate Speech In Secret Groups For Years," *ProPublica*, July 2, 2019.

33 Rishi Iyengar and Donnie O'Sullivan, "Civil rights groups invited to Zuckerberg's home slam Facebook's 'lackluster response,'" *CNN*, Dec. 4, 2019.

34 Taylor Hatmaker, "With Advertiser Boycott Growing, Lawmakers Press Facebook on White Supremacy," *Techcrunch*, June 30, 2020.

35 Hannah Ellis-Petersen and Shaikh Azizur Rahman, "Facebook Faces Grilling by MPs in India Over Anti-Muslim Hate Speech," *The Guardian*, Sept. 1, 2020.

36 Tyler Sonnemaker, "Facebook 'did nothing' about violent militia and hate groups for 5 years despite being warned at least 10 times, advocacy group says," *Business Insider*, Sept. 18, 2020.

37 Rita Jabri-Markwell, "The online dehumanisation of Muslims made the Christchurch massacre possible," *ABC*, Aug. 31, 2020.



Refugees are forced to leave Hungary amidst growing anti-Muslim hate that proliferates online. Photo: Bence Jardany

This content is significantly driven by the white supremacist hate speech and hate groups that thrive on Facebook and routinely demonize Muslims. In May 2020, the Tech Transparency Project (TTP) [found](#) more than 100 U.S. white supremacist groups were active on Facebook, on their own group pages as well as on auto-generated content.³⁸ Among the many vulnerable communities attacked by these groups, Muslims were demonized by circulating footage and making comments about the Christchurch mosque shootings. In the wake of TTP’s report, Facebook did [alter](#) some of the auto-generated content and groups, but many remained on the platform.³⁹

Anti-Muslim hate on Facebook is well-documented

The problem with anti-Muslim hate on Facebook has been documented for some years. Two years ago, computer scientist Megan Squire did an [analysis](#) of right-wing extremist groups on Facebook and found an incredible overlap with anti-Muslim hate.⁴⁰ Squire found that anti-Muslim attitudes are not only flourishing on the platform but also acting as a “common denominator” for a range of other extremist ideologies, including anti-immigrant groups, pro-Confederate groups, militant anti-government conspiracy theorists, and white nationalists. Among thousands of Facebook users who were members of multiple extremist Facebook groups, Squire found that 61 percent of “multi-issue” users who were in anti-immigrant groups had also joined anti-Muslim groups; the same was true for 44 percent of anti-government groups, 37 percent of white nationalist groups, and 35 percent of neo-Confederate groups. “Anti-Muslim groups are way worse, in every way, than what I would have guessed coming in,” Squire [said](#) at the time, “Some of the anti-Muslim groups are central players in the hate network as a whole. And the anti-Muslim groups show more membership crossover with other ideologies than I expected.”⁴¹



Protestors take to the street after President Trump implements the Muslim ban. Facebook refused to remove his posts about the ban even though they violated the company policies.
Photo: Stephen Melkisetian

38 Tech Transparency Project, “White Supremacist Groups Are Thriving on Facebook,” May 21, 2020.

39 Tech Transparency Project, “White Supremacist Groups.”

40 Ishmael N. Daro, “Here’s How Anti-Muslim Groups On Facebook Overlap With A Range Of Far-Right Extremism,” *BuzzFeed*, Aug. 4, 2018.

41 Ishmael N. Daro, “Here’s How.”

Civil rights organizations have repeatedly [warned](#) Facebook that anti-Muslim posts, ads, private groups, and other content are rampant on a global scale.⁴² As early as 2015, Muslim Advocates [informed](#) Facebook that its event pages were being used to organize activities by anti-Muslim militias and hate groups, including armed anti-Muslim protests in the U.S.⁴³ The Southern Poverty Law Center also reached out to Facebook privately starting in 2014 to warn the company about hate groups on its platform, including dozens of anti-Muslim hate groups.⁴⁴

Civil rights audit

In perhaps the only significant step made by Facebook at the behest of civil rights organizations, in 2018 the company [agreed](#) to an independent civil rights audit, which was finalized in July 2020.⁴⁵ Though primarily focused on domestic civil rights issues, Facebook’s auditors singled out anti-Muslim hate on the platform as a longstanding problem. They [wrote](#), “the organization of events designed to intimidate members of the Muslim community at gathering places, to the prevalence of content demonizing Islam and Muslims, and the use of Facebook Live during the Christchurch massacre” created an atmosphere where “Muslims feel under siege on Facebook.”⁴⁶ Facebook has yet to address any of the longstanding anti-Muslim problems on its platform which have been raised for years by civil and human rights groups and confirmed and validated by their own audit. The company’s actions indicate that its decision to engage in the audit at all was not out of concern for lives lost because of its inaction, but for political expediency.



The organization of events designed to intimidate members of the Muslim community created an atmosphere where **Muslims feel under siege on Facebook.**

Facebook’s Civil Rights Audit
Final Report

⁴² Jason Schwartz, “Civil rights groups slam Facebook,” *Politico*, Oct. 31, 2017.

⁴³ Tyler Sonnemaker, “Facebook ‘did nothing.’”

⁴⁴ Information from Heidi Beirich, who was director of the Southern Poverty Law Center’s Intelligence Project from 2010-2019 and engaged in several discussions with Facebook staff over hate groups on the platform.

⁴⁵ John Fingas, “Facebook will conduct civil rights audit following bias allegations,” *Engadget*, May 2, 2018.

⁴⁶ Facebook, *Facebook Civil Rights Audit*.



In 2019, an Australian white supremacist massacred 51 Muslims in Christchurch, New Zealand, while streaming it on Facebook Live.

Photo: Guillaume Garin

The problem is international in scope

Outside of the U.S., the picture is even bleaker. Tragically, there are many other cases where the hatred and poison against Muslims originating on Facebook has turned lethal, leading to riots, deaths, and mass killings. Evidence shows that Facebook has at times seemingly [collaborated](#) with anti-Muslim regimes, such as the current ruling party of India, to protect hate speech by its leadership in contravention of its own anti-hate policies.⁴⁷

Facebook was cited by the U.N. for [playing](#) a “determining” role in the genocide perpetrated against the Muslim Rohingya community in Myanmar that began in 2016.⁴⁸ In September 2018, Facebook COO Sheryl Sandberg [admitted](#) in a Senate committee hearing that the company had failed the Rohingya,⁴⁹ calling the situation “[devastating](#)”⁵⁰ and even admitting that Facebook may have a legal obligation to remove accounts that lead to mass violence. Yet, anti-Muslim material remained rife on the platform. One year later, in March 2019, the Christchurch, New Zealand, mosque massacres were broadcast on Facebook Live and shared countless times worldwide. In September 2020, the Delhi State Assembly’s Peace and Harmony Committee [found](#) that Facebook was complicit in the Delhi riots of February 2020, and should be investigated for every riot since 2014.⁵¹

47 Billy Perrigo, “Facebook’s Ties.”

48 Eli Meixler, “U.N. Fact Finders.”

49 *BBC Trending*, “The country where Facebook posts whipped up hate,” *BBC*, Sept. 12, 2018.

50 Evelyn Douek, “Facebook’s Role in the Genocide in Myanmar: New Reporting Complicates the Narrative,” *Lawfare*, Oct. 22, 2018.

51 Aditya Chunduru, “Key Takeaways.”

In the wake of recent disclosures that Facebook allowed anti-Muslim hate speech to run rampant in India, its own employees have spoken out about this long-term and repeated failure to deal with anti-Muslim hate content. In an August 2020 open letter addressed to the company's leadership, 11 employees [demanded](#) that the platform denounce "anti-Muslim bigotry" and ensure Facebook's policies are applied equally across the platform.⁵² "It is hard not to feel frustrated and saddened by the incidents reported. We know we're not alone in this. Employees across the company are expressing similar sentiment," the letter read. "The Muslim community at Facebook would like to hear from Facebook leadership on our asks."



The pain from the Christchurch massacre reverberated around the world, leading to memorials like this in the United States.

Photo: Charles Edward Miller

Facebook grows the white supremacist and anti-Muslim movement

By ignoring this issue, Facebook for years allowed the most dangerous white supremacist propaganda to fester and grow, recruiting untold numbers of people into the ranks of a movement that has inspired violence and genocide targeting Muslims, immigrants, and Jews. The Christchurch shooter had been radicalized into [Identitarianism](#),⁵³ spread on multiple Facebook [accounts](#),⁵⁴ and was an adherent of the [racist Great Replacement theory](#) - an international white supremacist conspiracy movement that promotes the idea that white people are slowly experiencing a genocide in their own home countries due to a plot by elites to displace white people with rising numbers of non-white immigrants.⁵⁵ The Great Replacement theory argues that immigrants, especially Muslims, are destroying Western countries and turning them into foreign places. These thinkers often argue disparagingly that Europe is becoming [Eurabia](#).⁵⁶

52 Regina Mihindukulasuriya, "Denounce 'anti-Muslim bigotry' — Facebook staff in US, other countries write to company," *The Print*, Aug. 20, 2020.

53 Hope Not Hate, "What is Identitarianism?" Undated.

54 Mark Townsend, "Infiltrator exposes Generation Identity UK's march towards extreme far right," *The Guardian*, Aug. 24, 2019.

55 Lauretta Charlton, "What is the Great Replacement?" *The New York Times*, Aug. 6, 2019.

56 Rita Jabri-Markwell, "The Online Dehumanization."



Extremist groups like the Proud Boys used Facebook to organize rallies and spread anti-Muslim hate. Photo: Robert P. Alvarez

The New Zealand shooter was clear about his motive. In his [manifesto](#), Brenton Tarrant wrote that he wanted to stop the Great Replacement, and he targeted Muslims, including their children, for extermination.⁵⁷ As Peter Lentini has [written](#), “Tarrant’s solution to the crisis [posed by a Muslim “invasion”] – indeed one on which he felt compelled to enact – was to annihilate his enemies (read Muslim immigrants). This included targeting non-combatants. In one point, he indicates that [immigrants] constitute a much greater threat to the future of Western societies than terrorists and combatants. Thus, he argues that it is also necessary to kill children to ensure that the enemy line will not continue.”⁵⁸

[Generation Identity](#) (GI), the sprawling, international organization that pushes the Great Replacement idea, was rampant on Facebook for years.⁵⁹ In June 2018, Facebook finally took action against GI, but only after several members of the Austrian chapter were investigated for potentially running a criminal organization (the investigation ended without charges). Facebook [deplatformed](#) the entire network citing violations of policy.⁶⁰ But this was too little, too late. Before being blocked, [more](#) than 120,000 people followed Generation Identity on Facebook.⁶¹ Facebook is complicit in the worldwide transmission of Identitarian thinking, which is anti-Muslim at its heart.

Since October 2018, there have been at least [six mass attacks](#) motivated by Great Replacement ideology.⁶² In addition to Christchurch, attacks were staged at two American synagogues, an El Paso Walmart, a synagogue in Halle, Germany, and two shisha bars in Hanau, Germany. Two of these mass shootings specifically targeted Muslims, in Hanau and Christchurch, but all were directed against immigrants or Jews who were seen as abetting non-white immigration. Anders Breivik, who in 2012 murdered dozens of children in Norway because he believed they would grow up to become adult supporters of Muslim immigrants to the country, actively promoted his ideas [on Facebook](#) before the attack.⁶³

57 Andreas Önnorfors, “‘The Great Replacement’ - Decoding the Christchurch Terrorist Manifesto,” Centre for the Analysis of the Radical Right, March 18, 2019.

58 Rita Jabri-Markwell, “The Online Dehumanization.”

59 Heidi Beirich and Wendy Via, *International White Nationalist Movement Spreading on Twitter and YouTube*, Global Project Against Hate and Extremism, July 2020.

60 *Al Jazeera*, “Facebook pulls the plug on far-right Generation Identity,” *Al Jazeera*, June 22, 2018.

61 Alexander Durie, “At the Heart of Hate: Inside France’s Identitarian Movement,” *Are We Europe*, 2018.

62 Heidi Beirich and Wendy Via, *International White Nationalist*.

63 Camila Ragfors, “Norway attacks: Breivik was my friend on Facebook. I’ve seen what fed his hatred,” *The Guardian*, July 24, 2011.

Muslim users of the platform

By refusing to take anti-Muslim material on its platform seriously, Facebook is in effect poisoning its Muslim users, and its users in general. The nine countries covered in this report have a total of 566 million Facebook users, which make up about 20 percent of their customers worldwide.⁶⁴ Furthermore, the top [three markets](#) for Facebook users are India, the United States, and Indonesia, which is a Muslim-majority country.⁶⁵ Muslims in India [are](#) an astonishing 200 million⁶⁶ and in Indonesia, the country with the [largest](#) Muslim population in the world, are 225 million.⁶⁷ Of Facebook's [top 20 markets](#) by country, six are Muslim-majority countries: Indonesia, Egypt, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Turkey, and Nigeria.⁶⁸ Two of Facebook's top 20 markets—India and Myanmar—have been the site of massacres of Muslims orchestrated on Facebook.

Facebook's ongoing refusal to enforce its policies and protect Muslims is occurring as Facebook usage rapidly grows in Muslim-majority markets. In 2019, according to [data](#) compiled by the University of Oregon,⁶⁹ more than seven out of 10 citizens in six Muslim-majority countries use Facebook and WhatsApp: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia (KSA), Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates. And the use of these networks far outpaced the use of other social channels. As one example, Facebook had 187 million active users in the Middle East (comprised of mostly Muslim-majority countries) in 2019. The University of Oregon's data also showed that half of young people say they get their daily news on Facebook instead of newspapers, TV, or even online news portals.

All of these people, Muslim and non-Muslim, are being assaulted by the anti-Muslim, bigoted content that Facebook refuses to address. Facebook must act now and end anti-Muslim hate on the platform, no matter who, or what entity, is proliferating the hate. The only reason to allow dangerous hate content from anyone to stay up, and especially from political figures with reach and influence, is because it's profitable.⁷⁰



A girl wails as the Modi government strips Kashmiri Muslims of their rights and Facebook takes away their ability to use WhatsApp to communicate. Photo: Firdous Qadri

⁶⁴ This is a rough estimate based on Facebook penetration in a country and the share of the population in that country that is Muslim. There is no data available on how many Muslim users of Facebook exist in the countries where the company operates.

⁶⁵ Statista, "Leading countries based on Facebook audience size as of July 2020."

⁶⁶ Kunal Purohit, "The Islamophobic roots of population control efforts in India," *Al Jazeera*, Aug. 9, 2019.

⁶⁷ Masrur Jamaluddin, Sandi Sidhu and Helen Regan, "Indonesia has the world's biggest Muslim population. It just banned holiday travel over Ramadan," *CNN*, Apr. 24, 2020.

⁶⁸ Statista, "Leading countries."

⁶⁹ Damian Radcliffe and Hadil Abuhmaid, *Social Media in the Middle East: 2019 In Review*, The University of Oregon School of Journalism and Communication, Jan. 2020.

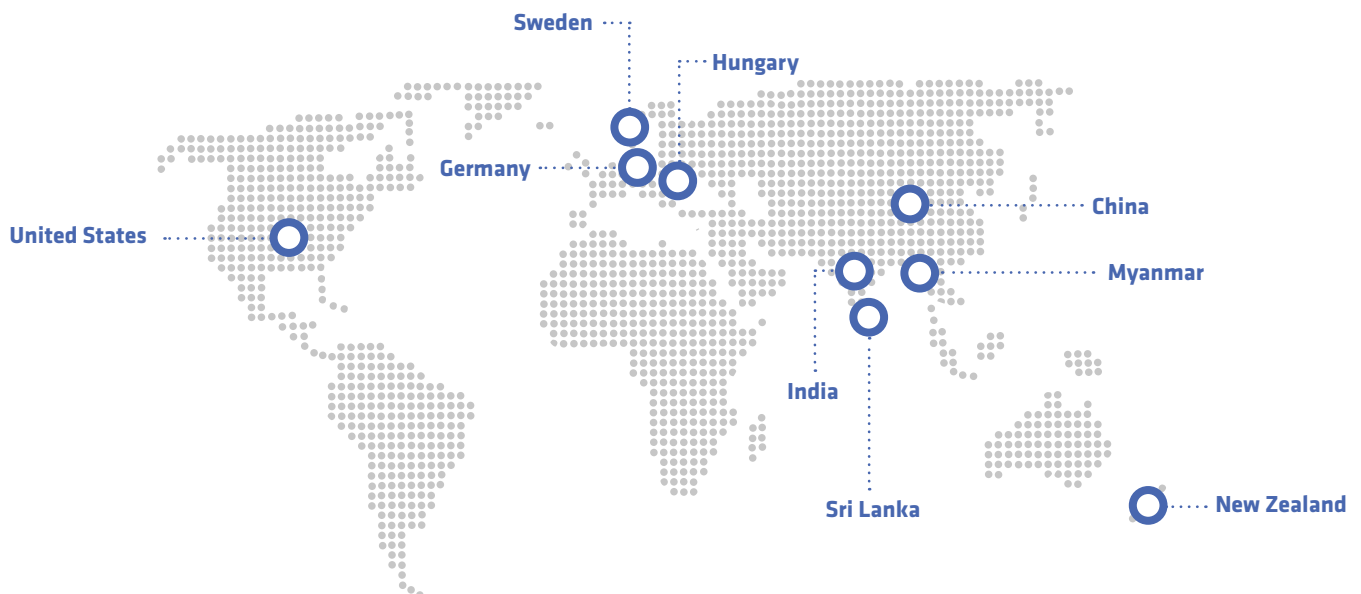
⁷⁰ Ernesto Verdeja and Bettina Spencer, "The Short Fuse: Autocrats, Hate Speech and Political Violence," *Just Security*, July 22, 2020.

Country Summaries: Anti-Muslim Organizing and Violence on Facebook

Unfortunately, there is little public awareness regarding Facebook's role as a chief driver of anti-Muslim hate and violence throughout the world. Even more disturbing, the company chose repeatedly over years not to act in the face of overwhelming evidence that material posted to Facebook was likely to end in violence. The following summary describes Facebook's role in the deaths of thousands of Muslims in multiple countries. These examples not only illustrate Facebook's complicity but also demonstrate how profoundly hate content can impact people's lives and cause violence offline.

What's documented here is illustrative of the problem with anti-Muslim hate on the platform, but likely represents just the tip of the iceberg, and is by no means exhaustive, as information about Facebook's role in dozens of countries and/or anti-Muslim incidents remains patchy, or unexamined, or nonexistent. Given the widespread nature of anti-Muslim hate on the platform, it is very likely that millions of Muslims around the world have been impacted negatively, jeopardizing their safety and their freedom, by Facebook's failure to act on anti-Muslim hate speech.

Facebook, and all of us, cannot forget that, every day, Muslims across the world are the targets of bigotry and hate crimes while simply going about their lives. And that anti-Muslim rhetoric and organizing that thrives online inspires and enables this abuse. These country reports are tragic, cautionary tales of how easily everyday hate speech turns into violence and murder. And how easily Facebook's platform can be used to inspire and organize mass violence and genocide.



China

Facebook does not even operate in China, but the Chinese government still uses the platform to amplify anti-Muslim and specifically anti-Uighur [sentiment](#).⁷¹ More than a million Muslim Uighurs have been [imprisoned and brutalized](#) by the Chinese government in concentration camps across the Xinjiang province.⁷² The Uighurs and other Muslim ethnic minorities have been separated from their families, forced to labor for their captors, [beaten, tortured, and raped](#).⁷³

In 2019, there were [reports](#) that “Chinese state-owned media is running ads on Facebook seemingly designed to cast doubt on human rights violations” against the Uighurs.⁷⁴ There were three ads — two active and one inactive — within Facebook’s ad library describing alleged successes of happy detainees in the camps and falsely claiming that the detention centers do not interfere with religious beliefs and practices. Two of the ads were targeted to American and other countries’ audiences. The paid ads [aimed](#) to convince Westerners that the camps in Xinjiang are not sites of human rights abuses, contrary to the findings of several governments, human rights organizations, experts on China, the U.N., and other international bodies.⁷⁵



More than a million Muslim Uighurs have been detained and brutalized by the Chinese government in concentration camps across the Xinjiang province.
Photo: Azamat Imanaliev

71 Alexandra Ma, “Mysterious automated calls, vanished relatives, and sinister Facebook comments: How China intimidates Uighurs who don’t even live in the country,” *Business Insider*, Dec. 9, 2019.

72 Jen Kirby, “Concentration camps and forced labor: China’s repression of the Uighurs, explained,” *Vox*, Sept. 25, 2020.

73 Ellen Ioanes, “Rape, medical experiments, and forced abortions: One woman describes horrors of Xinjiang concentration camps,” *Business Insider*, Oct. 22, 2019.

74 Ryan Mac, “These New Facebook Ads From Chinese State Media Want You To Believe Xinjiang’s Muslim Internment Camps Are Just Great,” *BuzzFeed*, Aug. 20, 2019.

75 Sigal Samuel, “China paid Facebook and Twitter to help spread anti-Muslim propaganda,” *Vox*, Aug. 22, 2019.



The Guardian published drone footage of what is believed to be showing police leading hundreds of blindfolded and shackled Muslim Uighurs during a transfer of inmates in Xinjiang. Photo: Screenshot from The Guardian

On Facebook, the state-controlled tabloid *Global Times* posted a sponsored [video](#) titled, “Xinjiang center trainees graduate with hope for future.”⁷⁶ It purports to show former detainees baking bread, as an example of the “vocational skills” Uighurs supposedly learn in the camps. Additional ads were posted to Twitter.

After the ads were reported to Twitter, the company [removed](#) them immediately.⁷⁷ Given the same information, Facebook, in stark contrast, decided to keep accepting such ads and [said](#) they would take a “close look at ads that have been raised to us to determine if they violate our policies.”⁷⁸ Instead of simply refusing paid ads from Chinese state-controlled media, Facebook chose to passively rely on outside experts to flag problematic posts, which it may or may not then remove, at a pace that may or may not be quick enough to avert harm. In effect, Facebook was enabling China to use the platform to cover up widespread human rights abuses and violence in Xinjiang.

Facebook was enabling China to use the platform to **cover up widespread human rights abuses and violence** in Xinjiang.

⁷⁶ Ryan Mac, “These New Facebook Ads.”

⁷⁷ Ryan Gallagher, “Twitter Helped Chinese Government Promote Disinformation on Repression of Uighurs,” *The Intercept*, Aug. 19, 2019.

⁷⁸ Sigal Samuel, “China paid.”

Germany

[Sparked](#) by online rumors that a man was killed defending a woman from rape by a Muslim refugee, riots targeting Muslim refugees and immigrants broke out in August of 2018, starting in the state of Saxony.⁷⁹ The Facebook [account](#) of the municipal political party,⁸⁰ [Pro-Chemnitz](#),⁸¹ pushed the misinformation and organized the protest that ended in mob violence. In calling for the protest, it [claimed](#) the victim in the rumored stabbing was “a brave helper who lost his life trying to protect a woman.”⁸²

Chancellor Angela Merkel [suggested](#) the violence was a threat to Germany’s post-war constitution, saying, “We have video footage of the fact that there was [hunting people down], there were riots, there was hatred on the streets, and that has nothing to do with our constitutional state.”⁸³



A woman holds a sign that says “Islam does not belong in Germany.” Photo: Foto Berlin

⁷⁹ *Deutsche Welle*, “German state official: Fake news fueled Chemnitz riots,” *Deutsche Welle*, Aug. 29, 2018.

⁸⁰ *Deutsche Welle*, “German state official.”

⁸¹ Katy Dartford and Ayman Oghanna, “Chemnitz: How the East German city became known as a hotbed for extremism,” *Euronews*, March 23, 2020.

⁸² J. Lester Feder and Pascal Anselmi, “The Real Story Behind The Anti-Immigrant Riots Rocking Germany” *BuzzFeed*, Aug. 31, 2018.

⁸³ *Der Spiegel*, “Es darf auf keinem Platz und keiner Straße zu solchen Ausschreitungen kommen,” *Der Spiegel*, Aug. 28, 2018.

In another incident, a teenaged Syrian refugee, Anas Modamani, [took](#) a selfie with Chancellor Angela Merkel that he posted on Facebook.⁸⁴ After terrorist attacks in Brussels and Berlin in 2016, Modamani's selfie began [appearing](#) on Facebook, this time doctored to falsely label him as one of the perpetrators of the attacks.⁸⁵ Afraid of being recognized, Modamani was afraid to leave his home. Chan-jo Jun, a lawyer, [brought a landmark lawsuit against Facebook](#) on behalf of Modamani for being smeared online.⁸⁶ His litigation was unsuccessful, but it [helped lead](#)⁸⁷ Germany to pass one of the world's most aggressive [laws](#) targeting online hate speech,⁸⁸ the so-called [NetzDG law](#).⁸⁹

But the damage was already done. The rumors helped support the growth of the [anti-Muslim Alternative for Germany party](#), which would eventually be elected to seats in several German state parliaments.⁹⁰ The AfD now has over 500,000 followers on [Facebook](#).⁹¹ [Research](#) in 2018 by academics at the University of Warwick specifically showed that thousands of hate-filled Facebook posts were linked to an increase in racially-motivated attacks on refugees in Germany, who are predominantly Muslim.⁹² The research specifically cited material from the AfD as fueling this awful trend. Now, anti-Muslim and anti-refugee sentiment is widespread among sectors of the German population. In 2019, there were more than [800 attacks](#) on Muslims in Germany.⁹³

Anti-Muslim and anti-refugee sentiment is widespread among sectors of the German population. In 2019, there were **more than 800 attacks on Muslims in Germany.**

84 Melissa Eddy, "How a Refugee's Selfie with Merkel Led to a Facebook Lawsuit," *The New York Times*, Feb. 6, 2017.

85 BBC, "Syrian migrant launches Facebook 'fake news' legal fight," *BBC*, Jan. 12, 2017.

86 Linda Kinstler, "Can Germany Fix Facebook?" *The Atlantic*, Nov. 2, 2017.

87 Patrick Evans, "Will Germany's new law kill free speech online?" *BBC*, Sept. 18, 2017.

88 *Deutsche Welle*, "Germany implements new internet hate speech crackdown," *Deutsche Welle*, Jan. 1, 2016.

89 Geoffrey Smith, "Germany's New Law Is a Milestone for Social Media Regulation in Europe," *Fortune*, June 30, 2017.

90 Rafaela Dancygier, "The anti-Muslim AfD just scored big in Germany's election. What does this mean for German Muslims?" *The Washington Post*, Sept. 25, 2017.

91 AfD Facebook page.

92 Samuel Stolton, "German Facebook use linked to refugee violence as AfD boost online presence," *Euractiv*, Aug. 23, 2018.

93 *Deutsche Welle*, "Over 800 attacks on Muslims reported in Germany in 2019," *Deutsche Welle*, March 28, 2020.

Hungary

Hungary has one of the most anti-Muslim governments in Europe. During the European refugee crisis, which began in 2015, Prime Minister Orbán and his government refused to allow refugees fleeing the Middle East into his country and specifically said in 2018 that the term “refugees” is a misnomer and that those coming to Europe [were](#) “Muslim invaders.”⁹⁴ For Prime Minister Viktor Orbán, Muslims cannot be a [part of Europe](#)⁹⁵ and Muslims should be kept out of Europe to “[keep Europe Christian](#).”⁹⁶ Orbán’s Facebook [page](#),⁹⁷ where he pushes his views, has more than a million followers.

There is little information on Facebook usage to spread hate in Hungary, but one incident is instructive. In March 2018, Facebook [reversed](#) a decision to remove an anti-immigrant video targeting Muslims posted by János Lázár,⁹⁸ then chief of staff to Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán (Lazar was [called](#) a racist by the U.N. human rights chief in 2018⁹⁹). The video featured Lazar saying, “If we let them in and they are going to live in our towns, the result will be crime, poverty, dirt, and impossible conditions in our cities.” Lazar accused Facebook of censorship after the social network removed his post. Facebook, in reposting the racist video, said that it was making an exception to its ban on hate speech: “Exceptions are sometimes made if content is newsworthy, significant or important to the public interest,” Facebook said.

The anti-refugee and anti-Muslim sentiment is so severe in Hungary that even those who work at organizations devoted to helping these populations have been [giving](#) up.¹⁰⁰ Hungary’s Muslim population has [faced](#) beatings, vigilante attacks, and abuse.¹⁰¹

“

If we let them in and they are going to live in our towns, the result will be crime, poverty, dirt, and impossible conditions in our cities.

János Lázár

Former chief of staff to Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán

94 Emily Schultheis, “Viktor Orbán: Hungary doesn’t want ‘Muslim invaders,’” *Politico*, Jan. 8, 2018.

95 HVG, “Orbán: ‘Az iszlám soha nem volt Európa része,’” HVG, Oct. 16, 2015.

96 Robert Mackey, “Hungarian Leader Rebuked for Saying Muslim Migrants Must Be Blocked ‘to Keep Europe Christian,’” *The New York Times*, Sept. 3, 2015.

97 Viktor Orbán Facebook page.

98 *Reuters* Staff, “UPDATE 1-Facebook removes, then restores anti-immigrant video in Hungary,” *Reuters*, March 7, 2018.

99 *VOA News*, “Facebook Removes, Then Restores Anti-Immigrant Video in Hungary,” *VOA News*, March 7, 2018.

100 Joe Wallen, “‘Hungary is the worst’: Refugees become punch bag under PM Viktor Orbán,” *The Independent*, July 18, 2018.

101 Paul Peachy, “Hungary’s Muslims fear fallout from anti-Islam rhetoric,” *The National*, March 10, 2018.

India

The situation is so dire regarding the anti-Muslim bias of Facebook India that the company's senior executives were summoned before a parliamentary committee for a closed door [hearing](#) on September 2, 2020. The committee hearing followed allegations that the company's top policy official in India, [Ankhi Das](#),¹⁰² had [prevented the removal of hate speech](#) and anti-Muslim posts by ruling party Bharatiya Janata (BJP) politicians¹⁰³ in order to protect and promote the Hindu nationalist party and its Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who have [advanced](#) anti-Muslim policies.¹⁰⁴

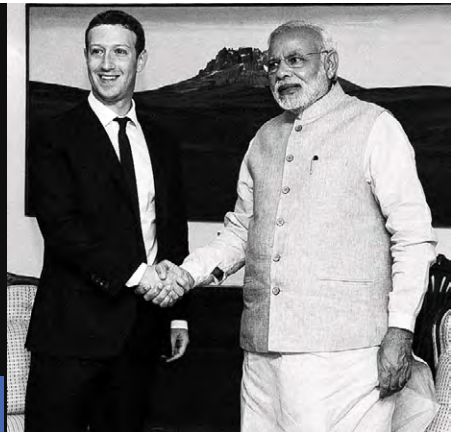
Ties between the company and the BJP are deep. Both [Zuckerberg](#)¹⁰⁵ and [Sandberg](#)¹⁰⁶ have met personally with Modi, who is the most [popular](#) world leader on Facebook.¹⁰⁷ Before becoming prime minister, Zuckerberg even introduced his [parents](#) to Modi,¹⁰⁸ a strange choice considering Modi's horrific track record of stoking violence against Muslims. In February 2002, while head of the Gujarat government, Modi allegedly [encouraged](#) massive anti-Muslim riots.¹⁰⁹ As the state was overcome with violence and over a thousand Muslims were murdered, leaders of the BJP and its even more nationalist ally, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, [gave speeches](#) provoking Hindus to teach Muslims a lesson.¹¹⁰ Modi himself gave an incendiary speech, mocking riot victims and calling relief camps for Muslims "[child-producing factories](#)."¹¹¹ The intensity and brutality of the violence unleashed against Muslims in 2002 led the [Supreme Court of India](#) to describe the Modi government in Gujarat as, "Modern day Neros who looked the other way while young women and children were burnt alive."¹¹²

“Modern day Neros who looked the other way while young women and children were burnt alive.

Supreme Court of India

About Modi government in Gujarat

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi meets with Mark Zuckerberg.



102 Sanskriti Tiwari, "Who is Ankhi Das and What's the Controversy Surrounding Her?" *SheThePeople.tv*, Aug. 31, 2020.

103 Newley Purnell and Rajesh Roy, "Facebook Faces Hate-Speech Questioning by Indian Lawmakers After Journal Article," *The Wall Street Journal*, Aug. 18, 2020.

104 Samanth Subramanian, "How Hindu Supremacists are Tearing India Apart," *The Guardian*, Feb. 2, 2020.

105 Mehdi Hasan, "Dear Mark Zuckerberg."

106 New Delhi Bureau, "Facebook COO Sheryl Sandberg meets PM Modi," *The Hindu Business Line*, July 3, 2014.

107 Saumya Tewari, "Narendra Modi the most popular world leader on Facebook: Study," *Live Mint*, April 23, 2020.

108 Mehdi Hasan, "Dear Mark Zuckerberg."

109 Sanjoy Majumder, "Narendra Modi 'allowed' Gujarat 2002 anti-Muslim riots," *BBC*, April 22, 2011.

110 Rana Ayyub, "Narendra Modi Looks the Other Way as New Delhi Burns," *Time*, Feb. 28, 2020.

111 Narendra Modi, "Should We Run Relief Camps? Open Child Producing Centres?," *Outlook Magazine*, Sept. 30, 2002.

112 Rana Ayyub, "Narendra Modi Looks."



Prime Minister Modi is celebrated by a Hindu nationalist party which promotes anti-Muslim hate online.

The problems go right to the top in Facebook’s India operations. Das is herself [implicated](#) in spreading anti-Muslim bigotry.¹¹³ She shared a [post](#) on her own Facebook page which referred to Muslims as a “degenerate community” for whom “nothing except purity of religion and implementation of Shariah matter,” which Das said “spoke to me... as it should to [the] rest of India”¹¹⁴ (After press reports that led to mass outrage, Das weakly [apologized](#) referencing her commitment to feminism, using an anti-Muslim trope regarding Muslims and sexism.¹¹⁵) The controversy was spotlighted in an August [report](#) that said Facebook India employees repeatedly attempted to remove content and label BJP leaders as dangerous individuals, and Das overruled their recommendations in order to protect her personal political interests.¹¹⁶ One such [post](#) that Das overruled was by Anantkumar Hegde, a BJP member of parliament, who alleged that Muslims were spreading coronavirus in the country as part of an anti-Muslim conspiracy called “Corona Jihad.”¹¹⁷

Das’ abuse of her authority in support of her political allies has led to the loss of lives. In February 2020, former BJP lawmaker Kapil Mishra gave a speech threatening activists protesting the BJP’s anti-Muslim citizenship law in Delhi, the country’s capital, which [makes](#) citizenship difficult for Muslims.¹¹⁸ This was a post [flagged](#) to Das but allowed to stay up.¹¹⁹ Mishra [said](#) his supporters would use force to stop the protests.¹²⁰ Hours after the video was posted on Facebook, [rioting](#) broke out in the city that led to dozens of deaths,¹²¹ most of them Muslims. Some of this violence was [arranged](#) on Facebook’s subsidiary, WhatsApp, which has repeatedly been the source of mob violence targeting Muslims in India.¹²²

113 *Al Jazeera*, “Facebook executive who shared anti-Muslim post apologises: Report,” *Al Jazeera*, Aug. 27, 2020.

114 *Al Jazeera*, “Facebook executive.”

115 Pranav Dixit, “A Facebook Executive Who Shared An Anti-Muslim Post Has Apologized To Employees,” *BuzzFeed*, Aug. 24, 2020.

116 Jeff Horwitz and Newley Purnell, “Facebook Executive Supported India’s Modi, Disparaged Opposition in Internal Messages,” *The Wall Street Journal*, Aug. 30, 2020.

117 *Al Jazeera*, “Facebook ignored hate speech by India’s BJP politicians: Report,” *Al Jazeera*, Aug. 15, 2020.

118 Soumya Shankar, “India’s Citizenship Law, In Tandem with National Registry, Could Make BJP’s Discriminatory Targeting of Muslims Easier,” *The Intercept*, Jan. 30, 2020.

119 *Al Jazeera*, “Facebook Ignored.”

120 Newley Purnell and Jeff Horwitz, “Facebook’s Hate-Speech Rules Collide With Indian Politics,” *The Wall Street Journal*, Aug. 14, 2020.

121 *Al Jazeera*, “Facebook ignored.”

122 OpIndia Staff, “Delhi Riots: WhatsApp chats acquired by OpIndia show how some anti-CAA protestors were aware that violence was planned, discussed ‘de-escalation,’” *OpIndia*, Sept. 25, 2020.

Das' inability to carry out her responsibilities in an objective manner manifests itself in many different situations. When T. Raja Singh, another member of the BJP, [called](#) for the slaughter of Rohingya Muslim refugees, threatened to demolish mosques, and labeled Indian Muslim citizens as traitors, Facebook's online security staff determined his account should be banned for not only violating its community standards, but also for falling under the category of "Dangerous Individuals and Organizations."¹²³ Das stepped in to protect Singh from punitive action, because "punishing violations by politicians from Mr. Modi's party would damage the company's business prospects in the country," according to [Facebook employees](#).¹²⁴ Outrage in response to these disclosures forced Facebook to finally [ban](#) Singh from the platform in early September 2020.¹²⁵ Lynchings spurred by bigoted and propagandistic WhatsApp posts led the company to [consider](#) banning mass messaging on the system.¹²⁶

India is Facebook's largest and most lucrative [market](#) with nearly 350 million users and another 400 million on WhatsApp.¹²⁷ The BJP, which has more than 16 million followers on its page, is Facebook India's biggest advertising [spender](#) in recent months.¹²⁸ Facebook [has](#) multiple commercial ties with the Indian government, including partnerships with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the Ministry of Women, and the Board of Education.¹²⁹



Punishing violations by politicians from Mr. Modi's party would damage the company's business prospects in the country.

Facebook employees

¹²³ C.J. Werleman, "How Facebook threatens vulnerable Muslim communities," *Middle East Eye*, Aug. 30, 2020.

¹²⁴ Jeff Horwitz and Newley Purnell, "Facebook Staff Demand Policy Changes on India Hate Speech," *The Wall Street Journal*, Aug. 21, 2020.

¹²⁵ *The New Arab*, "Facebook bans India ruling party politician over anti-Muslim hate speech," *The New Arab*, Sept. 3, 2020.

¹²⁶ Shannon Liao, "WhatsApp tests limiting message forwarding after violent lynchings in India," *The Verge*, July 20, 2018.

¹²⁷ Helen Ellis-Pederson, "Facebook Faces Grilling."

¹²⁸ *Outlook* Web Bureau, "BJP again tops the political ad spend on Facebook In India," *Outlook*, Aug. 27, 2020.

¹²⁹ Helen Ellis-Pederson, "Facebook Faces Grilling."

There are many more connections between anti-Muslim content on Facebook and violence in India. In May 2020, a BJP member of parliament in West Bengal, Arjun Singh, [posted](#) an image on Facebook that he wrongly claimed was a depiction of a Hindu who had been brutalized by Muslim mobs.¹³⁰ It was captioned: “How long will the blood of Hindus flow on in Bengal...we will not stay quiet if they [Muslims] attack ordinary people.” Four hours later, an angry mob of about 100 Hindus [descended](#) on a town in West Bengal and a Muslim shrine was vandalized.¹³¹ Facebook failed to remove the posts until after the company experienced backlash as a result of the violent attacks, which local Muslims alleged had been incited by Singh’s post. Overall, dozens of Muslims have been [lynched](#) since 2012 by vigilantes, with many of the incidents triggered by fake news regarding cow slaughter or smuggling shared on WhatsApp.¹³²

New Delhi riots

Facebook appeared to play a pivotal role in the February 2020 New Delhi riots in which more than 50 people died and thousands of homes and several mosques were destroyed. While both Hindus and Muslims were affected in the riots, Muslims were [targeted](#) in far greater numbers by mobs of young men, many of whom had traveled into the city to harass Muslims after seeing fake news shared widely on Facebook that Muslim religious leaders were calling for Hindus to be kicked out of Delhi.¹³³ One [post](#) by a BJP member who is also a member of the right-wing militant Hindu organization Bajrang Dal, prompted hundreds to comment that they and their Hindu “brothers” would join the fight to defend Delhi from the Muslims.¹³⁴ And two days before the anti-Muslim riots began in Delhi, a member of Modi’s cabinet [said](#) Muslims should have been sent out of India to Pakistan in 1947 during the partition of India.¹³⁵ Ultimately, the Delhi State Assembly’s Peace and Harmony Committee said it had prima facie [found](#) Facebook guilty of aggravating the Delhi riots, and posited that it should be investigated for every riot since 2014.¹³⁶

During the riots, Facebook was also used by members of the mobs to glorify their violence. In early February, a Bajrang Dal activist [posted](#) a video claiming to have “killed a Mulle [derogatory term for Muslims]” and the next day wrote in a public Facebook post that he had just sent a “jihadi to heaven.”¹³⁷ It took about three days for his Facebook account to be deactivated. In the wake of the violence, hundreds of Muslim families [fled](#) New Delhi.¹³⁸

¹³⁰ Helen Ellis-Pederson, “Facebook Faces Grilling.”

¹³¹ Helen Ellis-Pederson, “Facebook Faces Grilling.”

¹³² *Al Jazeera*, “Indian MPs Grill Facebook Over Hate Speech, Allegations of Bias,” *Al Jazeera*, Sept. 3, 2020.

¹³³ Human Rights Watch, “Shoot the Traitors” Discrimination Against Muslims under India’s New Citizenship Policy,” Human Rights Watch, April 9, 2020.

¹³⁴ Helen Ellis-Pederson, “Facebook Faces Grilling.”

¹³⁵ Rana Ayyub, “Narendra Modi Looks.”

¹³⁶ Aditya Chunduru, “Key Takeaways.”

¹³⁷ Helen Ellis-Pederson, “Facebook Faces Grilling.”

¹³⁸ Rana Ayyub, “Narendra Modi Looks.”

Human rights advocates cry out

Human rights organizations, including the Indian American Muslim Council, South Asians Building Accountability & Healing, and the Coalition to Stop Genocide in India (made up of dozens of organizations in the U.S. and other countries) assert that Facebook simply refuses to remove anti-Muslim hate content in India and have [requested](#) an investigation by the United States Congress.¹³⁹ In September of 2020, a [letter](#) signed by 41 civil rights organizations from around the world called on Facebook to put an end to anti-Muslim hate on its platform and immediately suspend Das, among other requests, to protect the safety and security of Muslims.¹⁴⁰

Facebook’s anti-Muslim actions in India have been repeatedly called out by civil society actors. In October 2019, a report by the nonprofit organization Avaaz [accused](#) Facebook¹⁴¹ of having become a “megaphone for hate” against Muslims in the northeastern Indian state of Assam — where nearly two million people, [many of them Muslims](#),¹⁴² have [been stripped](#) of their citizenship by the BJP government.¹⁴³ Another [report](#), by the South Asian human rights group Equality Labs, found “Islamophobic [anti-Muslim] content was the biggest source of hate speech on Facebook in India, accounting for 37 percent of the content,” and that 93 percent of the hate speech they reported to Facebook was not removed.¹⁴⁴ They also [reported](#) on how Facebook is being used to spread hate speech and misinformation accusing Muslims of deliberately infecting non-Muslims and Hindus with COVID-19, again contributing to potential violence against Muslims.¹⁴⁵ Meanwhile, as the Modi government was stripping Muslims of their rights, Facebook was [taking](#) WhatsApp accounts away from Muslims in Kashmir.¹⁴⁶

The government had suspended Internet in the region to prevent communication and Facebook’s policy automatically discontinues WhatsApp participation after 120 days. As a result, the government prevented Muslims in the region from organizing, and Facebook contributed by further reducing communication opportunities.



Facebook became a “megaphone for hate” against Muslims in the northeastern Indian state of Assam.

Avaaz report

¹³⁹ *The Milli Gazette*, “Facebook scandal should be probed by US Congress say human rights organizations,” *The Milli Gazette*, Aug. 18, 2020.

¹⁴⁰ Global Project Against Hate and Extremism, et al, “Major Human Rights and Internet Watchdog Organizations Sign On to Demands for #AuditFBIndia,” Sept. 9, 2020.

¹⁴¹ Roli Srivastava, “Facebook a ‘megaphone for hate’ against Indian minorities,” *Reuters*, Oct. 30, 2019.

¹⁴² Sigal Samuel, “India’s massive, scary new detention camps, explained,” *Vox*, Sept. 17, 2019.

¹⁴³ Makana Eyre, “Why India Just Stripped 1.9 Million People of Citizenship,” *The Nation*, Sept. 10, 2019.

¹⁴⁴ Equality Labs, *Facebook India*, 2019.

¹⁴⁵ Equality Labs, *CoronaJihad*, 2020.

¹⁴⁶ Pranav Dixit, “Kashmiris Are Disappearing From WhatsApp,” *BuzzFeed*, Dec. 4, 2019.

In late August, a group of 54 former Indian bureaucrats [wrote](#) to Zuckerberg asking the company to perform an audit of how Facebook’s hate speech policy is applied and to do so without Das’ involvement.¹⁴⁷ The letter pointed to the financial aspects of Facebook’s situation in India causing a conflict of interest. “That this (not censoring hate speech by members of the BJP) seems to have been done to protect Facebook’s commercial interests is even more reprehensible... We note that such behavior on Facebook’s part has become a subject of debate in other countries as well. Commercial interests at the cost of human lives? If these are the crass calculations Facebook indulges in, it is no surprise that the calculus of hate is spreading like a virus in many parts of the world,” the letter read.

“ Commercial interests at the cost of human lives? If these are the crass calculations Facebook indulges in, it is no surprise that the **calculus of hate is spreading like a virus in many parts of the world.**

Former Indian bureaucrats

Letter to Facebook

Many, however, question the utility of continuing to urge Facebook to address hate on the platform driven by the BJP and other Hindu nationalist organizations in India. Malay Tewari, a Kolkata-based activist, [argued](#) Facebook “rarely” responded to his complaints about BJP-linked posts and “quite strangely, Facebook posts which expose the propaganda or hate campaign of the BJP, which do not violate community standards, are often removed.”¹⁴⁸ Indian journalist Rana Ayyub [agreed](#) saying, “For years now, verified Facebook pages of BJP leaders such as Kapil Mishra have routinely published hate speeches against Muslims and dissenting voices.¹⁴⁹ The hate then translates into deadly violence, such as the February anti-Muslim attacks in Delhi that left many people dead in some of the worst communal violence India’s capital has seen in decades... It’s clear that Facebook has no intention of holding hatemongers accountable and that the safety of users is not a priority.”

In late August, it was [reported](#) that Facebook, in an effort to evaluate its role in spreading hate speech and incitements to violence, had commissioned an independent report by the U.S. law firm Foley Hoag LLP on the platform’s impact on human rights in India.¹⁵⁰ Work on the India audit, previously unknown, began before political bias in Facebook’s India operations was documented by journalists in August and September of 2020. Additionally, the new Facebook Oversight Board has indicated that it may step into the India situation. The board has [said](#) that it has the authority to decide “how Facebook treats posts from public figures that may violate community standards,” including against hate speech and that it “won’t shy away from the tough cases and holding Facebook accountable.”¹⁵¹ One can only hope that the Oversight Board will honor this commitment.

¹⁴⁷ *Hindustan Times*, “54 ex-bureaucrats write to Facebook CEO, seek audit of hate-speech policy,” *Hindustan Times*, Aug. 25, 2020.

¹⁴⁸ Helen Ellis-Pederson, “Facebook Faces Grilling.”

¹⁴⁹ Rana Ayyub, “For Facebook, weakening India’s democracy is just the cost of business,” *The Washington Post*, Aug. 20, 2020.

¹⁵⁰ Billy Perrigo, “Facebook’s Ties.”

¹⁵¹ Anumeha Chaturvedi, “Hate speech row: Facebook oversight board will investigate political ‘bias’ cases,” *The Economic Times*, Aug. 20, 2020.

Myanmar

Beginning in 2012, activists, businessmen, and tech experts in Myanmar began [warning](#) Facebook that members of the military and ultra-nationalist Buddhists were directing hate speech and violence against the Rohingya,¹⁵² long a targeted and [vulnerable Muslim community](#) in that country.¹⁵³ In a country of more than [53 million people](#), only four percent are Muslim Rohingya.¹⁵⁴

By 2013, Facebook was ubiquitous in the country, serving basically as the Internet. The state-run newspaper [said](#) in 2013 that in Myanmar, “a person without a Facebook identity is like a person without a home address” (by 2020, nearly 90 percent of the population uses Facebook).¹⁵⁵

Aela Callan, a foreign correspondent on a fellowship from Stanford University, [met](#) Facebook’s then vice president of global communications to discuss hate speech and fake user pages that were pervasive in Myanmar in 2013.¹⁵⁶ Callan visited Facebook’s California headquarters again in March 2014 with a staffer from a Myanmar tech organization to raise these issues with the company. Callan [wanted](#) to show Facebook “how serious it [hate speech and disinformation] was.”¹⁵⁷ Her pleas were rebuffed. “It was seen as a connectivity opportunity rather than a big pressing problem,” Callan said. “I think they were more excited about the connectivity opportunity because so many people were using it, rather than the core issues.” Callan said hate speech seemed like a “low priority” at the time.

Vicious, false [rumors](#) that a Muslim Mandalay teashop owner raped a Buddhist employee started spreading across Facebook in 2014.¹⁵⁸ Soon, armed men were marauding through the streets of the capital on motorbikes and by foot wielding machetes and sticks. Rioters torched cars and ransacked shops. During the multi-day melee, two men—one Muslim and one Buddhist—were killed and 20 others were [injured](#).¹⁵⁹ Similar violence would follow, spurred by hate-driven rumors on Facebook.

[For Facebook] hate speech seemed like a “low priority” at the time (2014).

Aela Callan
Foreign correspondent



The Rohingya, a targeted Muslim community in Myanmar, have been violently attacked following hate-driven rumors on Facebook.
Photo: Evangelos Petratos

¹⁵² Billy Perrigo, “Facebook’s Ties.”

¹⁵³ BBC, “Myanmar Rohingya: What you need to know about the crisis,” BBC, Jan. 23, 2020.

¹⁵⁴ Religious Liberty Project, “Myanmar,” Harvard Divinity School, Undated.

¹⁵⁵ Timothy McLaughlin, “How Facebook’s Rise Fueled Chaos and Confusion in Myanmar,” *Wired*, June 7, 2018.

¹⁵⁶ Timothy McLaughlin, “How Facebook’s Rise.”

¹⁵⁷ Timothy McLaughlin, “How Facebook’s Rise.”

¹⁵⁸ Timothy McLaughlin, “How Facebook’s Rise.”

¹⁵⁹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, “2014 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - Burma,” *RefWorld*, 2015.



Rohingya Muslim refugees flee Myanmar after militants use Facebook to spread propaganda and perpetrate violence against them.

Photo: Sk Hasan Ali

That violence was serious, but the use of Facebook to coordinate the Rohingya genocide was yet to come. Facebook ignored repeated warnings that the military and Buddhist militants were using the platform to spread anti-Rohingya hate and propaganda. By the end of 2017, about 700,000 Rohingya had [fled](#) the country after Myanmar’s military launched operations against what it called “insurgents” in the state of Rakhine.¹⁶⁰ Though the Rohingya have been in Myanmar for generations, the government [denied](#) citizenship to most Rohingya, arguing that they are illegal immigrants from neighboring Bangladesh.¹⁶¹ A U.N. fact-finding mission in 2018 [reported](#) that, “People died from gunshot wounds, often due to indiscriminate shooting at fleeing villagers. Some were burned alive in their homes - often the elderly, disabled and young children. Others were hacked to death.”¹⁶²

Facebook does too little, much too late

It took until August 2018 – a year after 25,000 Rohingya were killed and 700,000 fled Myanmar– for Facebook to [ban](#) Tatmadaw (military) leaders from its platform¹⁶³ (only to [return](#) in June of 2020).¹⁶⁴ Facing growing public pressure, the company also commissioned and [published](#) an independent Human Rights Impact Assessment on the role its services were playing in the country¹⁶⁵ and committed to [hiring](#) 100 native Burmese speakers as content moderators.¹⁶⁶ Prior to deplatforming Tatmadaw, Facebook [banned](#) four armed ethnic groups in the country, but not the Tatmadaw, presumably because they are state actors.¹⁶⁷ Repeated requests for comment from Facebook on why some ethnic groups were banned while a state actor engaged in ethnic violence was not, [went](#) unanswered.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁰ Council on Foreign Relations, “Rohingya Crisis in Myanmar,” Global Conflict Tracker, Sept. 24, 2020.

¹⁶¹ Shoon Naing, “Myanmar forces Rohingya to accept cards that preclude citizenship: group,” *Reuters*, Sept. 3, 2019.

¹⁶² United Nations Human Rights Council, “Fact-finding Mission on Myanmar: concrete and overwhelming information points to international crimes,” Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, March 12, 2018.

¹⁶³ Hannah Ellis-Pederson, “Facebook removes accounts associated with Myanmar military,” *The Guardian*, Aug. 27, 2018.

¹⁶⁴ Swe Lei Mon, “Tatmadaw Returns to Facebook After Two Year Absence,” *Myanmar Times*, June 9, 2020.

¹⁶⁵ Alex Warofka, “An Independent Assessment of the Human Rights Impact of Facebook in Myanmar,” Facebook, Nov. 5, 2018.

¹⁶⁶ Poppy McPherson, “Facebook says it was ‘too slow’ to fight hate speech in Myanmar,” *Reuters*, Aug. 16, 2018.

¹⁶⁷ Julia Carrie Wong, “Overreacting to failure’: Facebook’s new Myanmar strategy baffles local activists,” *The Guardian*, Feb. 7, 2019.

¹⁶⁸ United Nations Human Rights Council, “Fact-finding Mission on Myanmar.”

This, even though the 2018 U.N. [fact-finding report](#) had noted that “actions of the Tatmadaw in both Kachin and Shan States since 2011 amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity.”¹⁶⁹ Facebook has yet to impose across-the-board bans on military-run accounts of the kind applied to the four minority rebel groups. Instead, it seems to be taking a deeply [statist approach](#) toward these groups, thereby helping an army that stands accused of genocide.¹⁷⁰

A U.N. fact-finding mission was shocked by Facebook’s lack of action and [found](#) the company played a “determining role” in stirring up hatred against Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar.¹⁷¹ The chairman of the U.N. mission, Marzuki Darusman, [said](#) that social media had “substantively contributed to the level of acrimony amongst the wider public against Rohingya Muslims... Hate speech is certainly, of course, a part of that.”¹⁷² Yanghee Lee, Special Rapporteur for human rights violations in Myanmar [said](#), “I’m afraid that Facebook has now turned into a beast, and not what it originally intended.”¹⁷³

Facebook leadership has admitted its complicity in these events. Zuckerberg [said](#) in 2018 that Facebook needed to improve in Myanmar, though that admission came much too late for critics who said he failed to adequately take responsibility for what had been a long-term issue.¹⁷⁴ The company [announced](#) in July of that year that it would expand its efforts to remove material worldwide that could incite violence.¹⁷⁵ In a [surprising concession before the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee](#) in September 2018, Sandberg called the events in Myanmar “devastating” and acknowledged the company had to do more, highlighting that Facebook had put increased resources behind being able to review content in Burmese.¹⁷⁶ She also accepted that Facebook had a moral and legal obligation to take down accounts that incentivize violence in countries like Myanmar (even so, two years later, Facebook continues to leave these kinds of accounts up, including in countries like India where violence against Muslims has been serious).

¹⁶⁹ United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, “Myanmar: UN Fact-Finding Mission releases its full account of massive violations by military in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States,” United Nations Human Rights Office, Sept. 18, 2018.

¹⁷⁰ Angshuman Choudhury, “How Facebook Is Complicit in Myanmar’s Attacks on Minorities,” *The Diplomat*, Aug. 25, 2020.

¹⁷¹ Alex Warofka, “An Independent Assessment.”

¹⁷² *BBC*, “UN: Facebook has turned into a beast in Myanmar,” *BBC*, March 13, 2018.

¹⁷³ *BBC*, “UN: Facebook has turned.”

¹⁷⁴ Jen Kirby, “Mark Zuckerberg on Facebook’s role in ethnic cleansing in Myanmar: ‘It’s a real issue,’” *Vox*, April 2, 2018.

¹⁷⁵ Sheera Frankel, “Facebook to Remove Misinformation that Leads to Violence,” *The New York Times*, July 18, 2018.

¹⁷⁶ Evelyn Douek, “Senate Hearing on Social Media and Foreign Influence Operations: Progress, But There’s A Long Way to Go,” *Lawfare*, Sept. 6, 2020.

Failure to cooperate with the International Criminal Court

Given this catastrophic failure, one would think Facebook leadership would want to do absolutely everything in their power to support the current genocide case against Myanmar in the International Criminal Court (ICC). However, that hasn't been the case. In August 2020, Facebook balked at providing the ICC posts made by Myanmar's military and other leadership in a case of genocide against the regime being pursued by The Gambia and the Organization of Islamic Countries. The head of a U.N. investigative body on Myanmar [said](#) Facebook had not shared evidence of "serious international crimes," despite vowing to work with investigators looking into abuses in the country.¹⁷⁷ Nicholas Koumjian, head of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM), [stated](#) the social media giant was holding material "highly relevant and probative of serious international crimes" but had not shared any during year-long talks.¹⁷⁸ After an uproar in the press in August 2020, Facebook finally [turned](#) over some documents to the court that "partially complied" with the request.¹⁷⁹ By not cooperating with the Gambian legal team and creating a roadblock in the ongoing trial, Facebook is not [being](#) a "force for good in Myanmar" as it has repeatedly promised. It is failing to aid an important international effort to establish accountability in the country.¹⁸⁰

In anticipation of the upcoming November Myanmar elections, Facebook released information on the small [changes](#) it has made, committing to remove "verifiable misinformation and unverifiable rumors" that are assessed as having the potential to suppress the vote or damage the "integrity" of the electoral process between September and November 22, 2020.¹⁸¹ It also introduced a new feature that [limits](#) to five the number of times a message can be forwarded on WhatsApp.¹⁸² Additionally, Facebook [claims](#) to now have three fact-checking partners in Myanmar and is working with two partners to verify the official Facebook pages of political parties, all of which will purportedly help detect hate speech that could lead to violence.¹⁸³

¹⁷⁷ Reuters, "UN investigator says Facebook hasn't shared 'evidence' of Myanmar crimes," *The New York Post*, Aug. 11, 2020.

¹⁷⁸ Poppy McPherson, "U.N. investigator says Facebook has not shared 'evidence' of Myanmar crime," *Reuters*, Aug. 11, 2020.

¹⁷⁹ Aarti Bali, "Facebook shares data on Myanmar with United Nations investigators," *WeForNews*, Aug. 26, 2020.

¹⁸⁰ Matthew Smith, "Facebook Wanted to Be a Force for Good in Myanmar. Now It Is Rejecting a Request to Help With a Genocide Investigation," *Time*, Aug. 18, 2020.

¹⁸¹ *Al Jazeera*, "Facebook says stepping up efforts to tackle Myanmar hate speech," *Al Jazeera*, Sept. 1, 2020.

¹⁸² Manish Singh, "WhatsApp Introduces New Limit on Message Forwards to Fight Spread of Misinformation," *Techcrunch*, April 7, 2020.

¹⁸³ Natasha Lomas, "Facebook Touts Beefed Up Hate Speech Detection Ahead of Myanmar Election," *Techcrunch*, Sept. 1, 2020.

New Zealand

The last [words](#) of Haji-Daoud Nabi before he and his 50 fellow worshipers were gunned down in Christchurch, New Zealand was the welcoming phrase, “Hello, brother.”¹⁸⁴ On March 15, 2019, in a performance for Facebook Live, Brenton Tarrant slaughtered worshipers at two different mosques in one of the deadliest white supremacist attacks in recent history. The 17-minute long Facebook live-stream broadcast went viral; in the 24 hours following the attack, attempts were made to re-upload the [footage](#) 1.5 million times while Facebook scrambled to stop its spread.¹⁸⁵ The video of the attack was [cross-posted](#) across various social networks, and links to the live-stream and Tarrant’s manifesto were posted on the unregulated message board 8chan.¹⁸⁶

The New Zealand shooter was clear about his anti-Muslim motive. In his manifesto, Tarrant, who was in touch with members of the anti-Muslim, white supremacist and transnational Generation Identity movement, wrote that he wanted to stop the Great Replacement, and he targeted Muslims, including their children, for extermination. As Peter Lentini has [written](#), “Tarrant’s solution to the crisis [posed by a Muslim “invasion”] – indeed one on which he felt compelled to enact – was to annihilate his enemies (read Muslim immigrants). This included targeting non-combatants. In one point, he indicates that [immigrants] constitute a much greater threat to the future of Western societies than terrorists and combatants. Thus, he argues that it is also necessary to kill children to ensure that the enemy line will not continue.”¹⁸⁷

“Hello, brother.”

The words of Haji-Daoud Nabi before he and his 50 fellow worshipers were gunned down in Christchurch, New Zealand in a performance for Facebook Live.



Over 50 Muslims of all ages, including young children, were massacred in Christchurch by a white nationalist who subscribed to the racist Great Replacement theory that has flourished on Facebook. Photo: Felton Davis

¹⁸⁴ Mary Catherine Ford, “For Muslims, the mosque is the center of family life — and now a reminder of brutal massacre,” *Chicago Tribune*, March 19, 2019.

¹⁸⁵ Jon Porter, “Facebook says the Christchurch attack live stream was viewed by fewer than 200 people,” *The Verge*, March 19, 2019.

¹⁸⁶ Craig Timberg, Drew Harwell, Hamza Shaban, Andrew Ba Tran and Brian Fung, “The New Zealand Shooting shows how YouTube and Facebook spread hate and violent images—yet again,” *The Washington Post*, March 15, 2019.”

¹⁸⁷ Rita Jabri-Markwell, “The Online Dehumanisation.”

Facebook's non-response

The abuse of Facebook Live was foreseeable. Facebook had already been [criticized](#) for the use of Facebook Live in broadcasting suicides and violent attacks, and yet the company took little action.¹⁸⁸ In 2017, Facebook came under harsh criticism after a raft of suicides were live-streamed, including [one](#) of a 12-year-old girl in Georgia that was left live on the site for two weeks before being removed.¹⁸⁹ The company [responded](#) then that it was adding more resources to monitoring, but offered the excuse that the sheer volume of content broadcast live on the platform made it impossible to monitor it all.¹⁹⁰ Shockingly, after the Christchurch massacre was broadcast on its own platform, it took the company's senior leadership more than 10 days to [speak](#) publicly about this tragedy, and that only happened after a tremendous amount of public criticism.¹⁹¹ Facebook said they would explore restrictions on live-streaming from the platform. In response to a tragedy at this scale, one would expect significant changes to Facebook Live and restrictions which would prevent abuses like this from ever happening again. But when change came, it was minor, and announced six weeks after the attacks. In late May of 2019, Facebook [announced](#) only a small and relatively insignificant change that said that anyone breaking certain rules in broadcasting content on Facebook Live would be temporarily barred from using the service, with the possibility of a 30-day ban on a first offense.¹⁹² (Previously, it did not typically bar users until they had broken these rules multiple times.) Multiple offenders, or people who posted particularly egregious content, *could* be permanently barred from Facebook.

Inspiration for the attack leads back to Facebook

Tarrant may have first been exposed to the ideology that propelled his attack because it was circulated widely on Facebook for many, many years. The shooter had been [radicalized](#) into the white supremacist Identitarian movement and was an adherent of the racist Great Replacement theory - an international white supremacist conspiracy that promotes the idea that white people are slowly experiencing a genocide in their own home countries due to a plot by elites to displace them with rising numbers of non-white immigrants.¹⁹³ This racist thinking is most prominently recognized in the form of the sprawling, multinational organization, [Generation Identity](#),¹⁹⁴ to which Tarrant [gave](#) a donation.¹⁹⁵ For years, GI material flourished on Facebook and garnered many thousands of followers until the movement was [deplatformed](#) in 2018.¹⁹⁶ Even after the deplatforming, the Institute for Strategic Dialogue [identified](#) some 11,000 members of Facebook groups devoted to the Great Replacement idea.¹⁹⁷

¹⁸⁸ Nicolas Vega, "Facebook: We Can't."

¹⁸⁹ Mix, "Facebook took 2 weeks to remove video of 12-year-old girl that livestreamed her suicide," *The Next Web*, Jan. 16, 2017.

¹⁹⁰ Nicolas Vega, "Facebook: We can't stop all live-stream suicides," *The New York Post*, Oct. 25, 2017.

¹⁹¹ Julie Carrie Wong, "Facebook finally responds to New Zealand on Christchurch attack," *The Guardian*, March 29, 2019.

¹⁹² Cade Metz and Adam Satariano, "Facebook Restricts Live Streaming After New Zealand Shooting," *The New York Times*, May 14, 2019.

¹⁹³ Jacob Davey and Julia Ebner, *'The Great Replacement: The Violent Consequences of Mainstreamed Extremism*, Institute for Strategic Dialogue, 2019.

¹⁹⁴ Heidi Beirich and Wendy Via, "International White Nationalist Movement."

¹⁹⁵ Jason Wilson, "Christchurch shooter's links to Austrian far right 'more extensive than thought,'" *The Guardian*, May 15, 2019.

¹⁹⁶ *Al Jazeera*, "Facebook pulls the plug on far-right Generation Identity," *Al Jazeera*, June 22, 2018.

¹⁹⁷ Jacob Davey and Julia Ebner, *"The Great Replacement."*

Sri Lanka

Hate speech and rumors targeting Muslims [contributed](#) to a 2018 outbreak of anti-Muslim violence in Sri Lanka.¹⁹⁸ One [viral video](#) on Facebook falsely depicted a Muslim restaurateur seemingly admitting to mixing “sterilization pills” into the food of Sinhala-Buddhist men;¹⁹⁹ other heinous material, such as a post advocating to “kill all Muslims, do not spare even an infant, they are dogs,”²⁰⁰ [contributed](#) to an outbreak of anti-Muslim violence in Sri Lanka in 2018.²⁰¹ At least three people were killed and 20 injured in the 2018 unrest, during which mosques and Muslim businesses were burned, mainly in the central part of the Buddhist-majority nation. Facebook [left](#) most of the incendiary material up for days, even after it had been reported.²⁰² Ultimately, the Sri Lankan government had to shut Facebook down to stem the violence. Sri Lankan officials ultimately [determined](#) that mobs used Facebook to coordinate attacks, and that the platform had “only two resource persons” to review content in Sinhala, the language of Sri Lanka’s ethnic majority whose members were behind the violence.²⁰³

A 2018 [audit](#), contracted by Facebook from the human rights organization Article One found that hate speech and rumors spread on Facebook “may have led to ‘offline’ violence.”²⁰⁴ Facebook, more so than any other social media platform, [was used](#) by Buddhist nationalists to spread propaganda against Sri Lanka’s Muslims, which make up 10 percent of the country’s population.²⁰⁵ Article One suggested that before the unrest, Facebook had failed to take down such hate content, which “resulted in hate speech and other forms of harassment remaining and even spreading” on the platform.

“

Kill all Muslims,
do not spare
even an infant,
they are dogs.

Hate Speech
Facebook post

198 Amalini De Sayrah, “Facebook helped foment anti-Muslim violence in Sri Lanka. What now?” *The Guardian*, May 5, 2018.

199 *Eurasian Times* Desk, “After Rohingya Genocide; Facebook Now Apologizes To Sri Lanka Over Anti-Muslim Riots,” *Eurasian Times*, May 15, 2020.

200 *Today*, “Facebook admits ‘serious mistake’ after Edwin Tong questions failure to remove hate post in Sri Lanka,” *Today*, Nov. 28, 2018.

201 *Al Jazeera*, “Sri Lanka: Facebook apologises for role in 2018 anti-Muslim riots,” *Al Jazeera*, May 13, 2020.

202 Amalini De Sayrah, “Facebook helped foment.”

203 *Al Jazeera*, “Sri Lanka.”

204 *Al Jazeera*, “Sri Lanka.”

205 Tasnim Nazeer, “Facebook’s Apology.”

“We deplore this misuse of our platform,” the company [said](#) in a response to the Sri Lanka report.²⁰⁶ “We recognize, and apologize for, the very real human rights impacts that resulted.” Facebook also highlighted actions it had taken to address the problems, including hiring content moderators with local language skills, implementing technology that automatically detects signs of hate speech and keeps abusive content from spreading, and trying to deepen relationships with local civil society groups. However, again, it was too little, too late. Significant damage, strained relations between communities, and a rise in anti-Muslim sentiment had already fueled tensions.



“

We recognize, and apologize for, the very real human rights impacts that resulted.

Facebook

Muslims in Sri Lanka were the targets of hate speech and rumors circulating on Facebook that led to an outbreak of anti-Muslim violence in 2018. Photo: Kevin Hellon

²⁰⁶ Joshua Brustein, “Facebook Apologizes for Role in Sri Lankan Violence,” *Bloomberg*, May 12, 2020.

Sweden

In late August 2020, far-right Danish politician Rasmus Paludan, head of the Stram Kurs (Hard Line) anti-immigrant party, [tried](#) to cross over the bridge from Denmark into Malmo, Sweden, for a Quran burning event with his anti-Muslim allies.²⁰⁷ He was turned away by Swedish authorities on the bridge and barred from Sweden for two years. Paludan responded with an angry, anti-Muslim [message](#) on Facebook: “Sent back and banned from Sweden for two years. However, rapists and murderers are always welcome!”²⁰⁸

Despite Paludan’s absence, his supporters moved forward with their protest and burned a Quran near a Malmo mosque. Riots [broke](#) out resulting in significant property destruction, all of which was propelled by social media videos of the desecration that were circulated widely online.²⁰⁹ Paludan, who has an active Facebook page full of anti-Muslim videos, was sentenced to a month in jail in Denmark for a string of offences, including racism, in early 2020. His [conviction](#) included charges regarding posting anti-Muslim videos on social media channels. Paludan’s Facebook [page](#) remained active²¹⁰ as of September 2020.²¹¹



Members of the Stram Kurs (Hard Line) anti-immigrant party burn a copy of the Quran and circulate the video online leading to mass riots.
Photo: Anonymous

²⁰⁷ *Al Jazeera*, “Sweden: Far-right activists burn copy of Quran, plan more stunts,” *Al Jazeera*, Sept. 10, 2020.

²⁰⁸ *Deutsche Welle*, “Malmo: Violence erupts after anti-Muslim activity,” *Deutsche Welle*, Aug. 29, 2020.

²⁰⁹ *Deccan Chronicle*, “Riot in Sweden after Danish leader banned from Quran-burning rally,” *Deccan Chronicle*, Aug. 29, 2020.

²¹⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/rasmuspaludan>.

²¹¹ *BBC*, “Protest against Quran-burning turns violent in Sweden,” *BBC*, Aug. 29, 2020.

United States

Facebook is an American company, and as such, its actions and policies reflect on the U.S. and its influence in other countries. And its decisions to allow American-produced, anti-Muslim hate content to flourish on its platform no doubt serves as an example of what the company finds acceptable worldwide.

Facebook knows that it allows anti-Muslim content

The problem with anti-Muslim hate on Facebook has been widely documented for years. An [analysis](#) of Facebook data in early 2020 showed that the United States and Australia “lead in the number of active Facebook pages and groups dedicated to referring this dehumanizing [anti-Muslim] content.”²¹² In May 2020, the Tech Transparency Project [found](#) more than 100 American white supremacist groups, many of them explicitly anti-Muslim, active on the platform both on their own group pages as well as on auto-generated content. In the wake of TTP’s report, Facebook did nominally alter some of the auto-generated content, but the hate groups largely remained.²¹³

An [analysis](#) by computer scientist Megan Squire of far-right groups on Facebook found a significant crossover with anti-Muslim hate.²¹⁴ Squire found that anti-Muslim attitudes are not only flourishing on the platform, but also acting as a “common denominator” for a range of other extremist ideologies, including xenophobic anti-immigrant groups, pro-Confederate groups, militant anti-government conspiracy theorists, and white nationalists. Squire [said](#) of her research, “Some of the anti-Muslim groups are central players in the hate network as a whole. And the anti-Muslim groups show more membership crossover with other ideologies than I expected.”²¹⁵

A 2018 [study](#) by the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) identified 33 anti-Muslim Facebook groups that used violent imagery, including weapons, in their main photos.²¹⁶ According to the SPLC, twenty of these groups promoted the stereotype that all Muslims are violent. One group, “Islam Unveiled,” had an image of an ISIS fighter executing prisoners lying prone in a shallow grave. The picture was accompanied by a quote credited to “Muhammad, Prophet of Islam,” which says, “Killing Unbelievers is a SMALL MATTER to us.” The SPLC also found a group, “PRO-ISLAMOPHOBIA SAVES LIVES!!” whose cover photo was an image of a charred, blackened body which should have been prohibited according to Facebook’s claim that posts depicting “[charred or burning people](#)” are prohibited.²¹⁷ After an academic researcher flagged the group, an automated response was generated and provided to SPLC: “We looked over the group you reported and though it doesn’t go against one of our specific Community Standards, we understand that the group or something shared in it may still be offensive to you.”²¹⁸

²¹² Rita Jabri-Markwell, “The Online Dehumanization.”

²¹³ Tech Transparency Project, *White Supremacist Groups*.

²¹⁴ Ishmael N. Daro, “Here’s How.”

²¹⁵ Ishmael N. Daro, “Here’s How.”

²¹⁶ Swathi Shanmugasundaram, “The persistence of anti-Muslim hate on Facebook,” Southern Poverty Law Center’s Hatewatch, May 5, 2018.

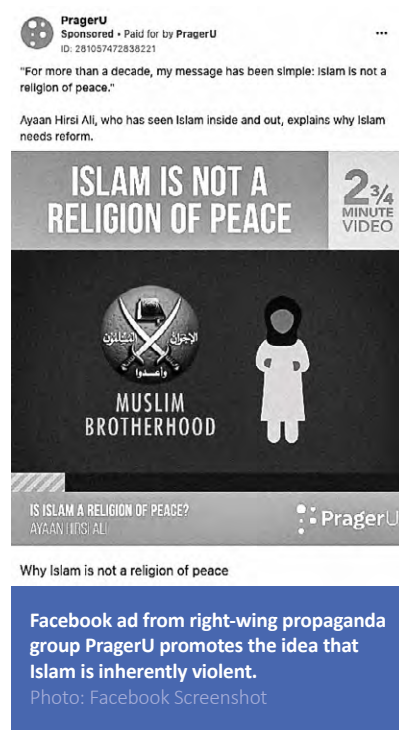
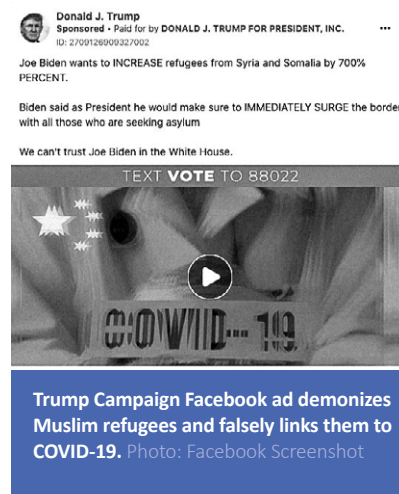
²¹⁷ Michal Lev-Ram, “Facebook Tries to Bring More Transparency to Opaque Set of Guidelines,” *Fortune*, April 24, 2018.

²¹⁸ Swathi Shanmugasundaram, “The persistence.”

There are other ways anti-Muslim material is spread on Facebook. In 2019, a major study [found](#) dozens of current and former American law enforcement officers as members of Facebook groups dedicated to anti-Muslim bigotry.²¹⁹ Many were private groups, where this hatred was allowed to flourish outside of any oversight. With names such as “Veterans Against Islamic Filth,” “PURGE WORLDWIDE (The Cure for the Islamic disease in your country)” and “Americans Against Mosques,” these groups serve as private forums to share bigoted messages about Muslims, and they have proven attractive to police officers.

Facebook’s problem with anti-Muslim content was also documented by its own civil rights [audit](#), which came after years of pressure from human rights advocates to address hate content online.²²⁰ Released in July 2020, the auditors singled out the problem of anti-Muslim hate as needing to be addressed, their conclusions were partly based on information provided by human rights groups who had been lobbying the company for years to take the problem seriously. Facebook has, thus far, not addressed any of the anti-Muslim problems found by its own audit. The company’s actions indicate that its decision to engage in the audit at all was not out of concern for lives lost because of its inaction, but for political expediency.

Perhaps the most notable case of allowing anti-Muslim hate speech on Facebook, despite it violating the site’s rules, involves President Donald Trump. In 2016, Zuckerberg [decided](#) not to remove a post by Trump calling for a ban of all Muslims entering the U.S.²²¹ Zuckerberg [acknowledged](#) in a meeting with his staff that Trump’s call for a ban did qualify as hate speech, but said the implications of removing them were too drastic.²²² Once again, Facebook refused to apply its hate speech policies against a politically powerful individual.



219 Will Carless and Michael Corey, “American cops have openly engaged in Islamophobia on Facebook, with no penalties,” *Reveal News*, June 27, 2019.

220 Facebook, *Facebook’s Civil Rights Audit*.

221 Julia Carrie Wong, “Zuckerberg proves he is Facebook’s editor by allowing Trump’s hate speech,” *The Guardian*, Oct. 21, 2016.

222 Julia Carrie Wong, “Zuckerberg proves.”

Double standard for targeting Muslim public officials

While President Trump’s Facebook anti-Muslim post is protected, Muslim public figures have been threatened and attacked on the platform. On numerous occasions, Muslim public officials in Congress and around the country have been [targeted](#) with hateful content – even death threats – on Facebook and Instagram.²²³ Additionally, two Muslim congresswomen, Ilhan Omar and Rashida Tlaib, were [targeted](#) by an international fake news operation that spread anti-Muslim propaganda on Facebook.²²⁴ Facebook also allowed the Trump campaign to [run multiple, false ads](#)²²⁵ against these [congresswomen](#).²²⁶ No action was taken by Facebook against the ads.

Perhaps most shockingly, Facebook [allowed](#) a man charged with threatening to kill Congresswoman Ilhan Omar to post violent and racist content for years, and took no action to remove his posts when he was arrested in 2019.²²⁷ Upstate New Yorker Patrick Carlineo posted several entries to his Facebook page alluding to violence against Muslims and U.S. officials, including former president Barack Obama. Carlineo frequently posted anti-Muslim material, using racist slurs and saying he wished he could confront a group of Muslim politicians with “a bucket of pig blood.” Carlineo’s profile wasn’t removed by Facebook until a reporter [contacted](#) them two weeks after he was arrested for threatening to kill Omar (he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in prison).²²⁸

Abuse of the event organizing pages

Facebook’s event pages have been particularly problematic. For years, white nationalists, militias, and anti-Muslim hate groups have been using [Facebook event pages](#) to organize armed, hate rallies targeting mosques and Muslim community centers across the country.²²⁹ Shockingly, the company permitted white nationalist militias to directly intimidate worshippers and threaten mosques. In 2016, two Russian Facebook pages [organized](#) dueling rallies in front of the Islamic Da’wah Center of Houston.²³⁰ Heart of Texas, a Russian-controlled Facebook group that promoted Texas secession, played into the stereotype of the state as a land of guns and barbecue and amassed hundreds of thousands of followers. One of their ads on Facebook announced a noon rally on May 21, 2016 to “Stop Islamification of Texas.” A separate Russian-sponsored group, United Muslims of America (stealing the identity of a legitimate California-based Muslim organization), advertised a “Save Islamic Knowledge” rally for the same place and time. The armed protest was [peaceful](#) but terrorized those inside the religious center.²³¹

²²³ Mellissa Nan Burke, “Tlaib not cowed by ‘hateful’ threats, behavior,” *The Detroit News*, Jan. 27, 2019.

²²⁴ David Smith, Michael McGowan, Christopher Knaus and Nick Evershed, “Revealed: Ilhan Omar and Rashida Tlaib targeted in far-right fake news operation,” *The Guardian*, Dec. 5, 2019.

²²⁵ Muslim Advocates, *Donald Trump Ad*.

²²⁶ Andrea Germanos, “Facebook and Twitter urged to suspend Donald Trump after attack on Ilhan Omar,” *Salon*, April 15, 2019.

²²⁷ Jon Swaine, “Facebook allowed violent posts by man charged with Ilhan Omar death threat,” *The Guardian*, April 16, 2019.

²²⁸ Jon Swaine, “Facebook allowed.”

²²⁹ Muslim Advocates, “Facebook Ignored Warnings About Event Page Abuses for Years,” Press Release, Sept. 16, 2020.

²³⁰ Claire Allbright, “A Russian Facebook page.”

²³¹ Claire Ballor, “Shariah law protesters, some toting rifles, gather in front of North Texas Islamic center,” *The Dallas Morning News*, June 10, 2017.

In August of 2020, a group of anti-Muslim activists used Facebook to live-stream a hate rally outside a mosque in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Photo: Facebook Livestream



Facebook’s civil rights auditors [highlighted](#) the company’s failure to enforce policies prohibiting a call to arms during an anti-Muslim protest organized on their events pages during August of 2019.²³² The auditors described an event page which was used to intimidate attendees of the Islamic Society of North America’s annual convention in Houston, Texas. Despite the fact that this was the second year in a row where this same hate group threatened the conference, it took Facebook more than 24 hours to remove the event page. Facebook did later acknowledge that the Houston incident represented an enforcement misstep, and the auditors used this example to conclude that Facebook’s “events policy provides another illustration of the need for focused study and analysis on particular manifestations of hate.”²³³

Live-streaming hate

In August of 2020, a group of anti-Muslim activists [used](#) Facebook to live-stream a hate rally outside a mosque in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.²³⁴ Holding a sign that read “Halt Islam,” anti-Muslim street preacher Ruben Israel yelled hateful, threatening slurs from a megaphone outside the Islamic Society of Milwaukee, the largest mosque in the city. During the protest, Israel used Facebook to broadcast multiple false, offensive slurs and conspiracies about Muslims, shouting about “wicked, perverted Islam” and asking Muslims in the mosques if they have “anything ticking” on them, and whether they had a pilot’s license. He also told a Muslim couple near the mosque, “don’t tell me you’re here getting government assistance while you hate our country.” Despite these clear violations of Facebook’s hate speech and live-streaming policies, it took outside groups to alert the company before the content was removed.

²³² Facebook, *Facebook Civil Rights Audit*.

²³³ Facebook, *Facebook Civil Rights Audit*.

²³⁴ Muslim Advocates, “Facebook Allows Livestream of Anti-Muslim Mosque Protest in Milwaukee,” Press Release, Aug. 24, 2020.

Conclusion

In its August 2020 [update](#) of its hate speech policies, which banned conspiracy theories and stereotypes targeting vulnerable communities,²³⁵ Facebook yet again [left](#) Muslims off the list.²³⁶ This was just another example in a long line of disappointing decisions made by the company, particularly given the conclusions of Facebook’s own audit released the month prior that highlighted the significant problem of anti-Muslim hate on the platform. From the documentation in this report of international anti-Muslim violence stoked on Facebook, it seems clear that Facebook has no regard for the lives of Muslims. The August 2020 policy changes [banning](#) blackface and anti-Semitic conspiracy theories and stereotypes are clearly welcome and important expansions of the company’s hate speech policies.²³⁷ It is baffling, however, that the company chose not to include implicit stereotypes and tropes about Muslims, such as the false ideas that they are inherently violent, foreign, or criminal. These stereotypes are all dangerous and have resulted in discrimination, hate crimes, and mass murder of Muslims around the world. Yet, given the many opportunities and repeated warnings over many years to protect Muslims from hate content on its platform, the company has refused to act. Ultimately, one thing is clear: for Facebook, jeopardizing the safety and security of Muslims is just the cost of doing business.

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²³⁵ Jacob Kastrenakes, “Facebook bans blackface and anti-Semitic stereotypes in hate speech update,” *The Verge*, Aug. 11, 2020.

²³⁶ Muslim Advocates, “New Facebook Hate Speech Policy Update Leaves Out Muslims,” Press Release, Aug. 13, 2020.

²³⁷ *BBC*, “Facebook adds ‘blackface’ photos to banned posts,” *BBC*, Aug. 12, 2020.

Documents released by Congress revealed that [Russian-linked groups used Facebook event pages](#) to promote anti-Muslim animus and direct protesters to a Houston mosque. After this revelation was made public, Muslim Advocates again went to Facebook and warned them about how event pages were being used to promote anti-Muslim hate and endanger Muslims.

2017
September

2017
Oct 11

Muslim Advocates participated in a small group meeting with Facebook Chief Operating Officer Sheryl Sandberg, where she again was told about the abuse of the events pages and how they were being used by white nationalists to target mosques and Muslims. Muslim Advocates shared with her of protestors brandishing guns at these rallies and asked her to take action. *Nothing was done.*

Muslim Advocates and coalition partners met with Facebook officials and had an extensive discussion about hate groups and events pages, again requesting polices for the pages be reviewed and updated in order to stop white supremacist groups from using the pages to targets Muslims and other vulnerable communities.

2019
Mar 7

2019
August

A militia group, the Texas Patriot Network, [used a Facebook event page](#) to plan an armed protest at the largest Muslim convention in the country. Muslim Advocates warned Facebook about the page and had to wait more than 24 hours before it was taken down. Even worse, the same group planned a similar armed protest at the same event the year prior where militia members were found to have discussed possible targets and called them “dead meat.” Despite Mark Zuckerberg’s claim that “[we do not allow hate groups on Facebook](#),” this group still has an active Facebook presence.

Muslim Advocates Executive Director Farhana Khera attended a [small group dinner with Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg](#), Sheryl Sandberg and other members of Facebook leadership. She highlighted the problem with the event pages again and asked them to stop white nationalists and hate groups from abusing their event pages. *Nothing happened.*

2019
Nov 4

During a call with Sheryl Sandberg about the [final report of the civil rights audit](#), Muslim Advocates yet again asked for Facebook to end the targeting of vulnerable communities on the event pages. Muslim Advocates warned that people were going to get hurt but no action was taken.

2020
Jul 10



2020
Aug 26

An armed 17-year-old who drove up from Illinois shot and killed two people protesting the police killing of James Blake in Kenosha, Wisconsin. It was [later reported](#) that a Facebook event page from a local Kenosha militia that included a call to arms was flagged at least 455 times but [not taken down by the company](#).



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