



CONSELHO NACIONAL DOS DIREITOS HUMANOS

**SUBMISSION REPORT FOR SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON CONTEMPORARY
FORMS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED
INTOLERANCE REPORT ON COMBATING GLORIFICATION OF NAZISM, NEO-
NAZISM AND OTHER PRACTICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO FUELING
CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION,
XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE**

**SUBMITTER: SPECIAL REPORT TO CONTROL THE GROWTH OF NEONAZI
CELLS IN BRAZIL FROM THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

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NON-CONFIDENTIAL REPORT**



Part 1: Special Rapporteur for Combating Neo-Nazism in Brazil of the National Human Rights Council

The National Human Rights Council (Conselho Nacional de Direitos Humanos – CNDH) is a collegial body with equal composition established by Law No. 12,986/2014. The purpose of the CNDH is to promote and defend human rights in Brazil and fulfill its mandate through preventive, protective, reparative and sanctioning actions and situations of threat or violation of these rights, provided for in the Federal Constitution and in international treaties ratified by Brazil.

The National Human Rights Council is responsible, among other duties, for supervising and monitoring public policies and the National Human Rights Program, being able to suggest and recommend guidelines for its implementation, and to coordinate and maintain exchanges and cooperation with public or private entities at the municipal, state, Federal District, as well as national or international stages, especially with the bodies that are part of the International and Regional Human Rights Systems.

It is also up to the CNDH to give its opinion on normative, administrative and legislative acts of interest to the national human rights policy and to prepare legislative proposals and normative acts related to the matter within its competence, and, in particular, according to the Internal Regulations in article 4, to monitor processes administrative and judicial proceedings that are related, directly or indirectly, to serious human rights violations.

Given its competencies, and especially, given the scenario of increased hate speech and the growth of neo-Nazi movements in Brazil, which will be discussed later, the National Human Rights Council established the **Special Rapporteurship for Combating the Growth of Neo-Nazi Cells in Brazil**.

The aforementioned Rapporteurship began its work in 2024, with the intention of collecting data on the growth of neo-Nazi movements in Brazil, with the contribution of relevant public bodies to the creation of measures, mechanisms and policies to confront and combat neo-Nazism movements.

Considering the call for submission of this Special Rapporteurship of the United Nations - UN for contributions on actions to combat neo-Nazism, the CNDH



Special Rapporteurship for Combating the Growth of Neo-Nazi Cells in Brazil presents the preliminary data collected within the scope of the CNDH Rapporteurship and make yourself available to share the results that will be obtained during your work in Brazil.

Part 2: Disaggregated data on the victims, perpetrators and incidence of hate speech, hate crime and other violent activities based on racial superiority and hatred against persons or groups of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities

In recent years, Brazil has witnessed a worrying increase in neo-Nazi demonstrations, mainly evidenced by reports broadcast by the mass media. The Jewish Observatory's report on anti-Semitic and related events that occurred in the country between 2019 and 2022 defines such neo-Nazi events as those that, although they do not explicitly mention "Jews", make direct references to Hitler, Nazism and the Holocaust. This includes mentions of historical facts associated with the Nazi regime, such as gas chambers or ghettos, as well as the use of Nazi symbols (such as the swastika, the acronym SS, the "Heil Hitler" gesture, and the number 88, which symbolizes "HH" to "Heil Hitler", among others). The report also covers statements that deny the occurrence of the Holocaust or the gas chambers, or those that mistakenly categorize Nazism as a left-wing movement.

The same report points out that, in 2021 alone, the National Cyber Crime Center received and processed 14,476 anonymous complaints related to neo-Nazism, highlighting not only the seriousness of the situation, but also the urgency in addressing it.

Furthermore, according to a survey published on the website of the "Fiquem Sabendo" in the period between January 2019 and November 2020, 159 investigations were opened by the Federal Police in support of Nazism. The time interval is shocking when compared to the number of investigations opened between 2003 and 2018, which totaled 143 investigations. Previously, the same survey had shown that the year with the highest incidence of investigations was 2010, with a total of 22 investigations.



A map prepared by anthropologist Adriana Dias showed that the cells of neo-Nazi groups grew 270.6% in Brazil in the period between January 2019 and May 2021, and spread across all regions of the country, driven by hate speech and extremists against representative minorities, supported by the lack of punishment. According to the study, at the beginning of 2022, there were more than 530 extremist groups in the country.

According to the anthropologist, most of these people who identify as neo-Nazis have in common hatred against feminists, Jews, black people and the LGBTQIAP+ population.

The rise of neo-Nazism in Brazil can still be identified through several concrete cases, such as the investigation led by Delegate Luiz Maurício Armond, from the 42nd Police Station in Rio de Janeiro, who found at least in the home of a man suspected of pedophilia, 12 original Nazi uniforms, 9 weapons, including pistols, revolvers and rifles, Nazi flags, a painting of Adolf Hitler, an SS document with the photo of Doyle, the accused, dressed in an SS uniform and the "rank" of Obergruppenführer (the equivalent, in the SS, to the rank of general).

In the same year, a store in Mercado de Pulgas, in Nova Trento/SC, was reported to the Civil Police and the Public Ministry of Santa Catarina for selling Nazi artifacts. Still in Santa Catarina, the Civil Police opened an investigation to investigate a Nazi goods factory that produced paintings with the image of Adolf Hitler, mugs with the Nazi symbol, decorative pieces of an eagle above the swastika and the helmet that made up the Police uniform of State in Germany.

In 2023, a case that shocked the country was the murder of four children in a daycare center in Blumenau. This crime was related to the proliferation of hatred in society, incentives for arms use and the ideology of death, Nazi and neo-Nazi groups.

Another alarming point is the growth of neo-Nazism in schools in Brazil. In December 2022, there were two attacks on schools in Espírito Santo, in which the 16-year-old perpetrator killed four people while wearing a military uniform and a swastika on his clothes. Also, on June 28, 2022, a student reported having received threats with Nazi references inside a private school in the Center-South region of Belo Horizonte.

On November 23, 2022, a bathroom at the State University of Minas Gerais (UEMG), in Divinópolis, was spray-painted with a Nazi symbol, exalting Hitler and



insulting Jews. On the 29th, the José Silvino Diniz Municipal School, in Contagem, in the metropolitan region of Belo Horizonte, also dawned with graffiti and Nazi messages, the result of an attack suffered by the school during the early hours of the morning.

Part 3: Final considerations

The Special Rapporteur for Combating the Growth of Neo-Nazi Cells in Brazil of the National Human Rights Council presents preliminary information on the alarming scenario of growth of the neo-Nazi movement in Brazil, with an increase in hate speech, especially aimed at women, the black population and the LGBTQIAP+ population .

It can be concluded from the aforementioned preliminary data that the scenario has been intensifying in recent years in Brazil, with an increase in the proportion of cases and registered reports of the practice of Nazi, neo-Nazi groups or those with Nazi references.

The Special Rapporteurship of the National Human Rights Council reiterates its contribution and is available to work together with this Special Rapporteurship on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia And Related Intolerance in monitoring and confronting neo-Nazi movements in Brazil.

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