



Bringing the Online In Line with Human Rights



Compiled by INACH
2025

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Annual Report 2025

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International Network Against Cyber Hate – INACH

INACH was founded in 2002 to use intervention and other preventive strategies against cyber hate. The member organisations are united in a systematic fight against cyber hate, for example as complaints offices, monitoring offices, or online help desks. In their respective countries, they provide important contacts for politicians, internet providers, educational institutions, and users.

Funding for INACH is provided by its members, the European Commission, and other donors. The International Network Against Cyber Hate (INACH) unites multiple organisations from the EU, Albania, Israel, North Macedonia, Russia, South America and Africa. While starting as a network of online complaints offices, INACH today pursues a multidimensional approach of educational and preventive strategies.

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Introduction

This annual report provides an overview of INACH's activities over the past year. We begin by outlining the key events we organised, including our bi-annual webinars, the Annual Summit, the Members' Assembly and the Roundtable with social media platforms.

We then offer an update on our fundraising efforts, online training initiatives and awareness-raising efforts. This is followed by a summary of the Monitoring Exercise carried out by INACH together with its members and partners. Finally, we introduce our new members and highlight the members' contributions to the network.

With this report, we aim to give all those interested in our work a clear, accessible and in-depth understanding of the activities of the INACH Secretariat and the network as a whole. Ultimately, we hope it brings the network closer to the public and supports our mission to help ensure that the online world is aligned with human rights.

1. Events

INACH organised several different events in 2025: the Annual Summit, the Members Assembly, the roundtable with social media companies, and the biannual webinars. The content of discussions during the members' meetings and roundtables was confidential, but a full report on the Annual Summit can be found on our [website](#).

Webinars

The two bi-annual member webinars, one by Dokustelle and one by Meld Online Discriminatie (MOD), were organised in April and December of 2025. The goal of the webinars is to shine a light on the work our members do and share information with the network.

The first webinar of the year was presented by INACH Member Dokustelle with an in-depth analysis of the rise of anti-Muslim racism, drawing from their work at an organization that documents and analyzes cases of anti-Muslim discrimination in Austria. They presented the latest data on reported incidents, highlighting trends and patterns that reveal how Muslim communities are increasingly targeted: from verbal abuse and online hate to institutional discrimination and racial profiling by law enforcement.

The session also explored the various terms used to describe these phenomena — such as *Islamophobia*, *anti-Muslim racism*, and *Muslim hatred* — and discussed why framing this form of discrimination as racism is crucial for understanding its structural and systemic nature. To place Austria's situation in a broader context, Dokustelle offered a comparative overview using findings from the EU Fundamental Rights Agency's study *Being Muslim in the EU*, examining how anti-Muslim racism manifests across Europe and the similarities and differences between national contexts. Additionally, the session touched on the intersectionality of anti-Muslim racism, emphasizing how gender, migration status, and political discourse further shape the experiences of Muslim individuals, particularly Muslim women and refugees. The session aimed to shed light on the urgent need for comprehensive strategies to combat anti-Muslim racism. Not only through documentation and legal action but also by challenging public narratives and ensuring accountability within institutions.

The second webinar took place in December 2025, by Meld Online Discriminatie (MOD). MOD is the Dutch national platform for reporting discriminatory and criminal content

online. As the landscape of digital hate evolves, so does MOD. The webinar gave a behind-the-scenes look at how the organisation monitors, assesses and helps remove illegal online content. The session explored the origins of MOD and how the organisation operates today. It examined how online hate is assessed under Dutch law, drawing attention to unexpected legal gaps — including the fact that group-based discrimination against women is not currently punishable. The session also reflected on MOD's expanding mandate, moving beyond discrimination toward a broader monitoring of online hate trends and developments in the Dutch online environment. In addition, it shared early experiences from MOD's new role as a Trusted Flagger under the Digital Services Act, including key lessons learned.

The session offered a unique, practice-based perspective on how online hate is tackled in the Netherlands, and what still needs to change.

Annual Summit

The INACH Annual Summit 2025, titled “Driving Change – Navigating the Evolving Digital Landscape”, was held on September 26th at the Rosslyn Central Park Hotel in Sofia, Bulgaria – hosted by the Bulgarian member organisation Multi Kulti Collective. The event brought together around 75 participants, attending both in person and virtually.

The summit featured a diverse agenda, including a keynote speaker, a presentation, three breakout rooms and two networking fairs to connect as many organisations, companies and individuals as possible. The summit was opened by INACH General Manager Tamas Berecz and Board Member Dr. Steffen Eisentraut, who iterated that we come together in challenging times. Democracies across the globe are under increasing pressure from authoritarian regimes and from the rise of radical and populist movements. Freedom of expression – one of our most cherished values – is caught in the crossfire. The Keynote speech was presented by Prof. Anna Krasteva on “Mega tech and mega hate or how the new mega-leadership transforms the digital era into post-democracy of escalating crises”. Krasteva argues that we are entering a “post-democracy” era: institutions still exist but are hollowing out, leadership becomes more centralised, crises are manufactured rather than just managed, and the pillars of truth (facts, fear, fantasies) are shifting. Udbhav Tiwari of Signal gave a talk on resisting the normalisation of digital surveillance. He emphasised how metadata, client-side scanning, encryption and future quantum-threats matter for privacy and democratic resilience. There were three different Breakout sessions:

1. **Changing Societies** – tackled anti-Muslim racism, gendered hate speech, election disinformation (case study Romania)
2. **Changing Collaboration** – best practices for collaboration between NGOs, policymakers, tech platforms, with the EU Commission & Google.
3. **Changing Responses** – focused on legal frameworks, tech innovations, appeals of platform decisions, role of Trusted Flaggers under the DSA.

The event emphasised the importance of collaborative global efforts in creating safer digital environments while navigating the complexities of the rise in disinformation, post-democracy crises and evolving forms of online hate.

Please find [here](#) a full report on the Annual Summit and have a look [here](#) at the agenda and the biographies.

Members Assembly

The INACH Annual Members Assembly 2024 was held on September 25th at the Rosslyn Central Park Hotel in Sofia, Bulgaria, one day before the Summit. The event brought together many of our members in person to network and update each other. The members' meeting aimed to discuss the network's progress and exchange knowledge and best practices. The different backgrounds and focuses of the member organisations enabled fruitful and insightful discussions. The assembly's agenda included a welcome address by INACH's General Manager Tamás Berecz, a presentation by Selma Muhic and Jonathan Vick on findings of the survey they conducted among the INACH members and a presentation by INACH's Operational Manager Charlotte Devinat on the Secretariat's plans for the next three years. After that, there was networking time and an open floor for updates and exchange among the INACH members. In the afternoon the Roundtable with the social media platforms took place, which will be described below.

The event emphasised the importance of sharing the different situations and challenges in different countries from organisations with various focal points. It also showcased the benefits of networking and the possibilities of collaborating within a network that operates under the united goal of creating a safer online space free from any kind of hate and discrimination that respects and enforces human rights.

Social Media Roundtable

During the Members Assembly, INACH organized in the afternoon the annual Social Media Roundtable. TikTok and X participated, Meta and YouTube had to cancel due to flight delays but they attended the Annual Summit the next day. The Roundtable offered ample space for the INACH members to ask questions and discuss issues with the representatives of the platforms.

2. Training

Throughout the year, people have been signing up to follow the online training. If you are interested, you can find the training [here](#).

Also in 2025, INACH participated in different conferences, workshops, and get-togethers worldwide to educate people about online hate speech, the DSA, and other related topics. Here are a few examples:

- In January staff of the INACH secretariat participated and presented the work of INACH at the Partes workshop in Groningen, the Netherlands. The goal of the Partes workshop was to increase the protection of places of worship against extremist attacks in European countries by developing a comprehensive prevention model that is both inclusive and participatory.
- INACH staff participated in a gathering of the EPNA network in Berlin, Germany in February.
- Three staff members of the INACH secretariat went to a training by the European Observatory on Online Hate (EOOH) in different places in Europe: Barcelona, Antwerp and Prague.
- INACH presented its work at the European Parliament during the panel 'The effects of hate speech on democracy, fundamental rights and inclusion', through an invitation of the S&D party and Estelle Ceulemans in May.
- INACH staff attended a CERV meeting in Brussels in June organized by the European Commission and in a CERV meeting organised by the CERV contact point in the Hague, the Netherlands in March.
- In May 2025, INACH's General Manager attended the DSA Multi-stakeholder workshop on Systemic Risks in Brussels, organized by the European Commission.
- In June 2025, INACH's General Manager attended the CoC+ meeting in Dublin, organized by the European Commission.
- INACH's staff attended and presented its work at the 2025 'No Hate Speech week' in June, organized by the CoE in Strasbourg.
- INACH's staff attended and presented at the pre-election roundtable with social media platforms, organized in September 2025 by the Dutch DSC, the ACM.
- INACH's staff presented INACH and its work to students at the Leiden University in September 2025.
- In October 2025, INACH's General Manager attended the 13th meeting of the High Level Group on Combating Hate Speech and Hate Crime in Brussels.

- INACH's General Manager attended and presented at the CoE's Roundtable on 'Fact-Based Communication on Migration Politics Trump Policy: The Discursive Capture of Migration'.
- In November 2025, INACH's staff attended the Mozilla Festival in Barcelona.

3. Strategic cooperation

Combating hate and discrimination online requires a multi-faceted and holistic approach with many different levels of involvement. INACH has continued to focus on reaching out to companies in 2024 to partner on various initiatives and fundraising. We have continued to work with our current partners and further strengthened our relationships, and we have started connecting with different organisations and engaging new partners.

Throughout 2025, the fundraising team focused on expanding INACH's financial sustainability by diversifying revenue streams, strengthening institutional relationships, and growing its global network. With the approval of a three year FPA framework agreement with the European Commission, the team pursued an active pipeline of foundation applications. SIDN Fond granted a request for a hub expansion project. Considerable progress was made in developing project concepts tied to coded hate detection, education, cyber-hate monitoring, and human rights programming. INACH also made strategic inroads with corporate partners such as Google, TikTok, and other major tech platforms, leveraging these relationships for tech roundtables and event partnerships.

In 2025 INACH advanced member engagement and pursued passive-revenue channels, as well as new member recruitment across Europe, Africa, and North America, and efforts to strengthen volunteer and community-building activities. The team supported preparations for the annual summit, coordinated donor stewardship, developed new case-for-support materials, and improved internal processes such as prospecting systems, outreach workflows, and the development of an expanded organizational hub. Overall, 2025 marked a year of steady growth, broader international visibility, and improved operational coordination, positioning INACH for stronger funding stability and scaled programmatic impact in 2026 and beyond.

INACH continued its partnership with Textgain during 2025, working on the Cyber Hate Neutralization Hub that was set up by INACH and Textgain. This cutting-edge technology was launched in 2024 and maps the workings of bots that spread hate and fake news and unearths the originators of online hate and conspiracy theories. Add here SIDN Fonds project, that will start in January 2026.

We strengthened our partnership with TikTok and Google, our largest supporters outside the EC. Thanks to their generosity, we could carry out our full strategic plan this year, which included organising our annual summit in Sofia. We have developed a solid relationship with TikTok and expect to grow our partnership with them in 2026. INACH

also continues to engage and further develop our relationships with Meta, Microsoft, and LinkedIn.

Knowing that online hate affects everyone worldwide, INACH identified organisations and foundations across the world to connect with. We have conducted outreach with organisations in the United States, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and Serbia. INACH continues to research and identify potential partners globally.

4. Awareness raising online

The INACH Secretariat has been working on various campaigns to raise awareness of hate speech online. Below is an explanation of these campaigns.

However, this year, it has been difficult to have campaigns approved for Facebook and Instagram. Many times, our campaign requests were rejected. Also, due to the changes on Twitter/X, we had fewer campaigns because we had to re-strategise our approach on the platform.

Alongside the campaigns, the Secretariat created content to make the issue of online hate more accessible in the form of GIFs, memes, topical International Days, Dictionary posts to explain terms and shared news articles and/or reports of hate speech online. We also provided videos of the podcasts that were recorded during the Annual Summit in 2024 with INACH members and speakers or experts. This year again, we recorded podcasts with our members and other speakers during the Annual Summit to be used in 2026.

Furthermore, we presented the quarterly results of our Hub on social media. Finally, INACH shared all kinds of news about INACH members and their work.

Mental Health Week.

1. Webinars: In 2025, INACH organised two webinars, which members, contacts, and people outside the network attended. Both webinars were advertised through an online campaign to reach a larger audience.

2. Annual Summit: A teaser was made to announce the Annual Summit, which was posted to attract as many participants as possible. In preparation for the Annual Summit, we posted several posts with relevant information about speakers, the programme, and the event in general to shed light on the speakers and the topics of the conference. During the Summit, we posted content to attract interest and show behind-the-scenes footage. The Mental Health Week is a yearly online event that lasts a week. This year, INACH shared posts on seven days in October 2025 on how to deal with mental health and care for oneself.

3. Dutch elections October 2025: During the elections campaign in the Netherlands we created a website, [Stemvrij.nl](https://stemvrij.nl) to give tips to citizens on how to ensure to vote freely without manipulation, hate and algorithmic transparency. The website was promoted with campaigns on X in the days before the elections and on the day itself.

We have continued to endeavour to grow our following on all of our social media accounts and have managed to gradually expand it. We post frequently and regularly, publishing an average of 3 to 5 posts per week and even more during events.

5. Monitoring online hate

This year the Monitoring Exercise (ME), organized by the European Commission and coordinated by INACH, took place from 3 November until 12 December 2025. The following organisations were part of this ME: Dokustelle, HRHZ, Romea, AKVAH, EHRC, Transfeminines NGO, Point de Contact, GHM, Háttér, Hope & Courage, CESIE, LCHR, LGL, Aditus, Czulent, ILGA, Transparente, DigiQ, CERMI, FSG, INACH and SOS Racismo. More than 2000 cases were gathered during these weeks.

Our report contains the quantitative findings of the ME in the first chapter, a chapter dedicated to the types of hate speech and intersectionality and finally the qualitative findings and the observations by NGOs that carried out the ME.

6. New Members

INACH is proud to welcome four new members this year. We would like to introduce them here:

Bee Secure / KJT

BEE SECURE Helpline and BEE SECURE Stopline are operated by the BEE SECURE consortium, a joint initiative of the Service National de la Jeunesse (SNJ) and Kanner-Jugendtelefon (KJT), which is a service managed by **CJF**. The initiative is coordinated by SNJ in cooperation with Luxembourg House of Cybersecurity, Police Lëtzebuerg, and the Parquet Général du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.

BEE SECURE is co-funded by the European Commission through the *Connecting Europe Facility* programme. The initiative is supported by the Luxembourg Ministry of Education, Children and Youth, the Ministry of the Economy, and the Ministry of Family, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees. [This](#) is their website.

Columbares

Columbares is a non-profit organization with extensive experience in promoting social inclusion and equal opportunities through the improvement of social inclusion, education, culture, and environmental protection. Founded in the mid-1980s in Murcia, our work focuses on preventing discrimination and combating hate crimes and hate speech through awareness-raising, community engagement, and specialized support services and research. We collaborate with schools, institutions, and community organizations to foster diversity and mutual respect, while also providing direct assistance to vulnerable groups. Over the years, Columbares has developed innovative educational tools and training programs aimed at challenging stereotypes and strengthening social cohesion. With a strong network of local and international partners, we design and implement projects that protect human rights and build safer, more inclusive communities. [This](#) is their website.

Czulent Association

The Jewish Association Czulent is an advocacy organization working for a society based on democratic values and respect for human rights. Through a variety of initiatives, it aims to promote attitudes of openness with a particular including countering antisemitism. We take a comprehensive and innovative approach to today's societal challenges, aiming for systemic and sustainable change. Our work integrates individual support, institutional development, education, and advocacy. We recognize that antisemitism is part of a broader pattern of hate. It does not exist in isolation—therefore, we also combat other forms of discrimination, disinformation, and hate-based ideologies. Our strategy is twofold: we respond to the effects and work to eliminate the root causes. Through education, monitoring, victim support, and policy advocacy, we create lasting impact. We report antisemitic and hate-motivated incidents, offer legal and psychological assistance to those affected, raise public awareness, build coalitions, and influence public policy. We also employ innovative technologies and integrate legal, social, and educational perspectives to drive systemic change. [This](#) is their website.

Hope and Courage Collective

Hope and Courage Collective works with communities, workplaces, and institutions across Ireland to strengthen democracy and build collective resilience in the face of rising far-right hate and disinformation. Through training, research, and support, we help people stay grounded, resilient, and connected as they push back against division and create spaces where everyone can belong. Their vision is for all of us who call Ireland home to be able to live a joyful and prosperous life, no matter who we are, how we identify or where we come from. Their mission is to disrupt far-right hate and fascism through powerful advocacy, community organising, collective action, evidence-based analysis and impactful communications. We are building a strong united ecosystem that supports resilient communities, workplaces, and public institutions in order to build and sustain a healthy, inclusive and resilient democracy. [This](#) is their website.

7. Our Members' Main Activities in 2025

Please find a description here of the main activities in 2025 from some of our members.

ASP, Albania

On January 6, 2025, the Ministry of Education and Sports of Albania launched the New Action Plan for School Safety, announcing a one-year nationwide ban on the TikTok platform. The measure was taken in response to the fatal stabbing of a 14-year-old boy in November 2024 following a series of arguments on social media. Despite the ban, entering into force on March 13, TikTok usage in Albania remained high. Many users bypassed restrictions using virtual private networks (VPNs), with ProtonVPN reporting a 1,200% spike in usage on the first day of the block. By the end of 2024, the app had an estimated 1.53mn active users over the age of 18, according to market research. In June, authorities have quietly lifted restrictions despite the restoration of access was not formally announced by the government or the company. However, users across the country reported full access to the platform, indicating the end of a nationwide block. In July 2025, Albania finalized the Policy Impact Assessment and Legal Gap Analysis (PIA/LGA) on the EU Digital Services Act (DSA). The analysis, prepared by an inter-institutional working group, mapped the legislative changes required to align Albania's framework on electronic commerce, copyright, audiovisual media, and electronic communications with the DSA. The objective is to fully transpose the DSA into national legislation by June 2026.

The blanket ban on TikTok has raised concerns about the Albanian authorities' limited technological capacity to enforce such restrictions, as well as doubts about their effectiveness in reducing youth exposure to harmful content—particularly since similar risks persist across other platforms. In response, the Academy of Political Studies (ASP) has developed a [policy paper](#) designed to provide a structured analysis of

the situation and to offer concrete recommendations for the authorities on regulating TikTok and other social media platforms.

In February, ASP published the Monitoring report of dissemination of hate speech and extremist narratives in the digital space – 2025. The document integrates the human analysis of the “Trusted Flaggers Network” together with the potential of search engines to identify and analyze keywords related to violent extremism and hate speech in online space in Albania. Key findings from the monitoring include:

Social media platforms such as TikTok, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube continue to serve as channels for the spread of harmful content, including elements of hate speech, violence, discrimination, and extremist propaganda.

Antisemitic messages in the Albanian language - first identified following the onset of Israel’s military intervention in Gaza - remain present, though at a lower level compared to last year.

TikTok emerges as the platform with the highest volume of harmful content, including hate speech, sexist language, and the promotion of violence. Instagram also raises concern due to the creation of fake profiles misusing the identities of young people, with the intent of damaging their reputation or engaging in blackmail.

YouTube is identified as a platform where violent content in Albanian is promoted, potentially inciting extremism.

Bee Secure, Luxembourg

	Stopline	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Racism	Reports received	35	30	60	40	25	19	75	70	71	78			503

Reports forwarded	23	25	39	22	17	5	38	47	47	56			319
Of which hate speech	13	19	19	26	12	3	20	36	32	44			224

BEE SECURE Helpline Calls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		1
BEE SECURE Helpline RTs	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		

Columbares, Spain

In 2025, Columbares strengthened its efforts to prevent and counter hate speech, discrimination, and the persistent underreporting of hate crimes in Spain. Throughout the year, we launched three awareness campaigns addressing key drivers of hate:

- [“Breaking the Silence”](#), encouraged victims and witnesses to report hate incidents by challenging stigma and fear.
- [“Hate Is Not a Joke”](#), exposed how humour is often used to normalise prejudice and highlighted its harmful impact.
- Our third campaign, [“Don’t Mix Hate with Europe”](#) aimed to counter the rise of hateful narratives by underscoring that inclusive values remain the majority voice in Europe.

A major milestone was the [International Conference](#) on the Underreporting of Discrimination and Hate Crimes, held on 12 June at the University of Murcia. The event gathered national and international experts, institutions, practitioners, and activists to discuss evidence-based strategies, intersectional approaches, online misogyny, incel communities, and AI tools against hate speech. The conference also featured

participatory workshops for youth and professionals and hosted the VI Annual Meeting of REDOI.

In terms of publications, Columbares released the [book](#) *Tejiendo alianzas contra el odio*, an interdisciplinary work addressing the structural causes of underreporting and presenting community, academic, and institutional practices to support victims and strengthen prevention mechanisms. Finally, Columbares continued to lead the Spanish Network against Hate Crimes and Underreporting (REDOI) and launched the new Zero Hate platform, designed as a collaborative space for coordinated action against hate speech, hate crimes, and underreporting.

Czulent Association, Poland

In 2025, the Jewish Association Czulent joined INACH. The Association specializes in monitoring online hate content and pursuing legal action in cases involving internet-based hate crimes, with a particular focus on antisemitism. A central tool in this work is the [platform](#) Report Antisemitism. The platform enables systematic collection, analysis, and management of data on hate incidents, hate crimes, and antisemitic hate speech, including cases involving multiple forms of discrimination. Data gathered and monitored through this platform forms a key foundation of Czulent's second annual report, *Antisemitic incidents in 2024. Exploring the Jewish Community Experience*. The publication combines qualitative and quantitative findings with legal analysis to highlight current mechanisms of antisemitism in Poland and to identify areas requiring systemic intervention. At the end of 2024, Czulent, together with legal experts, released the guide "Internet Evidence – New Methods", which explains how victims, NGOs, and legal professionals can secure digital evidence and effectively use materials from social-listening tools and crawler-based technologies in proceedings related to bias-motivated crimes. In January 2025 Czulent organized the expert conference "A Safe and Resilient Europe: Narratives, Disinformation, and Minority Protection", held under the official patronage of the Polish Presidency in the EU. The roundtable discussions

focused on challenges related to disinformation, online hate speech, and minority protection, with particular emphasis on the EU Digital Services Act (DSA). Participants explored cross-sector cooperation models and the role of public diplomacy in promoting good practices and strengthening digital safety. In June, the Association intervened with crowdfunding platforms, demanding the removal of specific harmful fundraisers under Article 16 of the DSA. When platforms failed to act, Czulent filed formal complaints with the Digital Services Coordinator, contributing to the organization's broader strategic litigation efforts. Czulent also continued its long-term monitoring of hateful online content during the presidential campaign preceding the May 2025 elections, as part of a three-year research project. A comprehensive report summarizing this monitoring will be published in early 2026. The Association also published the European Parliament Election Report: Monitoring of Hateful Content, providing an overview of hate narratives and discriminatory rhetoric observed during the election period.

DigiQ, Slovakia

In 2025, Slovakia saw several developments that significantly shaped the hate speech landscape. A constitutional change legally codified that only two sexes, "man" and "woman," are recognised, raising concerns about its impact on the civil rights of intersex people and, due to the extensive anti-gender campaign accompanying the debate, also those with diverse gender identities. At the same time, the growing spread of misogynistic narratives and manosphere culture — particularly among youth — has become increasingly evident. This trend was tragically reflected in the misogyny-motivated attack at a high school in Eastern Slovakia in January 2025, which sparked national debate about the spillover of online hate into offline violence. In response to these dynamics, digiQ confirmed its focus on prevention and education. Our new publication [*Digitálne dobro*](#) (*Digital Good*), distributed free of charge to primary

and secondary schools across Slovakia, provides educators with practical tools and interactive activities to foster respectful communication, resilience, and awareness of online hate and cyberbullying among young people. Prior to this, in February 2025, digiQ released the report [Results of Social Media Monitoring in Slovakia 2023-2024](#), mapping both the main targets of online hate and social media platforms' response behaviour. Based on nearly 1,500 user reports, the data confirmed that the LGBTI+ community remains the most frequent target of online hate in Slovakia. Platforms' reactions were found to be highly inconsistent and insufficient — with removal rates between 0–10% and significant delays that allowed harmful and illegal content to spread further. Alarming, even posts containing explicit calls for violence mostly remained online.

Throughout 2025, digiQ also refined its hate speech monitoring strategy, designing comparative analyses of how platforms respond to different categories of reporters — from ordinary users to designated monitoring reporters and trusted partners. The first comparative findings, collected since mid-2025, will be gradually published in the coming months.

Digitálne dobro (publication):

<https://www.digipeers.sk/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Digitalne-dobro-practicke-aktivit-y-k-prevencii-kybersikanovania.pdf>

Hate Speech Monitoring (report):

<https://digiq.sk/results-of-social-media-monitoring-in-slovakia-2023-2024/>

Fighting Online Antisemitism, Israel

Founded in 2020, FOA works to combat antisemitism across social media by monitoring, reporting, and removing harmful content, while also providing extensive educational

programming. FOA envisions a digital space free from antisemitism, reducing real-world violence and empowering Jewish communities globally.

In 2024, FOA volunteers and trusted flagger accounts reported more than 150,000 antisemitic posts across 10+ platforms and in more than eight languages. Their trained volunteers and automated systems help maintain an average post-removal rate of 40%. FOA also ran over 300 workshops and activist bootcamps, training more than 5,000 participants worldwide.

Beyond content removal, FOA monitors terror groups on WhatsApp and Telegram and successfully advocated for major policy reforms—including Meta’s recognition of “Zionist” as a protected category. Their educational programs generated measurable impact:

- Participants reported a 49% increase in knowledge of neo-Nazi propaganda, 175% growth.
- In understanding how to report antisemitic content, and 81% improved recognition of the severity of antisemitism.
- Over 80% felt the program was successful, and 76% said they will continue combating online hate after their fellowship.

FOA continues developing advanced AI tools to detect and categorize antisemitic content, strengthening its role as a global leader in countering online hatred.

Greek Helsinki Monitor, Greece

From late December 2024 through November 2025, GHM has reported as a normal user to X/Twitter for removal approximately 1670 posts with Holocaust denial content: all of them were removed, most of them promptly; but for a considerable number of them an escalation via the European Union (EU) DSA Reporting portal was necessary, which led to removal after a few hours from the initial reporting. Moreover, in November 2025, GHM reported as a normal user to X/Twitter and Facebook 100 posts that included the word "Islamomonkeys". Almost all of them were rejected but after escalations via the

European Union (EU) DSA Reporting portal for X/Twitter and the Official Request Portal for Facebook they were all removed. However, for X/Twitter this took a few hours while for Facebook this took one week or more. Finally, a publication that had been slandering GHM's Panayote Dimitras since the beginning of 2018 for his submission of criminal complaints for mostly online hate speech was criminally convicted for aggravated defamation on 29 September 2025 and lost a civil lawsuit for criminal defamation and libel on 6 October 2025 when the court, inter alia, ordered the immediate removal of 14 defamatory or libellous articles from its website and its Facebook account.

Hatter Society, Hungary

One year release on probation was applied in 2024 against the president of the far-right organisation Sixty-Four Counties Youth Movement [Hatvannégyszéki Vármegye Ifjúsági Mozgalom (HVIM)] after he called for a rainbow flag burning in materials posted online. The criminal procedure was initiated by the report of Hátter Society in 2019. He turned to the Constitutional Court (CC) with a constitutional complaint because of the decision. In 2025 the Constitutional Court found that the court's decision did not violate the petitioner's right to freedom of expression and therefore rejected the petition. Two procedures of the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information initiated by Hátter Society regarding online listings of certain professionals are still in progress. In one case the authority is investigating an online public listing of LGBTQI supporting teachers. In the other case an online list of LGBTQI friendly psychologists is the subject of the authority's procedure. In both cases the purpose of the lists is to incite hatred and to depict people on the list in an unfavorable light. As of 1 January 2025, the new Criminal Code provision on online aggression entered into force. Section 332/A of the Criminal Code criminalises aggression appearing in the online space. Based on this provision it is considered as a criminal offence if a person publicly, via an

electronic communications network, publishes content that expresses an intention or desire to commit an offence involving violent punishable act causing death or committed with special cruelty. The perpetrators may be punished with up to one year of imprisonment. The person shall not be liable to punishment for the criminal offence if the impugned activity was for an awareness-raising, educational, scientific or artistic purpose or for the purpose of providing information about historical or current events, provided that the act is not capable of causing fear. Press reports mention that proceedings have already been initiated in several such cases, while the official statistics currently list only one case (the discrepancy arises because cases are entered into the official statistics only at a later stage of the proceedings, and presumably not all cases have reached that stage yet).

jugendschutz.net, Germany

jugendschutz.net serves as the joint competence centre of the federal government, the states, and the state media authorities for the protection of children and young people online. Its responsibilities are defined in both the State Treaty on Youth Protection in the Media (JMStV) and the Youth Protection Act (JuSchG). It examines dangers and risks in internet services that are particularly popular among young people.

Our work aims to ensure that violations of youth protection laws are removed, and we urge providers and operators to design their content in a way that allows children and young people to use the internet free of troubles. A key part of our work involves continuously monitoring potential online risks, paying particular attention to platforms, services and trends that are especially appealing to children and young people. We achieve an approximate success rate of 90% for reported cases on social media platforms.

We have also published brief analyses of individual hate content, known as 'content snippets', as well as comprehensive reports on topics such as online antifeminism and hate and violence propaganda on Discord. In addition to monitoring and analysis, we have participated in numerous events addressing topics such as Islamist online propaganda, deepfakes and AI as tools for extremist propaganda or deepfakes and fake news as instruments of extremism where we have given lectures, presentations and workshops. Some of these events were hosted in our regular online format, 'Insights'.

[jugendschutz.net](https://www.jugendschutz.net) works closely with the international networks INHOPE and INACH. If you have any questions about international cooperation, please email us at international@jugendschutz.net

- Report: Antifeminism Online Misogyny, Toxic Masculinity and the Enemy Image of "Feminism" (PDF;
https://www.jugendschutz.net/fileadmin/daten/publikationen/en/reports/report_antifeminism_online.pdf)
- Report: How safe is Spotify? Risks of confrontation for minors (PDF;
https://www.jugendschutz.net/fileadmin/daten/publikationen/en/reports/report_how_safe_is_spotify.pdf)
- Report: Hass- und Gewaltpropaganda auf Discord. Unzureichende Reaktion des Diensteanbieters
(<https://www.jugendschutz.net/mediathek/artikel/report-hass-und-gewaltpropaganda-auf-discord>)
- Article: KI-Bildertrends: Wie Extremist:innen aktuelle Filter und Stile für ihre Zwecke einsetzen
(<https://www.jugendschutz.net/themen/politischer-extremismus/artikel/ki-bildertrends-wie-extremistinnen-aktuelle-filter-und-stile-fuer-ihre-zwecke-einsetzen>)

Metamorphosis Foundation, North Macedonia

Metamorphosis' initiative to align our legislation with the EU Digital Services Act (DSA) has been accepted by the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia and included in its [2025 Work Programme](#). Aligning the legislation with the DSA will support North Macedonia's EU integration goals, improve its digital regulatory framework and provide a safer and more predictable digital environment for citizens and the business community. Research: [Implications of the EU Digital Services Act for Civil Society Organizations and Investigative Journalists in North Macedonia](#)

To mark the International Fact-Checking Day, Metamorphosis organised a regional conference gathering fact-checkers, journalists, researchers, policymakers, and civil society leaders from across the Western Balkans and Europe. A strong call was made for [urgent harmonization of the regulatory framework in the Balkans with the Digital Services Act-crucial for the fight against disinformation](#). During the session on [fact-checking and social-media content](#), there was a consensus that the DSA is the best path to harmonizing the domestic laws in the process of accession to the European Union. This process should not be done pro forma, but should be an inclusive and transparent process, especially if we want the big platforms to take this region more seriously-the speakers agreed. Metamorphosis' representative concluded the discussion stating that: "Hate speech justifies disinformation, increases stigma and bias. Especially when we have unprofessional media outlets that chase clicks and profit instead of thoroughly checking the facts, then I have a big problem". The panel on [electoral integrity in the face of information threats](#) discussed the impact of information threats on democratic elections in the Western Balkans and the EU. The executive director of the Council for Media Ethics of Macedonia, Biljana Georgievska emphasized that: "Political parties usually use spin before elections, directing emotions, invoking rules and morality, ethics in the media, and they have also included the so-called "bot farms" with hate speech and threats".

Metamorphosis is organizing the 21st edition of the international conference e-Society.mk on December 10th, 2025 in Skopje, under the title "[Integrity at the core of](#)

[digital transformation](#)", exploring how rapid technological advancement is reshaping democratic resilience, human rights, and social trust in an increasingly interconnected world. More information: <https://e-society.mk/>.

Zara, Austria

ZARA published its annual Racism Report 2024 on March 20, 2025. It documents a total of 1,647 reported cases of racism and highlights the consequences of racist structures. More than one in ten reports last year concerned racist incidents in public spaces. Around 61% of the reported cases concern online racism. This year's Racism Report places particular emphasis on racist discrimination in the healthcare system. The report shows that migrants and people who have experienced migration are often not taken seriously in medical facilities—their perception of their own state of health is systematically questioned, their complaints ignored, and their pain trivialized. This phenomenon is known as "medical gaslighting." At the same time, studies show that medical diagnostics and treatment methods are often geared toward white patients—with serious consequences.

Find the report [here](#).

On November 26, 2025, ZARA also published its 8th #GegenHassimNetz (#AgainstOnlineHate) report. This year's report is dedicated to the topic of "Lawful but Awful." It shows how legally permissible content on the internet can hurt people, silence them, and ultimately prevent fair, democratic discourse.

Since 2017, when the #AgainstOnlineHate counseling center was founded, a total of 15,113 cases of online hate have been documented, 1,716 of which were in the current counseling year. The majority of reports are motivated by prejudice, with racist and sexist attacks being particularly common – often targeting people who are affected by multiple forms of discrimination.

Find the report [here](#).

To the board of
Stichting Inach
Tweede Rozendwarsstraat 22 hs
1016 PE Amsterdam

Amsterdam,

Dear members of the board,

We hereby send you the report regarding the financial statements for the year 2025 of the foundation.

1. Independent auditor's report

The year statement was not audited.

1a. Annual report 2025

You can find the annual report 2025 on the website from INACH, including composition of the board.

2 General

Activities

The activities of Stichting International Network Against Cyber Hate (INACH) mainly is to unite and empower organizations to promote respect, responsibility and citizenship on the Internet through countering cyber hate and raising awareness about online discrimination.

Board

On 31 December 2025 the board of directors is formed by:

P.A. Schmidt	chairman
J.E. Vick	treasurer
S.Eisentraut	member of the board
S. M. Muhic Dizdarevic	member of the board

full power of attorney

P.A. Schmidt	chairman
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Vat and corporate tax

The foundation is not vat and corporate tax due.

Result 2025

The result 2025 ad	€ 3.891	is allocated under
General reserves	3.891	
Earmarked fund project Safenet	0	
Earmarked fund project Frisco	0	
Earmarked fund project Lym	0	
	3.891	

Kind Regards

P.A. Schmidt
Chairman



J.E. Vick
Treasurer

2. Balance sheet per 31 december 2025

	<u>31-12-2025</u>		<u>31-12-2024</u>	
	€		€	
ASSETS				
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	<u>2.741</u>	<u>2.741</u>	<u>2.941</u>	<u>2.941</u>
FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS	<u>3.751</u>	<u>3.751</u>	<u>7.350</u>	<u>7.350</u>
CURRENT ASSETS				
Other receivables	<u>75.286</u>	<u>75.286</u>	<u>104.252</u>	<u>104.252</u>
Cash and Banks		544.385		343.485
		<u>626.163</u>		<u>458.027</u>
		<u>31-12-2025</u>		<u>31-12-2024</u>
		€		€
PASSIVA				
Foundations capital				
Capital purpose reserve	60.000		60.000	
General reserves	80.318		76.427	
Earmarked fund project Safenet	0		0	
Earmarked fund project Frisco	0		0	
Earmarked fund project Lym	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	
		<u>140.318</u>		<u>136.427</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES and OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Creditors	2.088		11.475	
Taxes and social contributions	3.685		5.316	
Other current liabilities	<u>480.073</u>		<u>304.808</u>	
		<u>485.845</u>		<u>321.600</u>
		<u>626.163</u>		<u>458.027</u>

3. income and expenses over 2025

	<u>2025</u>	<u>budget 2025</u>	<u>2.024</u>
	€		€
INCOME			
Inach	441.737	447.193	461.934
EXPENSES			
Inach	437.846	427.193	502.402
CORPORATION TAX			
Inach	0	0	0
RESULT	<u>3.891</u>	<u>20.000</u>	<u>-40.468</u>
Appropriation of the results			
Capital purpose reserve	0		0
General reserves	3.891	20.000	10.981
Earmarked fund project Safenet	0		-33.422
Earmarked fund project Frisco	0		-15.627
Earmarked fund project Lym	0		-2.400

4. Explanation

4.1 Accounting policies

Registered address

The registered and actual address of the foundation (CoC file 34183849) is Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal 296-298, 1016PE Amsterdam.

General accounting principles for the preparation of the annual accounts

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with RJK C1 little organizations without profitambition.

Valuation of assets and liabilities and determination of the result takes place under the historical cost convention. Unless presented otherwise at the relevant principle for the specific balance sheet item, assets and liabilities are presented at nominal value.

Income and expenses are accounted for on accrual basis. Profit is only included when realized on the balance sheet date. Losses originating before the end of the financial year are taken into account if they have become known before preparation of the financial statements.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the relevant rules requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. If necessary for the purposes of providing the view required under Section 362(1), Book 2, of the Dutch Civil Code, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including the related assumption's is disclosed in the notes to the financial statement items in question.

4.2a Principles of valuation of assets and liabilities

Earmarked funds

Earmarked funds are reservations where third parties have placed spending restrictions. The nature of the restrictions is reported in the explanation to the balance.

Earmarked reserves

Earmarked reserves are reservations where the board has placed spending restrictions. The nature of the restrictions is reported in the explanation to the balance.

Assets and Liabilities

All assets and liabilities are valued at nominal value unless stated otherwise.

Tangible fixed assets

The tangible fixed assets are valued against the acquisition or manufacturing price, less annual depreciation, which are calculated on the basis of the estimated economic life.

Receivables

Receivables are valued at their nominal value, if necessary deducting a provision due to irrecoverableness.

These are receivables with a maturity of not more than one year.

Cash and Banks

The liquid assets, unless otherwise stated, are available free of charge to the Stichting (Foundation) and relate to the direct payable receivables on credit institutions and cash funds.

Short term debts and other current liabilities

Current liabilities and accrued liabilities of not more than one year, are valued at nominal value, unless stated otherwise.

4.2b Principles of valuation of income and expenses

Mutations in earmarked funds and reserves

The results are calculated including extractions from- and dotations to earmarked funds and reserves. These mutations are specified in the statement of income and expenses below the final result.

Grants

The grants are accounted for on the basis of awards and far as the due that year.

Costs

The cost are determined on an historical basis and attributable to the year under review they are related to.

Interest income and expenses

Below are the received interest on funds as well as the interest rates paid to third parties.

Extraordinary income and expenses

Extraordinary expenses relate to results, which do not derive out of the ordinary exploitation and are incidental in nature.

4.3 Explanation to the balance

	<u>31-12-2025</u>		<u>31-12-2024</u>	
	€		€	
ASSETS				
Tangible fixed assets				
Computers	2.741		2.941	
		2.741		2.941
Balance sheet value per 01-01	2.941		510	
Addition: Investments	988		3.043	
Subtraction: Desinvestments	0		0	
Depreciation	1.188		612	
Balance sheet value per 31-12	2.741		2.941	
Specification balance sheet value				
Acquisition value	14.392		13.404	
Subtraction: Desinvestments				
Accumulated depreciation	11.651		8.032	
	2.741		2.941	
Computers/inventory are depreciated in 3 years.				
Financial fixed assets				
Deposit office rent	3.751		7.350	
		3.751		7.350
Current assets				
Other receivables				
Debtors	1.561		6.775	
Receivable subsidy EC FPA	68.350		44.462	
Receivable subsidy EC Safenet	0		22.778	
Subsidiy Consortium Ekefe Frisco	1.854		1.854	
Receivable subsidy TikTok	0		0	
Receivable partnership IG Lym	0		5.600	
Intrest past year	3.521		4.386	
Sick Leave payouts plus other	0		18.397	
		75.286		104.252
Cash and Banks				
Postbank 7076828	8.830		15.132	
Postbank business savings 7076828	2.625		2.550	
Postbank 9673648	33.431		10.623	
Postbank business savings 9673648	499.499		315.179	
Petty cash	0		0	
		544.385		343.485
Total Assets		626.163		458.027

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024	
	€		€	
LIABILITIES				
Foundations capital				
Capital purpose reserve				
Opening balance	60.000		60.000	
Allocation of financial year nett result	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	
	60.000		60.000	
In the boardmeeting January 26, 2019 the board has decided to create a capital perpose reserve for the expenses for three month. With a maximum of € 60.000.				
General reserve				
Opening balance	76.427		65.446	
Allocation of financial year nett result	<u>3.891</u>		<u>10.981</u>	
	80.318		76.427	
Earmarked fund project Safenet				
Opening balance	0		33.422	
Allocation of financial year nett result	<u>0</u>		<u>-33.422</u>	
	0		0	
Earmarked fund project Frisco				
Opening balance	0		15.627	
Allocation of financial year nett result	<u>0</u>		<u>-15.627</u>	
	0		0	
Earmarked fund project Lym				
Opening balance	0		2.400	
Allocation of financial year nett result	<u>0</u>		<u>-2.400</u>	
	0		0	
	140.318		136.427	
The earmarked funds represent project costs that will be made for these projects in 2025. In compliance with auditing regulations the project subsidys are allocated to the year the projects started.				
Current liabilities and other current liabilities				
Debts to suppliers				
Creditors	<u>2.088</u>		<u>11.475</u>	
	2.088		11.475	
Taxes and social charges				
Taxes	<u>3.685</u>		<u>5.316</u>	
	3.685		5.316	
Other liabilities and other current liabilities				
Pre receiv. subsidy EC FPA	397.804		273.403	
Pre receiv. Subsidy SIDN	49.065			
Pre receiv. Subsidy Min. Binnenlands zaken	15.000			
Holiday pay	5.592		5.087	
Audit costs	10.335		14.762	
Outstanding balances	<u>2.277</u>		<u>11.557</u>	
	480.073		304.808	
Total liabilities	626.163		458.027	

No commitments and contingent liabilities

1. The tenancy agreement of Rozendwarsstraat 22 hs is entered into for the period from November 1 2021 up to and including October 31 2025. The tenancy ended October 31 2025.
The tenancy agreement of Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal 296-198 is entered into from November 1 2025 up to and including October 31 2026.
The starting rent is € 400,- per month. This rent will be raised every year in November with the change of the consumer price index, with a minimum of 5% per year.
The membership fee for additional services is € 2.813,- per year. Indexed with 5% or, if higher, with the CPI.
2. Inach has a 4 year agreement with the European Commission which started at January 1 2022. Hate Speech. The 2025 realisation is approved by the EU. The remaining subsidy claim was received April 2025.
A new 4 year agreement with the European Commission was approved July 2025.
3. Inach has a 2 year agreement with the European Commission which started at January 1 2024. Safenet. There are 21 partners involved, including Inach. Inach is penholder. The realisation is approved by the EU. The remaining subsidy claim is received June 2025. The final payments to partners were also done in June 2025.
4. Inach takes part in a 24 month project led by Ekefe which started November 16 2022. Frisco. Final settlement was received January 2026.
5. Inach takes part in a 24 month project led by IG which started January 9 2024. Lym. The final claim was received July 2025.
6. Inach was awarded a subsidy by St. SIDN, ref. 253010 | Cyberhate Neutralization Hub Expansion. The total amount is € 122.662. The first term of 49.065 was received 09 December 2025. It concerns cofinancing for the 2026 and 2027 FPA.
7. All subsidies mentioned in the year statement that are not specified above are one-time only.

4.4 Explanation of the statement of income and expenses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>budget 2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
	€		€	
Income				
Subsidies				
Subsidy EC FPA	341.739	341.754	320.246	
Subsidy EC Safenet	0	0	22.778	
Subsidy TikTok FPA	10.000	0	15.000	
Subsidy Twitter FPA	0	0	0	
Subsidy Google FPA	44.993	0	46.154	
Subsidy EC Training Trainers	0	0	5.000	
Subsidy Microsoft	5.000	0	5.000	
Subsidy Meta	0	0	5.000	
Subsidy Consortium Ekefe Frisco	0	0	1.854	
Other subsidies	<u>1.000</u>	<u>85.439</u>	<u>0</u>	
	<u>402.732</u>	<u>427.193</u>	<u>421.032</u>	
Other income				
Memberships Inach	36.084	20.000	25.432	
Partnership agreement LYM	0	0	5.600	
Magenta Ro and Suz award	0	0	5.000	
Intrest	<u>2.921</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4.870</u>	
	<u>39.005</u>	<u>20.000</u>	<u>40.902</u>	
<i>Total income</i>		441.737	447.193	461.934
Expenses Inach				
Staff salaris	135.818	215.349	169.389	
Sick pay/ pregnancy leave payment	-11.278		-40.356	
Depreciation	1.188		612	
Partners Monitoring Exercise	0		0	
Partners Safenet	0		0	
Other operating costs				
Honoraria	123.858	13.795	166.461	
Other staff costs	10.332	6.367	10.245	
Insurances	1.294	1.126	1.585	
Housing costs	42.368	37.677	42.551	
Office costs	34.503	34.826	39.384	
Conference costs	25.879	43.465	23.382	
Monitoring agreement	53.900	57.000	55.095	
Cyberhate hub	6.000	0	7.477	
Other costs	<u>13.984</u>	<u>17.588</u>	<u>26.577</u>	
<i>Total expenses</i>		<u>437.846</u>	<u>427.193</u>	<u>502.402</u>
Corporation taks		0	0	0
Result		<u>3.891</u>	<u>20.000</u>	<u>-40.468</u>

Signing of the financial statements

Amsterdam

date

Members of the board

FPA
INACH realisation income and expenses and budget 2025

Budget

European Commission
Citizens, Equality, Rights and values Programme (CERV) CERV-2024-OG-SGA
Project number : 101193876
Project name : Neutralising Intolerance - Combating Cyber Hate Through Monitoring, Artificial Intelligence and advocacy
Project acronym : INACH-SGA-2025
Framework Partnership Agreement No 101051019 INACH-FPA-2022
Starting date 01 janury 2025. End date 31-12-2025
Total eligible costs 430.742. Funding rate 80%. Maximum grant amount 341.753,60.

	Realisation 2025		Budget 2025	
Expenses	€ 1		€ 1	
Staff	245.087		244.785	
Annual Conference/Members	12.416		25.000	
Members meetings	12.860		15.000	
Workshops & various/strategy meeting	-		2.891	
Staff travel & subsistence	6.133		3.237	
Board meetings	-		574	
Travel-and accomodation costs		31.409		46.702
Equipment/depreciation				
Project EC		1.082		1.082
Housing	42.328		37.677	
Various Staff	4.235		6.367	
Insurance	1.421		1.126	
Telephone & Internet	2.487		2.297	
Maintenance and small acquisitions	2.641		1.689	
Social media campaigns	2.814		4.000	
Database & Website	410		7.273	
Banking-interest costs	259		574	
Administration and accountant costs	21.692		4.245	
Monitoring Regrant	53.900		57.000	
Training space	-		5.000	
External evaluation	6.000		5.000	
General	11.427		2.376	
Various Office		149.614		134.623
Total Project costs		427.192		427.192
Receipt third parties				
Contribution Google		(44.993)		
Contribution Microsoft		(5.000)		
Contribution TikTok		(10.000)		
Contribution other		(25.446)		(85.439)
Remains project costs grant EC		341.753		341.753
To receive				
<i>European Commission MAXIMUM</i>		(341.753)		(341.753)
Justice Programme & Rights, Equality, and Citizenship Programme				
Result and contribution by INACH 2025		-		-
to receive subsidy EC	341.753			
already received in 2025	(273.403)			
to receive in 2026	68.350			