

- f. Social media companies should ensure appropriate safeguards to allow for determinations about content reported as antisemitic to be appealed and promptly reviewed to ensure that freedom of opinion and expression, in line with international human rights standards, is upheld.
- g. Internet technology companies should be transparent about the processes they have in place to identify, remove, or reduce antisemitic content and about the practical impact of such processes. Social media companies should regularly publish disaggregated information reflecting the volume of antisemitic content on their platforms; the volume of antisemitic content reported by users; the volume of content acted upon as a result of automatic review; the actions taken; and any outcomes of appeals.
- h. Governments should require social media companies to publish information about the operation of their algorithms and examine impact on the spread of hate speech and to reach agreements with researchers allowing for access to their algorithms on mutually acceptable terms. Governments should regularly commission independent studies of the presence of antisemitic content on social media platforms.
- i.

that constitutes hate speech are clear, easy to understand, and are only undertaken for legitimate purposes such as the protection of targeted individuals and groups from harm and are otherwise in line with international standards on freedom of expression.

Relevant recommendations from the [UN policy paper on combating Holocaust and genocide denial](#),² which follows and complements UN General Assembly resolution [76/250](#) on Holocaust denial, adopted by consensus in January 2022.³

- **Ensure that vulnerable victims and communities are protected from harm resulting from Holocaust and genocide denial and distortion online, including by limiting the presence and visibility of such content through narrowly-**

