



REPORT ON SECURITY AND AWARENESS MEASURES IN THE NORDIC HUB

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Scope and Purpose

The purpose of this document is to summarize the results from the recent EUCARE survey to help interested parties (1) better understand the regional and country-specific security risks posed to the Jewish community and its institutions, (2) find opportunities for collaboration, and (3) identify relevant solutions and tailor materials to address the country-specific security needs.

Disclaimer

This document is prepared for project EUCARE, co-funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the European Commission can be held responsible for them.

The observations made and the views expressed by the survey analysts are dependent on the quality and completeness of the input data as well as on the cooperation and transparency of the key stakeholders. Although some research may have been conducted to validate and/or complete select areas of the analysis, most of the latter is dependent on the expertise of the individual country security heads.



Executive Summary

Summary: Security Posture Ratings

The overall security posture of the Jewish community in the Northern Hub is rated as “Improvement Needed” with an average score of 1.9 across three main focus areas – Security Threat Landscape, Security Incident Readiness, Legislation and Collaboration with Authorities. With its highest overall rating of 2.6, Austria is not far from reaching the “Minor Improvement Needed” mark, followed closely by Sweden. While Hungary is at the regional average, Czech Republic is slightly below it. Germany, Finland and Poland are at the very center of the “Major Improvement Needed” score.

Hub Security Posture
IMPROVEMENT NEEDED

Country	Average score across main focus areas	
Austria	2.6	Improvement Needed
Czech Republic	1.7	Improvement Needed
Germany	1.5	Major Improvement Needed
Finland	1.5	Major Improvement Needed
Hungary	1.9	Improvement Needed
Poland	1.5	Major Improvement Needed
Sweden	2.4	Improvement Needed

Summary: Security Threat Landscape

The Northern Hub countries – Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Finland, Hungary, Poland and Sweden – are currently the home of more than 200,000 Jews. Most members, facilities, religious sites, educational and other institutions, are concentrated in the big cities. Germany has the largest, most fragmented and geographically-dispersed Jewish population to safeguard. Given the number of their communities and members, it is not surprising that both Germany and Hungary have significantly more assets to worry about than the other five countries.



Fifty seven percent of the responders assess four of the five main security threats (Antisemitism, Vandalism, Cybersecurity and Extremism) facing their communities as "Medium" or "High" risk. The Cybersecurity-related threats are not understood well enough across the region, given the type of incidents being tracked, which is understandable, given the countries' historical focus on physical security. In this category, however, five of seven countries agree that the risk is "Low" or "Medium".

Security threat	Number
Antisemitism	100% of the countries assess the risk as "Medium" to "High"
Vandalism	57% of the countries assess the risk as "Medium" to "High"
Terrorism	57% of the countries assess the risk as "High"
Cybersecurity	71% of the countries assess the risk as "Low" to "Medium"
Extremism	85% of the countries assess the risk as "High"

Although a clear methodology and guidelines have not been supplied to help the survey responders make the afore-mentioned risk assessments, the scores have been influenced by a number of factors, including social, geo-political and ethnic ones, as well as information from both internal and external sources.

From a geo-political and ethnic perspective, the situations in Germany and Hungary seem to bear a greater charge than in the other countries for several reasons. First off, approximately 85% of the Jews are concentrated there. Second, both geographies have observed anti-Semitic activity incited by five or more radical groups and political formations with far-right ideologies. Third, throughout Berlin alone, there are several radical ethnic communities in proximity to Jewish religious or other sites.

Although Sweden's, Austria's and Poland's Jewish communities are much smaller than those in Germany and Hungary, the situations in those respective countries may deteriorate abruptly. The cities of Vienna (Austria) and Malmo (Sweden) have significant Muslim concentrations, and in the case of Vienna, at least one such concentration is in close proximity to the Jewish quarter and several houses of worship. Also, in both Austria and Sweden pro-Palestine groups become more active during periods of escalation between Israel and the

Middle East. As for Poland, the country seems to have the longest list of far-right political parties and radical groups to worry about

Category	AT	CZ	DE	FI	HU	PL	SE
Radical group	BDS	BDS	Identitarian Movement of Germany	Nordic Resistance Movement	Outlaw Army, Hungarian Air Force, Hungarian Zoldings Movement, Blood and Honour	March of Independence Association, National Radical Camp, National Revival of Poland, Autonomous Nationalists, The Third Way, Compatriots Comrades	Nordic Resistance Movement
Political party ¹	FPO	SPD	AfD	PS	MHM	Confederation, New Hope	SD
Political party			NPD, The Right, The Third Way				AfS

Table outlines main radical groups and political formations to monitor.

With respect to acts of intolerance, several expressions of anti-Semitic sentiment are more prevalent than others across the Northern Hub countries – graffiti in public places, hate speech in the online realm via social media platforms, and verbal assaults. In Czech Republic, Germany and Poland a significant number of incidents occur on the internet. Destruction of property and desecration of Jewish cemeteries continue to materialize more often in Austria, Germany and Poland than in other geographies. While extreme physical violence is generally rare across the region, harassment, insults and threats in the street, in public places or in school environments have been observed in several countries, including Austria, Poland and Sweden.

Five of seven countries believe that there has been a rise (especially online – per Czech Republic and Poland) in anti-Semitic activity in the past 3-5 years. Data from open sources

¹ Political parties currently represented in parliament



corroborates those perceptions for four of the countries (Germany, Czech Republic, Austria and Hungary). Albeit scarce, public information concerning the situation in Sweden and Finland shows a decreasing trend, which is somewhat different from their expressed views in this survey. In the absence of more reliable other statistics, however, it is difficult to validate the Scandinavian countries' observations. As for Poland, while the law enforcement-registered incidents show a decrease, published community data for 2022 alone paints a different picture.

Summary: Security Incident Readiness

Close to 60% of the Northern Hub countries believe that their communities are "Moderately prepared" or "Very prepared" to face security incidents. Austria and Sweden perceive their readiness level as "Very prepared", while Germany, Czech Republic and Poland as "Somewhat prepared".

All countries have adopted a platform of some sort to track security incidents. Defining a list of common incident types for each of the five threat categories, deploying an incident management system to capture and correlate incidents with local, regional and global geopolitical events, and being able to regularly report on the evolving threat landscape, is fundamental to managing the country-specific security posture.

Recommendations

- Provide a list of key physical security improvement areas for those assets that have the greatest need, using a risk-based approach.
- Define strategic priorities / improvement areas for the upcoming 1-2 years.
- Define common security incidents for each security threat group – Antisemitism, Vandalism, Terrorism, Cybersecurity and Extremism – adopting best practices from



Austria, Germany, Poland and Czech Republic, and risk assessing each threat group, leveraging a simple likelihood / impact framework (e.g. Netherland).

- Although it would be difficult to attribute many cybersecurity-related attacks against community IT infrastructure to threat actors with anti-Semitic motivations, start capturing that information.
- Assess pros and cons of local systems for incident tracking and reporting, and build on those to provide regional, country-specific and temporal views of the evolving security threat landscape.
- Determine whether other employees and volunteers need to be made aware of the relevant security protocols in place (relevant for those countries where not all employees and volunteers have been trained).
- Track awareness program participation and assess effectiveness bi-annually.
- Strengthen collaborative efforts with the Police even more, and establish / boost collaboration with the Prosecutor's Office across the region, subject to an observed pattern of anti-Semitic offenses being dropped at that level.
- Roll out a regional threat intelligence program, using a common threat intelligence platform for data collection (especially from social media and news feeds), processing, analysis, and sharing.
- Re-run the survey in 12-18 months, fine-tuning the questions, optimizing the rating scales, and providing additional guidance around each rating score.



Background

Community

This section provides a general overview of the country-specific communities. Information from questions 1-7 and 36-38 is summarized here, covering member statistics, key events celebrated, and other. The data may have been modified from the original responses, based on follow-up discussions and independent research, to provide a more granular picture as well as to establish a stronger baseline for comparison. See Appendix D for a list of what some of the numbers below for each country are comprised of.

Questions 1-7 (combined): How many Jews, communities, synagogues, schools and institutions do you have in your country, and where is the highest concentration?

Country statistics	AT	CZ	DE	FI	HU	PL	SE
Jews (country view)	15000+	3000	90000+	2000	80000	14500	20000
Jews (other sources ²)	10300-33000	3900-10000	118000-275000	1300-2200	46500-130000	4500-22500	14900-30000
Communities ³	1	10	150	2	4	10	9
Synagogues ⁴	26	10	140	2	40	11	12
Schools	8	1	8	1	7	2	4
Institutions	14	10		3	70	40	20

There are well over 200,000 Jews in the seven countries that comprise the Northern Hub. Most members and respectively community centers, synagogues, schools and other institutions are concentrated in the big cities.

In terms of membership, Germany is at the very top due to the number of communities and members it has as well as their geographic spread. Hungary and Austria stand out because

² The statistics come from three sources – WJC, EJC and the Institute for Jewish Policy Research, the latter describing the size of the Jewish population against four main categories – “Core” population, population with Jewish parents, “Enlarged” population, and “Law of Return” population.

³ Includes federations / umbrella organizations + local communities

⁴ Active houses of worship



their Jewish populations seem more consolidated. With respect to the overall number of community centers, synagogues, schools and other institutions, Germany takes the lead place, followed by Hungary and Poland.

Political and Ethnic Factors

This section highlights the political and ethnic factors that have to be taken into consideration when assessing the country-specific threats. Information from questions 39-42 is summarized here, covering radical political parties, organizations, and other ethnic communities in proximity.

Question 39: Are there radical political parties in the country?

There is one main far-right political party in Austria which is also represented in parliament, namely – “Freiheitliche Partei Österreich” (FPÖ, Freedom Party of Austria)⁵. In its response, the Czech Republic has pointed out “Svoboda a Prima Demokracie” (SPD, Freedom and Direct Democracy), while Finland – the “Perussuomalaiset” (PS, Finns Party). There are historical references of both parties, Nazism and anti-Semitism⁶. Germany’s security staff considers “Alternative für Deutschland” (AfD, Alternative for Germany) to be radical. According to at least one source⁷, some AfD sections, identified as extremists, pose a “threat to Germany’s democratic values”. In addition, there are several smaller political formations that should be kept on the radar – “Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands” (NPD, National-Democratic Party of Germany), “Die Rechte” (The Right) and “Der III Weg” (The Third Way) – as they follow extreme-right ideologies⁸. While Sweden does not have a radical political party that is represented in its national assembly, “Sweden Democrats” (SD) has its “roots in the extreme right”, according to the local security team. In addition, “Alternativ för Sverige” (AFS,

⁵ 2023-09 (AT): France24, <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20230901-alarm-over-austria-far-right-party-video-as-its-support-soars>

⁶ 2019-01 (CZ): <https://romea.cz/en/news/czech/center-right-mp-tells-the-freedom-and-direct-democracy-party-they-are-czech-nazis>

2019-04 (CZ): <https://romea.cz/en/czech-republic/czech-court-gives-former-secretary-to-ultra-right-party-suspended-sentence>

2023-06 (FI): DW, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/6/30/finlands-new-economy-minister-resigns-over-nazi-references>

⁷ 2023-09 (DE): DW, <https://www.dw.com/en/how-much-do-neo-nazi-views-influence-germanys-afd/video-67023466>

⁸ 2023 (DE): BfV, https://www.verfassungsschutz.de/EN/topics/right-wing-extremism/right-wing-extremism_node.html



Alternative for Sweden) should be closely monitored due to its affiliations with other far-right groups across Europe. Poland has mentioned three far-right political parties in its response – “Konfederacja Wolności i Niepodległości” (Confederation Liberty and Independence), “Nowa Nadzieja” (New Hope), and “Rodacy Kamraci” (Compatriots Camaraderie) – the third one, however, is considered to be a movement “with a pro-Russian, anti-Semitic, and anti-Ukrainian agenda”⁹ rather than a political formation. Hungary has historically observed two parliament-represented far-right political factions – “Mi Hazánk Mozgalom” (MHM, The Homeland Movement) and “Jobbik”. While its origins have been labelled as radical and nationalist, with a history of “institutional antisemitism” as some critics¹⁰ have called it, Jobbik appears to have gone through a transformation¹¹ in recent years, renouncing the party’s anti-Semitic ways and moving its political agenda closer to the center¹². Of growing concern for the local Jewish communities is the country’s “most radical nationalist party since WWII”¹³ – The Homeland Movement – which has absorbed some former “Jobbik” members.

Question 40 (reworded): Are there radical organizations with anti-Semitic activity, and where are they located?

In Austria’s capital, Vienna, the pro-Palestine “BDS” (Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions) movement stands out. While Czech Republic has not listed any specific organizations with anti-Semitic activity, several do operate in Prague, according to the Jewish community’s Head of Security. In Germany, despite the recent outlawing of two prominent right-wing extremist groups¹⁴ – “Artgemeinschaft” and “Hammerskins”, a third one known as “Identitäre Bewegung Deutschland” (IBD, Identitarian Movement of Germany)¹⁵ should be monitored. Across Hungary, four organizations “Betyársereg” (Outlaw Army), “Magyar Legiero” (Hungarian Air Force), “Magyar Zoldinges Mozgalom” (Hungarian Zoldings Movement) and

⁹ 2023-05 (PL): TVP, <https://weekly.tvp.pl/70069187/putins-polish-pals>

¹⁰ 2020-01 (HU): JPost, <https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/antisemitism/hungarys-jobbik-party-and-its-antisemitic-and-jewish-roots-615375>

¹¹ 2020-02 (HU): The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/feb/12/electing-leader-jewish-roots-jobbik-changed-hungary-shift>

¹² 2017-12 (HU): Times of Israel, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/head-of-hungarys-jobbik-renounces-partys-anti-semitic-ways>

¹³ 2022-04 (HU): Times of Israel, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/hungarys-most-radical-nationalist-party-since-wwii-just-won-7-seats>

¹⁴ 2023-09 (DE): BBC, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-66934411>

¹⁵ 2023 (DE): BfV, https://www.verfassungsschutz.de/EN/topics/right-wing-extremism/right-wing-extremism_node.html



“Ver es Becsulet” (Blood and Honour) have been observed to be more active. Poland does also recognize several major nationwide players, namely “Oboz Radykalno-Narodowy” (National Radical Camp), “Narodowe Odrodzenie Polski” (National Revival of Poland), “Autonomiczni Nacjonalisci” (Autonomous Nationalists), “III Droga” (The Third Way), and “Rodacy Kamraci” (Compatriots Comrades), the latter being more prevalent across the Krakow region. Both Finland and Sweden keep an eye on the “Nordic Resistance Movement”. In Sweden’s city of Malmo, multiple organizations tied to the Palestinian cause are also present.

Question 41 (reworded): Is there a concentration of radical ethnic communities in proximity to Jewish religious and other sites?

Four of the seven countries are not aware or have nothing of relevance to share. According to Germany, there is a concentration of radical ethnic communities in proximity to Jewish sites in many areas such as Berlin’s Kreuzberg, Moabit, Gelsenkirchen, and the Western Block, to name a few. In Austria, across the capital city of Vienna, there is a concentration of Afghans, Tschetscheniens and Turks in several sections, including next to the Jewish quarter. Sweden’s third largest city, Malmo, and the surrounding area, is inhabited by a significant number of Muslims.

Question 42 (reworded): Are the sites of other religions located in close proximity to the Jewish ones?

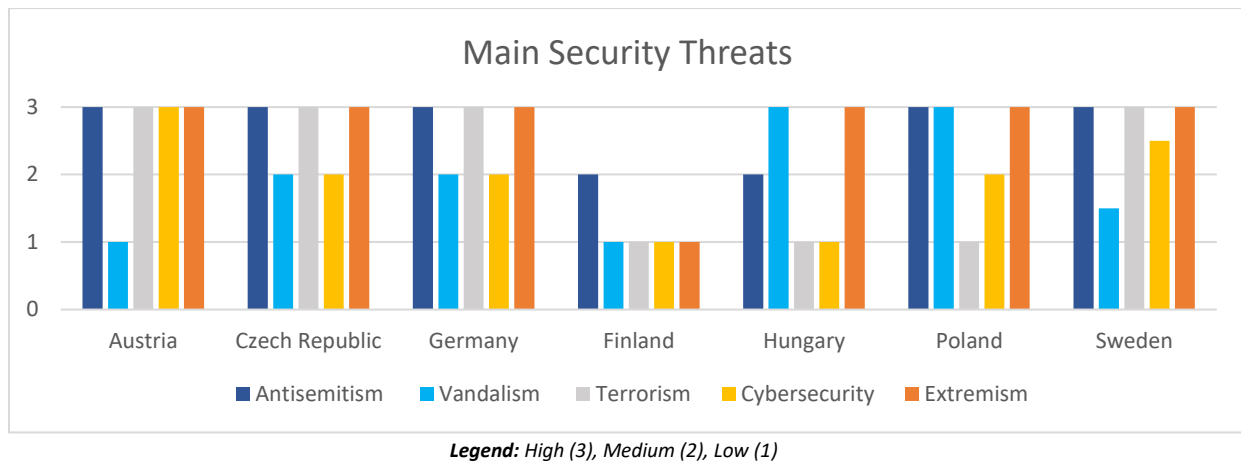
As the Jewish communities of the Northern Hub countries are located in cities with a predominantly Christian population, it is only natural for some community buildings and synagogues to be located next to Christian religious sites. In Austria, the mosques of several Islamic communities could also be found in the vicinity of Jewish houses of worship. While Finland’s Helsinki Synagogue is close to the Islamic Society of Finland Mosque, the Stockholm Central Mosque is in the vicinity of one of the capital city’s two Orthodox synagogues. In Hungary, the Masjid Al-Huda Mosque is not far away from Budapest’s Jewish Quarter (District VII).



Assessment: Security Threat Landscape

This section provides an overview of the country-specific threat landscape, summarizing information from questions 22-28 and 31.

Questions 22-26: What are the major security threats faced by your community?



“Extremism” seems to be the most prevalent threat across the region, with all but one country giving it a “High” rating. The threat of “Antisemitism” is next in order, with all but two countries assessing it with a “High” score, and only Finland and Hungary giving it a “Medium” one. Austria, Czech Republic, Germany and Sweden seem highly concerned about three of the five main threats, namely “Antisemitism”, “Terrorism” and “Extremism”. In Austria and Sweden, the “Cybersecurity”-related threat has also been given a “High” rating. In Hungary and Poland, acts of “Vandalism” have been flagged as a “High” threat to the community. Finland’s situation appears to be quite favorable in all areas, but one – “Antisemitism”.

Questions 27 (reworded): What is your evaluation of the antisemitism trends in the last 3-5 years?

Five of seven countries believe that there has been a rise (especially online – per Czech Republic and Poland) in anti-Semitic activity in the past 3-5 years. According to Finland and Sweden, the situation in their respective countries is stable.

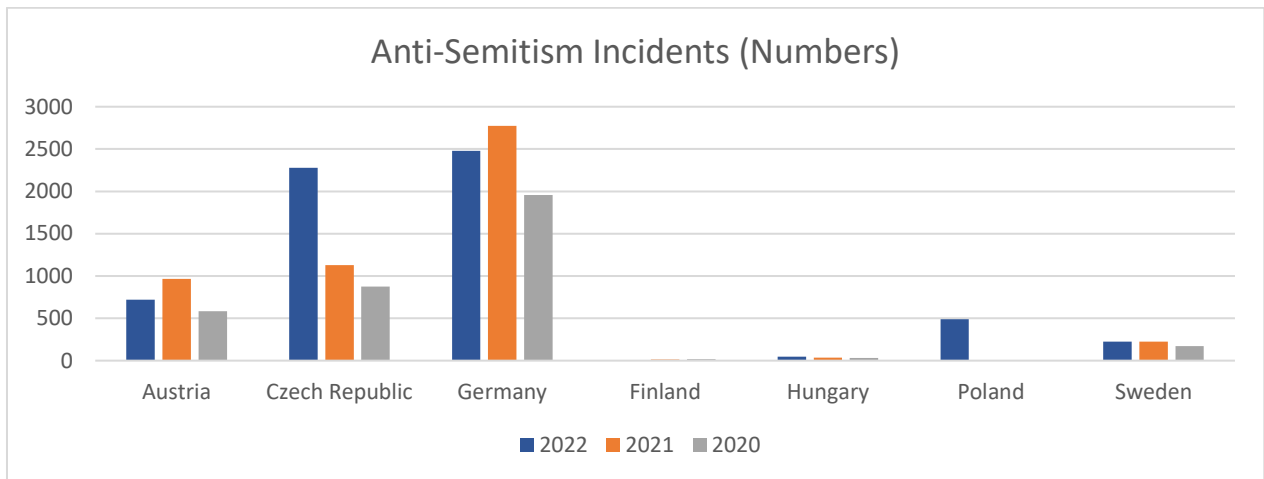
Data from open sources¹⁶ corroborates those perceptions for four of the countries (Germany, Czech Republic, Austria and Hungary). Although Austria's and Germany's statistics show a decrease between 2021 and 2022, there has been an overall increase since at least 2020.

The anti-Semitism incidents registered by Czech and Polish law enforcement provide much lower numbers than those tracked by the local Jewish communities and a decrease for a three-year period – Poland 2020 (110), 2021 (91) and 2022 (92); Czech Republic 2020 (27), 2021 (37) and 2022 (25) – which could somewhat be explained with individual preferences not to report directly to those institutions. For that very reason, the Jewish Community of Warsaw in partnership with the Jewish Association Czulent had decided to provision a web-based platform to capture incident data, which has been a valuable source of information for 2022, and a more accurate representation of the situation on the ground.

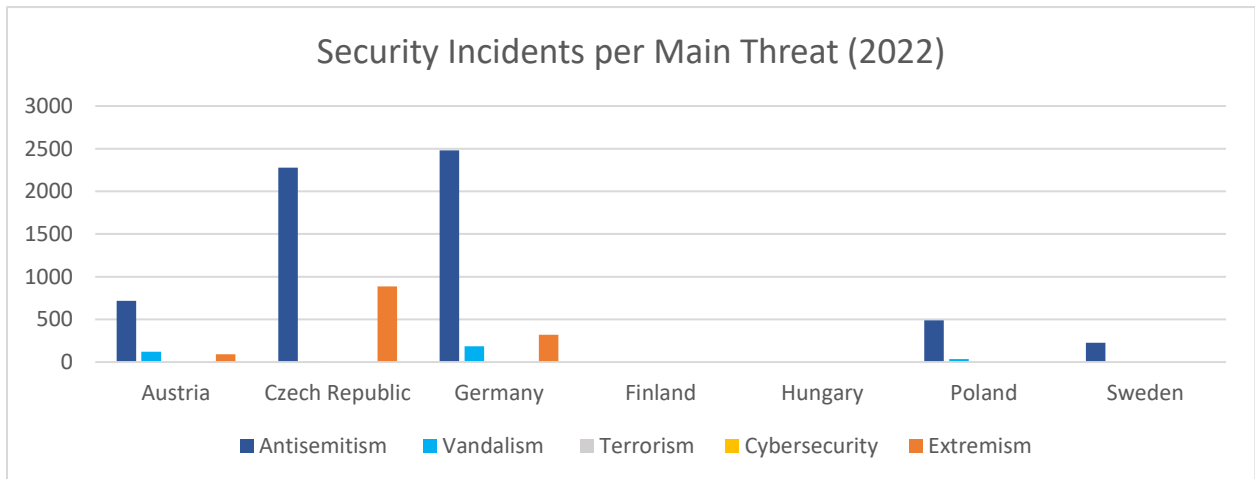
In Sweden, the numbers vary between different sources. According to the Action and Protection League (APL), which monitors anti-Semitic acts of intolerance and hate crimes across multiple countries, 14 incidents were recorded in 2022, compared to 60 in 2021 and 35 in 2020. Per the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (BRA), the figures for 2020 are significantly higher than those tracked by the ADL. The country's community view is that 200-250 incidents occur annually, and that the number per capita is much higher than in other geographies. That data, however, could not be validated from the official websites of either Sweden's Jewish Security Service (**njss.se**) or the Nordic region's Jewish Security Council (**njsc.org**).

¹⁶ 2021-06 (AT): IKG, https://www.antisemitismus-meldestelle.at/files/uqd/0a9e18_5c8e60993b6b4060a30bb8799ec6491e.pdf
2023-06 (DE): RIAS, https://report-antisemitism.de/documents/Antisemitic_incidents_in_Germany_RIAS_2022.pdf
2023 (PL): Czulent, <https://czulent.pl/antysemickie-incydenty-w-roku-2022>
2022-06 (CZ): FZO, https://www.fzo.cz/en/wp-content/uploads/VZ21EN_elektronick%C3%A1-data.pdf
2022-06 (CZ): FZO, <https://www.fzo.cz/en/wp-content/uploads/Annual-Report-on-Manifestations-of-Antisemitism-in-2022.pdf>
2021 (SE): BRA, <https://bra.se/bra-in-english/home/crime-and-statistics/hate-crime.html>
2023 (FI): OSCE, <https://hatecrime.osce.org/finland>
2023 (HU): APL, <https://apleu.org/antisemitic-hate-crimes-and-incidents-reports>





ADL Anti-Semitism Worldwide Report for 2022 ¹⁷ and Other Sources



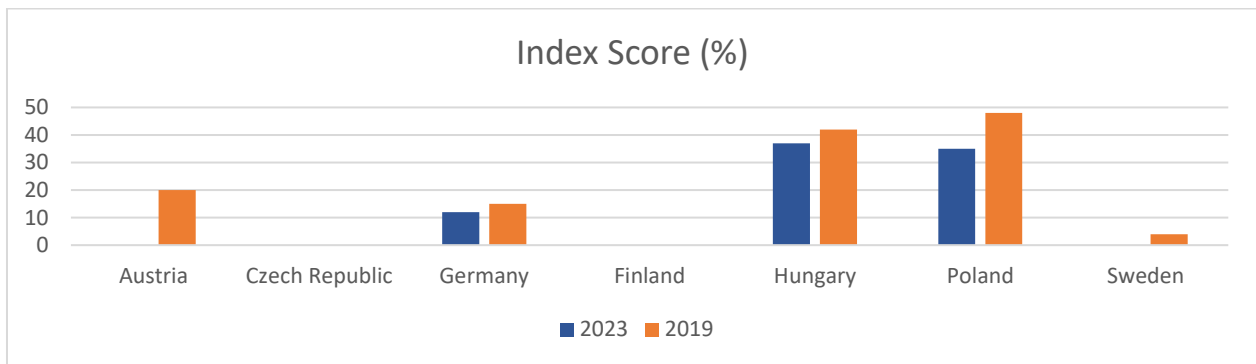
Legend: Antisemitism (incl. physical attacks, hostility in public places, insults, defamation, discrimination, graffiti and graphics in traditional media or on the web), Vandalism (incl. destruction of property, desecration of a religious site, graffiti and graphics on physical property), Extremism (incl. incidents attributed to followers of far-right or far-left ideologies)

“Antisemitism”, “Extremism” and anti-Semitic “Vandalism” seem to be more prevalent across the region than the remaining threat groups. While both far-right and far-left groups contribute to the threat of “Extremism”, the extreme-left formations (associated primarily with pro-Palestinian causes) do become more active during conflicts between Israel and other Middle Eastern countries, directing their violent actions towards the local Jewish communities.

¹⁷ 2023-04 (WW): ADL, https://www.adl.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2023-04/AntisemitismWorldwide_e.pdf



On the positive side, comparison of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) index scores, which measure survey participants' attitudes towards a list of predefined anti-Semitic stereotypes, shows a favorable improvement across three of the seven countries between 2019 and 2023. For the others, there is partial or no data, which for Czech Republic and Finland is somewhat justifiable with the overall size of their Jewish communities.



ADL Index (2023 vs 2019)¹⁸

Questions 28 (reworded): Where/how does anti-Semitic activity materialize?

Although opinions vary somewhat between countries, several expressions of anti-Semitic sentiments are more prevalent than others across the region, including graffiti in public places, hate speech in online media and verbal assaults.

In Czech Republic, Germany and Poland a significant number of incidents occur in the online realm, predominantly via social media platforms, which is understandable, given their mass reach. In 2022, the three countries have observed, respectively, 2000+, 800+ and 400+ internet-conveyed acts of intolerance against their Jewish communities. Poland claims to have also witnessed the publication of anti-Semitic books as a way to propagate intolerance. Destruction of property and desecration of Jewish cemeteries continue to materialize more often in Austria, Germany¹⁹ and Poland²⁰ than in other geographies. While physical violence

¹⁸ The ADL Index Score represents the percentage of adults in a surveyed country who answered "probably true" to the majority of the anti-Semitic stereotypes tested.

¹⁹ 2023-09 (DE): I24, <https://www.i24news.tv/en/news/international/europe/1695230354-more-than-40-jewish-graves-vandalized-in-germany>

2023-08 (DE): DW, <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-series-of-attacks-on-memorial-sites-sparks-concern/a-66601862>

²⁰ 2023-07 (PL): YNET, <https://www.ynetnews.com/article/b10efvq5n>

is generally rare across the region, harassment, insults and threats in the street, at work places or in school environments have been observed in several countries, including Austria, Poland and Sweden.

Questions 31 (reworded): Do local radical groups organize events on a regular basis?

Most countries have observed local radical groups to organize events on a regular or semi-regular basis. In Austria, right-wing formations carry out such events periodically in the city center, but without any incidents. In both Finland and Poland such events take place on each country's Independence Day. While Finland has witnessed those every 1-2 years, in Poland that has been done annually on the 11th November by the "March of Independence Association" and the "National Radical Camp". In Czech Republic, far-right groups and BDS (pro-Palestine) supporters have organized events, but somewhat marginal. Sweden's extreme-right Nordic Resistance Movement has been conducting various activities against the Jewish communities, including anti-Semitism in public places. Furthermore, and as a result of the country's demographics, Sweden has registered lots of incidents during periods of escalation between Israel and the Middle East.



Assessment: Security Incident Readiness

This section provides an overview of the country-specific readiness to face various security threats and incidents

Questions 29 and 30 (combined, reworded): Are community members aware and concerned about the security threats, and if Yes to both, what are their major concerns?

All countries have responded that their community members are concerned about security threats. While Sweden worries primarily about physical safety, Czech Republic – about various anti-Semitic manifestations. In Poland, the Jewish communities are so used to the threat of anti-Semitism that some have difficulty recognizing various behaviors as acts of intolerance. Others believe that fighting anti-Semitism will bring more troubles.

Questions 34 and 35 (combined): What platform do you use to track and report on security incidents?

All countries, except Finland, do use a platform to track and report on security incidents. In Austria, that platform is **antisemitismus-meldestelle.at**. Czech Republic is also using a web-based solution, hosted by the Federation of Jewish Communities in Czech Republic – **fzo.cz**. Germany is encouraging its members to report incidents at **report-antisemitism.de**, while Poland – at **zglosantysemityzm.pl**. Hungary is using a dedicate website – **trustme.mazsihisz.hu**. Sweden's platform is under construction.

