

ANNUAL REPORT ON ECRI'S ACTIVITIES

covering the period
from 1 January to 31 December 2024



European Commission
against Racism and Intolerance

ECRI
Commission européenne
contre le racisme et l'intolérance

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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couvrant la période du 1er janvier
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#30 YEARS ECRI



Preface

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) is a mechanism which was established by the first Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe member states. The decision to establish ECRI is contained in the Vienna Declaration adopted by the first Summit on 9 October 1993. On 13 June 2002, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted an autonomous Statute for ECRI and thus consolidated its role as an independent human rights monitoring mechanism specialised in questions relating to racism and intolerance.

ECRI's task is to combat racism, intolerance and related discrimination at the level of greater Europe and from the perspective of the protection of human rights. ECRI's action covers all necessary measures to combat violence, discrimination and prejudice faced by persons or groups of persons, on grounds of "race", colour, language, religion, citizenship, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender identity or sex characteristics.

ECRI's members are appointed on the basis of their in-depth knowledge in the field of combating intolerance. They should have high moral authority and recognised expertise in matters falling within ECRI's mandate. They serve in their individual capacity, are independent and impartial in fulfilling their mandate, and do not receive any instructions from their government.

ECRI's statutory activities are: country monitoring; work on general themes; and relations with civil society. ECRI's strategy for constantly enhancing its activities is to take a step-by-step approach, building on the work it has already accomplished by evaluating, consolidating and extending its action.



#TRENDS

Yan FELDMAN

Michael FARRELL

Main trends

1. Each year, as an introduction to its annual report, ECRI outlines the main trends in the fields of racism and intolerance in Europe to show the context in which ECRI continues its efforts and may further step up its action in the future. The precise characteristics and extent of these trends, observed in the course of ECRI's various activities, vary from region to region and country to country. ECRI's observations about trends in policy areas falling under its mandate rely predominantly on findings stemming from its country monitoring visits.

2. This year's annual report focuses on four main areas of action: i) preventing and combating racial profiling by law enforcement officials; ii) addressing school segregation of Roma children; iii) countering transphobia and ensuring equal rights and dignity for transgender and intersex persons; and iv) strengthening equality bodies across Europe.

1. Preventing and combating racial profiling by law enforcement officials

3. In several Council of Europe member states, credible accounts of frequent resort, by law enforcement officials, to stop-and-account/stop-and-search on the basis of national or ethnic background, skin colour, religion or citizenship were brought up as an important factor impacting the everyday life of people belonging to groups of concern to ECRI.¹ Such accounts are indicative of potential racial profiling practices and have been substantiated by reports by civil society organisations, supported by studies and surveys conducted among persons belonging to communities exposed to discrimination, and – in a few instances – corroborated by individual (former) law enforcement officials. In some countries, the occurrence of such incidents was also highlighted by police oversight bodies, equality bodies and national human rights institutions and in judgments issued by domestic courts.

1. References to groups of concern to ECRI depend on national circumstances and may include, for example, Roma and Travellers, Black persons and people of African descent, non-nationals (in particular refugees, other persons benefitting from international protection and migrants), nationals with a migration background, Jews, Muslims, and LGBTI persons (see document [CM\(2024\)157-add11](#), 17 September 2024).

4. At European and international level, ECRI and other specialised independent human rights bodies, such as the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent and the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in the context of Law Enforcement, pointed to risks of widespread patterns of racial profiling practices by police officers and other law enforcement officials. In some instances, member states of the Council of Europe were found in violation of the European Convention of Human Rights by the European Court of Human Rights for police actions amounting to racial profiling or failure to carry out effective investigations into cases involving allegations of such actions.²

5. Depending on national contexts, practices amounting to racial profiling were said to impact particularly Black persons and people of African descent, migrants, people with a migration background, Roma and Travellers, Muslims, or people perceived as such. The development of such practices was also reported to be an issue during border controls at airports and land borders.

6. ECRI observed that, in some member states, issues pertaining to racial profiling continued to be linked to action against terrorism or extremism. However, it was also said to be brought about by new legislative or other measures aimed at intensifying stop-and-search and other control measures by law enforcement agencies in specific neighbourhoods or areas without any concrete suspicion against an individual.

7. ECRI observed that repeated instances of potential racial profiling generated distrust in law enforcement agencies and other public authorities. In addition, when effective external and internal police oversight bodies had not been established or when the relevant investigating authorities were considered to be failing to deal with such cases, alleged victims and witnesses rarely reported incidents of the kind through official channels. As a result, the issue of racial profiling practices by law enforcement officials could not be reflected accurately, if at all, in statistical data on official complaints and reports against law enforcement officials and there were significant discrepancies between the way in which this phenomenon was perceived by persons belonging to the groups of concern to ECRI and the authorities.

8. In this context, ECRI underlines once again that racial profiling has considerable negative effects on society as a whole, generating a feeling of humiliation and injustice among affected people. Such practices tarnish the profession and jeopardise the work of all those law enforcement officials who comply with police ethics and the law and are committed to combating racism and racial discrimination.

9. On a more positive note, some very encouraging initiatives were taken by national and local law enforcement agencies across Europe. They included developing rules concerning stop-and-account/stop-and-search activities that clearly prohibit racial profiling and conducting trainings on the application of those rules. In some countries,

2. For more details, see inter alia [factsheet on racial profiling](#) prepared by the Press Unit of the European Court of Human Rights (May 2024).

there were also projects that included the introduction of systems aimed at recording all stop-and-account/stop-and-search activities, notably information on citizenship and/or ethnicity of the person stopped and the reasons for the measures. Such projects were said to have contributed to more transparency in police work, mitigated risks of racial profiling, as well as improved relations between law enforcement agencies and groups of concern to ECRI.

10. ECRI considers that governments and the leadership of law enforcement agencies should build on such initiatives and take resolute action aimed at preventing and countering racial profiling effectively. In the view of ECRI, such action should include the recognition of racial profiling as a specific form of racial discrimination and as potentially indicative of institutional racism within law enforcement agencies. In this respect, reference is made to ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No. 11 on combating racism and racial discrimination in policing; General Recommendation No. 36 of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) on racial profiling by law enforcement officials and Resolution 2364 (2021) entitled "Ethnic profiling in Europe: a matter of great concern" of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE).³

11. On recent occasions, concerns were raised in relation to plans of law enforcement agencies to make extensive use of facial recognition technology, which may display deficiencies, including bias. Research conducted in some Council of Europe member states indicated that such technology risks misidentifying individuals or erroneously qualifying them as suspects/perpetrators of crime and that such a risk is significantly higher in the case of persons belonging to groups already exposed to discrimination. In ECRI's view, adequate safeguards need to be put in place when introducing new and developing existing technologies into policing.

3. See ECRI [General Policy Recommendation No. 11](#), CERD [General Recommendation No. 36](#) and [PACE Resolution 2364 \(2021\)](#). See also ECRI [statement](#) on racist police abuse, including racial profiling, and systemic racism adopted by ECRI at its 82nd plenary meeting (30 June – 2 July 2020) and the factsheet (2023) on preventing and combating racism and intolerance within law enforcement agencies published by the ECRI Secretariat. See also ECRI's 2024 [annual seminar with equality bodies](#) (17-18 October, Strasbourg).

2. Addressing school segregation of Roma children

12. High levels of school segregation of Roma children continued to be observed in a number of Council of Europe member states. To a great extent, the high concentration of Roma children in schools appears to be the result of de facto residential segregation. However, it is also seen as resulting from continuing practices by school authorities to segregate Roma children in separate classes or buildings, and by the parents of other children enrolling their children in schools where there are no or few Roma children. ECRI recalls that, in its experience, learning in segregated settings resulted in lower quality education for Roma children, partly due to reduced forms of curricula or inadequate school infrastructure.

13. While many governments of Council of Europe member states continued to struggle to develop adequate responses, some others took a number of measures to ensure Roma inclusion in and through education and to counter school segregation of Roma children. By way of illustration, legislative measures were adopted to recognise segregation as a serious form of discrimination, to explicitly prohibit school segregation at all levels, or to recognise the need to tackle it and to ensure the random distribution of pupils in study groups. Methodologies for monitoring school segregation and the establishment of dedicated bodies to implement measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of school segregation were also noted. Furthermore, measures were also taken to invest in better school infrastructure and provide support through dedicated school assistants. Nevertheless, progress towards de facto desegregation was slow.

14. ECRI attaches great importance to an inclusive education sector in which Roma children can receive quality education in mainstream settings and considers it crucial for member states to end all forms of segregation of Roma children in schools. In this regard, ECRI draws attention to its General Policy Recommendations No. 10 on combating racism and racial discrimination in and through school education and No. 13 on combating antigypsyism and discrimination against Roma.⁴

4. See [General Policy Recommendation No. 10](#) and [General Policy Recommendation No. 13](#). See also, in this connection, the [feasibility study](#) of the Council of Europe's Steering Committee on Anti-discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion (CDADI) on desegregation and inclusion policies and practices in the field of education for Roma and Traveller children, 2024.

3. Countering transphobia and ensuring equal rights and dignity for transgender and intersex persons

15. Transphobic hate speech remained rife in many European countries, especially during electoral campaigns. Some online and traditional media operators continued to provide platforms for spreading hateful transphobic messages. Politicians were seen as among the most frequent perpetrators of hate speech. Paradoxically, transphobic hate speech appeared to be particularly prevalent and virulent when progressive legislation on transgender people's human rights, such as legal gender recognition, was being prepared.

16. A recurring trend in hate speech incidents against transgender people is the reference to the protection of children against what is referred to as "gender ideology". For example, people and organisations claiming to protect children displayed strong opposition to any age-appropriate teaching in schools about transgender identities and even more so to any suggestion that older transgender children should have the possibility of obtaining legal gender recognition. It also appeared that transgender pupils were more likely to be bullied in schools.

17. An even more severe expression of transphobia took the form of hate-motivated violence against, including the murder of, transgender persons.

18. Transphobia also continues to manifest itself through the reluctance of certain employers and landlords to employ transgender people or to accept them as tenants. The severe difficulty transgender people faced in finding employment led some of them to work in the informal labour market, including as sex workers, with all the risks it entails. Similarly, the difficulty to secure accommodation renders many transgender people homeless.

19. A further consequence of transphobia was that transgender people and anybody supporting them encountered difficulties in finding platforms for awareness-raising activities. Pressure was allegedly applied by transphobic actors not to make films, books or exhibitions featuring transgender people available to the public.

20. As a result of the hostility faced by transgender people in various areas of social life, many of them suffered from severe mental health issues. According to surveys, about one fourth of all transgender people in Europe experienced suicidal thoughts, while at the same time many reported that health care professionals were reluctant to receive them.

21. Concerns were raised about similar mental health issues, as well as other challenges related to healthcare, affecting intersex persons. Many countries do not have appropriate protocols and guidelines for the provision of medical care to intersex persons, and suitable support services for intersex people and their families. On a positive note, in April 2024, several member states of the Council of Europe sponsored the first United Nations Human Rights Council's Resolution on combating discrimination, violence

and harmful practices against intersex people.⁵ Yet, the situation of intersex persons remains largely unknown to the public in Europe.

22. So-called sex-normalising surgeries and other medically unnecessary or non-therapeutic treatments were still not prohibited by law in most European countries. While official data were often unavailable, it still seemed to remain common practice within the medical community to perform such procedures, thereby disregarding intersex persons' right to bodily integrity and diversity.

23. Predominantly, it also appeared that parents and guardians of intersex children did not receive adequate and sufficient information about options, notably as to whether to allow related surgery on their intersex children or not. There were also reports about the medical records of surgeries performed on intersex children being lost or destroyed, thus making the correct assessment of the need for later medical interventions, including when the need was caused by the initial surgery, difficult.

24. At the same time, it is encouraging to see that several European countries adopted or were considering the adoption of appropriate legislation to improve the respect of human rights for these groups, taking inspiration from General Policy Recommendation No. 17 on preventing and combatting intolerance and discrimination against LGBTI persons.⁶

4. Strengthening equality bodies across Europe

25. In May 2024, the European Union (EU) adopted a new directive setting binding standards for equality bodies in areas of relevance to ECRI.⁷ The new EU standards explicitly build upon ECRI's revised General Policy Recommendation No. 2 on equality bodies to combat racism and intolerance at national level.⁸ ECRI and its partners engaged in a regular dialogue with the EU Commission throughout the development of these standards, which reaffirm key benchmarks on mandate, independence, and resources that are necessary for equality bodies to promote equality and combat discrimination effectively.

26. In ECRI's view, the adoption of the new EU legislation creates a new momentum, within the EU and beyond, for strengthening equality bodies to combat racism and intolerance at national level to fulfil their mandate. Following adoption, Council of Europe member states that are also EU Member States have two years to transpose these standards into national law. ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No. 2, as well as country-specific findings and recommendations on equality bodies, can be instrumental in this process and may provide crucial guidance to Council of Europe member states seeking to strengthen equality bodies.

5. See [Resolution 55/14](#) on combating discrimination, violence and harmful practices against intersex people adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Council on 4 April 2024.

6. See [General Policy Recommendation No. 17](#).

7. See [Directive \(EU\) 2024/1499](#).

8. See [General Policy Recommendation No. 2 \(revised\)](#).

27. At the same time, ECRI continued to identify shortcomings in Council of Europe member states, including EU Member States, in the observance of standards on equality bodies.

28. For instance, many equality bodies lacked adequate human and financial resources to carry out their tasks effectively. In several cases, the situation was even further exacerbated as a result of significant budgetary cuts or additional functions given to equality bodies without the necessary extra resources.

29. In a number of countries, gaps were also noted as regards the *de jure* or *de facto* independence of equality bodies. It also emerged that there were not always sufficient guarantees to protect equality bodies from political pressures, which could compromise their vital work.

30. In some countries, equality bodies were still not provided with the full range of competences and powers that would allow them to be more effective in the achievement of equality, notably in relation to litigation or legal advice.

31. It is also increasingly clear in many countries that more needs to be done to raise awareness about the mandate, competences and powers of equality bodies, especially among groups that are most exposed to discrimination.

32. In several countries, parliaments and relevant parliamentary committees continued to hold discussions on equality bodies' annual and other reports when these reports were made public or shortly after publication, which is positive. However, in a few member states, national laws or regulations still require annual reports to be approved by parliament. Furthermore, in rare cases, excessively long delays were observed between the publication of annual reports and the corresponding discussions on annual reports in parliament, which in essence defeated the purpose of having meaningful discussions in parliament on the basis of the equality bodies' annual reports.

33. To conclude, equality bodies continued to make remarkable impact across Europe, for example by providing expert guidance, support, and advocacy on equality issues, including new legislation. They continued to be in many cases the first point of contact for victims of discrimination and to offer support when victims needed it the most. Some equality bodies did not shy away from tackling complex and emerging issues, such as the impact of artificial intelligence and other new or developing technologies. Now more than ever, the effectiveness and independence of equality bodies should be strengthened at national level for member states to meet present and future challenges in ensuring equal rights and dignity for all.



#ACTIVITIES

ECRI's activities in 2024

1. Country-by-country approach

34. ECRI's statutory activities comprise firstly country monitoring work. ECRI closely examines the situation in each of the member states of the Council of Europe and draws up suggestions and proposals as to how the problems it has identified might be overcome. The aim is to formulate helpful and well-founded recommendations, which may assist governments in taking concrete and practical steps to counter racism and intolerance.

35. ECRI's reports are first sent in draft form to the member states concerned for confidential dialogue. Their contents are reviewed in the light of the national authorities' comments. They are then finally adopted and transmitted to the governments of the member states concerned, through the intermediary of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers.

36. ECRI's country-by-country approach concerns all Council of Europe member states on an equal footing. The reports for the first cycle were completed in late 1998. From January 1999 to the end of December 2002, ECRI worked on the second cycle of its country-by-country approach. From January 2003 to the end of December 2007, ECRI worked on the third cycle of its country-by-country approach. From January 2008 until September 2017, ECRI worked on its fourth cycle of country monitoring. This cycle differed from the previous ones in that it introduced the interim follow-up mechanism: ECRI requested priority implementation for some recommendations and asked the member state concerned to provide information in this connection within two years from the publication of the report. In 2013, ECRI began its fifth cycle of country monitoring. ECRI's final fifth-cycle reports were published in 2019 and the last in the series of its fifth-cycle interim follow-up conclusions on the implementation of the priority recommendations in 2022.

37. In 2019, ECRI started its work on its sixth cycle of country monitoring. This cycle focuses on strengthening equality and access to rights, in particular through promoting the independence and effectiveness of equality bodies, inclusive education, access to rights of irregularly present migrants and LGBTI equality; combating hate speech and hate-motivated violence; and promoting integration and inclusion, particularly for migrants and Roma. The reports also deal with topics specific to each country.⁹

38. In order to obtain as full a picture as possible, a country monitoring visit is organised before the drafting of each new report. The visits provide an opportunity for ECRI Rapporteurs to meet officials from the various ministries and public authorities dealing with issues within ECRI's remit. They also allow Rapporteurs to meet civil society representatives, as well as independent experts and other persons concerned by the fight against racism, intolerance and related discrimination. Finally, they provide Rapporteurs with a unique opportunity to make direct observations in places where groups of concern to ECRI live.

39. In 2024, ECRI published ten sixth-cycle monitoring reports, on Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia and the United Kingdom.

40. All reports published in 2024 have been translated into the national language of the country concerned (or one of them) and steps have been taken to ensure that they are circulated as widely as possible among stakeholders at domestic level.

41. In addition, ECRI published sixth-cycle interim follow-up conclusions on Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary and Monaco.

42. ECRI's reports and conclusions generally received excellent media coverage. Reactions to these publications show how topical and at times highly sensitive the issues discussed therein are and how urgent it is to ensure follow-up to ECRI's recommendations.

43. In 2024, ECRI carried out twelve visits for the preparation of its sixth-cycle country monitoring reports, to Croatia, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Türkiye, thereby surpassing the number of visits carried out annually over the last five years. ECRI maintained a practice found to be useful during the Covid-19 pandemic by organising online meetings before some of these visits, thereby widening the number of interlocutors consulted by ECRI Rapporteurs and enabling those who could not attend in person to contribute.

9. At its 95th meeting (2-5 July 2024), ECRI decided to focus its seventh country monitoring cycle, which started in 2025, on the following areas: i) countering hate speech and hate crime and ii) ensuring equal treatment and inclusion in the education and healthcare sectors.

2. Work on general themes

General Policy Recommendations

44. ECRI's General Policy Recommendations, the second part of its statutory activities, are addressed to the governments of all member states; they cover important areas of current concern in preventing and combating racism and intolerance. They are intended to serve as guidelines for policymakers when drawing up national strategies, programmes and projects.

45. ECRI has adopted 17 General Policy Recommendations and made crucial revisions to better reflect evolving situations to three of these. It has also produced abridged versions of most of them (containing the key points and presented in an attractive format for use by the general public in particular).

Factsheets

46. Throughout the year ECRI's Secretariat published four factsheets, each dealing with a major theme identified by ECRI during its monitoring work and outlining key recommendations made by ECRI as they appear in country reports.

47. On 13 March 2024, ECRI published a factsheet on the integration and inclusion of migrants, which outlines ECRI's key recommendations to Council of Europe member states made in its fifth- and sixth-cycle country reports since 2012 on fostering integration and inclusion of migrants. Emphasising the pivotal role of integration and inclusion in building diverse and inclusive societies based on equality in Europe, ECRI calls on governments to actively promote the inclusion of migrants and combat any discrimination against them. Additionally, ECRI advocates for balanced narratives around migration, urging political and other public discourse to highlight the opportunities and resources migrants can contribute, especially during crises.

48. On 27 March 2024, ECRI's Secretariat published a factsheet on preventing and combating racism and intolerance in and through education. Following the adoption of its General Policy Recommendation No. 10, ECRI has paid special attention to education policies and efforts within the framework of its country monitoring work, placing a particular emphasis on inclusive education. In addition, in recent general policy recommendations, education issues also feature prominently, including in ECRI's revised General Policy Recommendation No. 5 on preventing and combating anti-Muslim racism and discrimination, revised General Policy Recommendation No. 9 on preventing and combating Antisemitism, and General Policy Recommendation No. 17 on preventing and combating intolerance and discrimination against LGBTI persons.

49. On 20 March 2024, ECRI's Secretariat published a factsheet on racism and discrimination against Black persons/people of African descent, which outlines key recommendations to Council of Europe member states on this topic over the last 30

years. Addressing racism and discrimination encompassing racist hate speech, violence, and inequalities of a structural nature, it advocates for various measures, from bolstering data collection to combating hate crimes and promoting inclusive representation. This invaluable resource serves as a vital tool for inter alia member states to develop and implement measures aimed at eradicating racism and racial discrimination against Black persons/people of African descent and upholding the dignity of all individuals.

50. On 14 May 2024, ECRI's Secretariat published a factsheet on tackling racism and intolerance in the area of health care. ECRI has recommended that appropriate research be conducted in this field, preventive action be taken and accountability in case of abuse be ensured. It has also highlighted that Roma, notably women and girls, migrants, Black persons and people of African descent, as well as members of LGBTI communities, are at particular risk of being exposed to racism, intolerance and related discrimination in the enjoyment of their right to health.

3. Relations with civil society

51. In 2024, ECRI shared its expertise and experience at the following events organised by civil society organisations, including educational, commercial and sporting institutions, in addition to those working in the field of human rights protection.

52. On 1 February, ECRI took part in a round table organised by the Lycée Hubert Clément and the Luxembourg "Social Days". ECRI participated in a symposium on hate speech organised by the René Cassin Foundation – International Institute for Human Rights, in collaboration and coordination with the General Consulates of the United States of America and Japan in Strasbourg, on 16 February. On 18 March, ECRI made an inaugural speech "Current challenges of equality" at an International Conference on Freedom of Belief, organised by the University of Zaragoza, Spain. On 6-7 May, ECRI took part in the 3rd High-level meeting on antisemitic hate crime of the European Conference on Antisemitism, organised by the Combat Antisemitism Movement. ECRI took part in the 3rd Annual LGBT+ at Work Conference organised by the Romanian Diversity Chamber of Commerce in Bucharest on 25 June. On 25 September, ECRI participated in the final conference of the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants of the EU-funded project "Safe reporting for victims of crime with irregular migration status" held in Brussels. ECRI took part in the European Action Day Against Islamophobia Conference organised by the Forum of European Muslim Youth and Student Organisations in Brussels on 30 September. ECRI's Chair participated as a keynote speaker in the conference "Scaling up the Role of Civil Society of Vulnerable Communities in Bulgaria to Respond to Discrimination, Intolerance, Hate Speech and Hate Crimes (EQUALTOGETHER)", organised by the Bulgarian Helsinki Committee in Sofia on 8 October. On 11 October, ECRI made an online presentation to German students from the Munich Catholic School of Journalism. ECRI also participated in the international conference "Stop racism, not the game", organised by the NGO Lunaria in Rome. ECRI participated in a meeting organised in Madrid on 21 October by the Spanish Football League on keys to combating hate speech in professional football.

On 25 October, ECRI participated in the Seminar on Structural and Institutional Racism organised by Migration Policy Group.

Organisation of national round tables and other events in member states

53. As an important tool to facilitate dialogue between state and non-state actors on issues related to the fight against racism and intolerance, ECRI organises national round tables following the publication of its country-specific monitoring reports. These events are addressed to various actors in civil society as well as to government officials in order to discuss jointly how best to promote the implementation of ECRI's recommendations. As a rule, such events are co-organised by ECRI and the national equality bodies concerned.

54. ECRI together with France's National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (CNCDH) and Defender of Rights (DDD) held a round table in Paris on 25 April. The aim of the event was to provide the participants with the opportunity to discuss the follow-up given by the authorities to the recommendations contained in ECRI's monitoring report on France, published in 2022. The round table was structured around three sessions: i) presentation of ECRI's report on France, ii) Travellers: how to ensure their effective equality, and iii) the prevention of any abusive practice by law enforcement officials against people from diverse backgrounds.

55. Opening statements were made by Olivier Klein, Head of the French Inter-ministerial Delegation on Combating Racism, Antisemitism and Anti-LGBT Hatred (DILCRAH), Bertil Cottier, Chair of ECRI, Claire Hédon, Defender of Rights, and Jean-Marie Burguburu, Chair of the CNCDH. Panelists also included Mathias Dreyfuss, Deputy Head of DILCRAH, Anne-Françoise Tissier, ECRI Member in respect of France and moderator, Jean-Paul Lehnert, ECRI Rapporteur on France, and Johan Friestedt, Executive Secretary of ECRI. Ambassador Pap Ndiaye, Permanent Representative of France to the Council of Europe, made concluding observations. In addition to representatives of the authorities, the round table brought together various civil society actors and members of groups of concern to ECRI.

56. The round table discussions focused in particular on discrimination suffered by Travellers (priority recommendation as regards Travellers, to recognise the caravan as a type of housing and review the restrictions affecting their parking) and Roma in all areas of life; and relations between law enforcement officials and the population, including people with an immigrant background or belonging to minority groups (priority recommendation: to introduce an effective system for tracking identity checks conducted by law enforcement officials). Participants also debated issues such as the prevalence of hate speech, including in politics, as well as in audiovisual media and social media, which sometimes contributed to creating an environment conducive to acts of violence against Travellers and Roma, people with a non-European immigrant background, LGBTI people or people perceived as Jewish or Muslim.

57. This event aimed at contributing positively to the national debate on combating racial discrimination and intolerance in the country. It brought more visibility to ECRI's work in France.

4. Cooperation with equality bodies to combat racism and intolerance

58. On 17-18 October, ECRI held its Annual Seminar with national Equality Bodies, its strategic partners, at the same time as marking its anniversary of 30 years. The 2024 annual seminar with equality bodies was organised in close consultation with the European Network of Equality Bodies (EQUINET) and the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). It provided an opportunity to take stock of 30 years of monitoring work and focus on two specific critical issues: i) racism and intolerance in health care, and ii) structural discrimination and institutional racism.

59. This exceptional 30-year anniversary seminar also provided an opportunity to emphasise how since its first plenary meeting in 1994 in Strasbourg, ECRI has been carefully monitoring racism, intolerance and related discrimination in all Council of Europe member states. Over the past three decades, ECRI's work has helped to shape national laws, policies and other measures aimed at ensuring effective equality and countering various forms of racism, including antigypsyism, xenophobia, racism against Black persons/people of African descent, antisemitism and anti-Muslim racism, as well as different forms of intolerance, including LGBTI-phobia. It was also an occasion to recall how ECRI has provided Council of Europe member states with guidance to prevent and combat these phenomena effectively by issuing general policy and country-specific recommendations. ECRI has also consistently prompted action to set up or strengthen equality bodies to combat racism and intolerance at national level and supported the adoption of binding standards in this respect at the level of the European Union (EU).

60. In two special sessions, the annual seminar addressed barriers faced by communities of concern to ECRI, CERD and equality bodies in accessing quality health care, as well as structural discrimination and institutional racism. ECRI's work on inequalities in health care, as highlighted in its country monitoring reports, were discussed together with experts and representatives of relevant bodies.

61. The meeting was opened by Bertil Cottier, Chair of ECRI; Bjørn Berge, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe; Theodoros Rousopoulos, President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe; Michael O'Flaherty, Council of Europe's Commissioner for Human Rights and Helena Dalli, EU Commissioner for Equality.

62. The speakers shared their insights and experiences in the introduction. The three substantive sessions of the annual seminar included, in addition to ECRI members and representatives of equality bodies, representatives of international partners, academics, and civil society actors, as well as victims of discrimination or racist abuse.

63. ECRI cooperated with national equality bodies to combat racism and intolerance throughout the year. For example, on 23 January, ECRI participated in an event

commemorating the tenth anniversary of the High Commissioner for the Protection of Rights, Freedoms and Mediation of Monaco. On 20 September, ECRI participated in the international conference on “Human Rights Protection Mechanisms in the European Union and the Role of National Human Rights Institutions” co-organised by the Ombudsperson’s Office of the Republic of Moldova and the Council of Europe’s Co-operation Programmes Division (DGI) held in Chisinau. ECRI’s Chair took part as speaker in a high-level round table and networking event “Together for equality, stronger for all: Celebrating Standards for Equality Bodies” organised by EQUINET in Brussels on 15 October 2024.

5. Other activities

64. In 2024, ECRI actively participated in events organised by national, regional and local authorities. For example, on 20 March, ECRI participated in the 4th Anti-Racist Week organised by the Ministry of Equality, Spain, on challenges to racial discrimination in the field of education: school segregation. ECRI took part in an event marking the 75th anniversary of the Council of Europe, organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Faculty of Law of the Charles University organised in Prague on 23 April. On 12 December, ECRI took part in a Race Equality Panel Discussion organised in Brussels by the United Kingdom Mission to the European Union.

65. At its 96th plenary meeting (19-22 November), ECRI held elections to the positions of its two Vice-Chairs and a member of the Bureau. Tena Šimonović Einwalter (member in respect of Croatia) was elected as 1st Vice-Chair for one year. Irena Ilieva (member in respect of Bulgaria) was elected as 2nd Vice-Chair for one year. Cristian Jura (member in respect of Romania) was elected Bureau member for two years. Their terms of office began on 1 January 2025.

6. Communication strategy

66. Activities such as the publication of ECRI’s country reports and interim follow-up conclusions, round tables and seminars attracted media attention. ECRI has also been referred to in national policy discussions.

7. Co-operation with relevant bodies of the Council of Europe and other international organisations

67. ECRI participated in and contributed to many events as part of its co-operation with relevant bodies of the Council of Europe and other international organisations, in addition to those already referred to in the activities section above.

Council of Europe

68. At its 95th plenary meeting (2-5 July 2024), ECRI held an exchange of views with Michael O’Flaherty, the Council of Europe’s Commissioner for Human Rights, on issues of common interest.

69. ECRI continued co-operation with the Steering Committee on Anti-Discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion (CDADI). On 20 June, ECRI’s Chair participated in an exchange of views with the CDADI, and also participated in a high-level event organised by the CDADI and the French authorities on 26 November in Paris.

70. Furthermore, ECRI held exchanges of views with or attended meetings organised by the CDADI’s substructures in the course of the year. For example, at its 94th plenary meeting (9-11 April), ECRI held an exchange of views with Manuel Demougeot, Chair of the Council of Europe’s Committee of Experts on Roma and Traveller Issues (ADI-ROM), on issues of common interest pertaining to Roma and Travellers. ECRI participated in the 9th (15-16 May) and 10th (29-30 October) meetings of the ADI-ROM held in Strasbourg. On 15 February, ECRI participated in the information meeting of the Expert Committee on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Expression, and Sex Characteristics (ADI-SOGIESC). ECRI took part in the 1st meeting of the ADI-SOGIESC held in the Hague on 14-16 May and in the 2nd meeting of 29-30 October held in Strasbourg. On 6 November, ECRI participated in a conference on the state of play of LGBTIQ+ rights, organised by the Council of Europe’s Anti-discrimination Co-operation Unit. On 20-21 February, ECRI participated in the 1st meeting of the Expert Committee on Artificial Intelligence, Equality and Discrimination (GEC/ADI-AI) and, on 25-26 September, in the second meeting of this new committee.

71. On 20 June, ECRI’s Chair met with the Chairperson of the Advisory Council on Youth of the Council of Europe, Nina Grmuša, and Vice-Chairperson, Margo Vorykhava, on the occasion of the presentation of ECRI’s annual report covering its activities for the period 1 January-31 December 2023.

72. At its 96th plenary meeting, held on 19-22 November, ECRI held an exchange of views with Regina Jensdottir, then Co-ordinator for the Rights of the Child and Head of the Children’s Rights Division in the Council of Europe, and Professor Cath Larkins, Co-Director of the Centre for Children and Young People’s Participation, University of Central Lancashire (United Kingdom).

73. ECRI's Chair participated in the 9th (23 January) plenary meeting of the Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAI) and ECRI also participated in the 10th (13-14 March) plenary meeting of the CAI.

74. On 26 March, ECRI's Chair made a statement at a debate on local and regional authorities in Europe in the face of rising antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred held during the 46th plenary session of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities.

75. ECRI attended exchanges of views and meetings with the Council of Europe Secretary Generals' Special Representatives on antisemitic, anti-Muslim and other forms of religious intolerance and hate crimes and on Migration and Refugees, Alexandre Guessel and David Best respectively. On 14-15 March, ECRI took part in a coordination meeting on addressing anti-Muslim racism, co-organised by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on antisemitic, anti-Muslim and other forms of religious intolerance and hate crimes, of the Council of Europe, and the EU Commission Coordinator on combating anti-Muslim hatred, Marion Lalisie. On 19 June, ECRI's Chair met with both Special Representatives of the Secretary General.

76. ECRI's Chair participated in an exchange of views with the Gender Equality Commission during its 25th plenary meeting on 16 April. One of ECRI's Gender Equality Rapporteurs also participated in a training session organised for all Council of Europe Gender Equality Rapporteurs on 5-6 November 2024.

77. In addition, ECRI provided its expertise in training courses organised by the Anti-discrimination Co-operation Unit, such as training on equality and non-discrimination for police officers in Yerevan on 27-28 June and (Phase 2) on 26-27 September 2024 and a training session on preventing and combating hate speech and hate crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Banja Luka. ECRI also participated in an EU/Council of Europe joint training for Young European Ambassadors on equality, non-discrimination and combating hate speech, organised by the European Youth Centre on 17-18 January 2024 in Budapest.

78. At its meetings, in order to discuss working methods or matters of common interest, the Bureau of ECRI also held discussions with Council of Europe senior officials working in other sectors of the Organisation, in particular Laura Sanz-Levia, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) on 8 April, Wolfram Bechtel, Secretary to the CDADI on 1 July, and Regina Jensdottir, Co-ordinator for the Rights of the Child on 17 October.

79. In general, ECRI is regularly updated on the work of other Council of Europe bodies dealing with issues related to racism and intolerance. ECRI's Secretariat provides these bodies with information on ECRI's activities. As regards the European Court of Human Rights and the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) specifically, reference is made to paragraph 80. It should also be noted that Aoife Nolan and Tatiana Puiu, respectively President and Vice-President of the European Committee of Social Rights, spoke at the ECRI annual seminar mentioned in paragraphs 58-62.

UN Special Procedures

80. During its 94th plenary meeting (9-11 April), ECRI held an exchange of views with Barbara Reynolds, Chairperson of the United Nations Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, who was supported by the Secretary of the Working Group, Marie-Joseph Ayissi. Marko Bošnjak, then Vice-President of the European Court of Human Rights, Momodou Malcolm Jallow, former General Rapporteur on combating racism and intolerance of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and Vânia Costa Ramos, member of the CPT (elected in respect of Portugal), participated in this exchange. They were supported by Rachael Kondak, from the Private Office of the President of the Court, Giorgio Loddò, from the Secretariat of the Assembly's Equality and Non-Discrimination Committee, and Hugh Chetwynd, Executive Secretary of the CPT.

UN Conventions

81. ECRI reports make regular reference to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD). ECRI also calls upon Council of Europe member states that have not yet made a declaration under Article 14 of ICERD, enabling individuals and groups of individuals to file petitions before CERD, to do so.

82. A meeting took place between ECRI's Bureau and the Chairperson and Rapporteur of CERD about racial discrimination in the health sector, an important area of interest for both bodies, on 3 April. On 15 May, ECRI participated in the 1st meeting of the European based stakeholders' working group on the CERD-CMW (Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families) Joint General Comment/Recommendation on Obligations of State Parties on public policies for addressing and eradicating xenophobia and its impact on the rights of migrants, their families, and other non-citizens affected by racial discrimination organised by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. On 30-31 October, ECRI participated in a United Nations consultation on policies for addressing xenophobia and its impact on the rights of migrants.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

83. ECRI has a close working relationship with UNHCR, facilitated by the UNHCR Representation to the European Institutions in Strasbourg. ECRI regularly receives input from UNHCR concerning its country visits, round tables and various legal issues.

Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

84. ECRI and the OSCE continue to involve each other in their conferences and meetings. The OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) is invited to attend ECRI's events and ECRI is regularly invited to contribute to OSCE/ODIHR meetings.

85. ECRI and ODIHR continue to work closely on improving state and civil society responses to hate crime, an area of common interest also in the context of ECRI's sixth and seventh monitoring cycles. The two bodies co-operate and benefit from each other's expertise and initiatives in this area. ODIHR systematically refers to ECRI's country-by-country reports and General Policy Recommendations. ECRI uses ODIHR's hate crime data in its country monitoring reports.

European Union

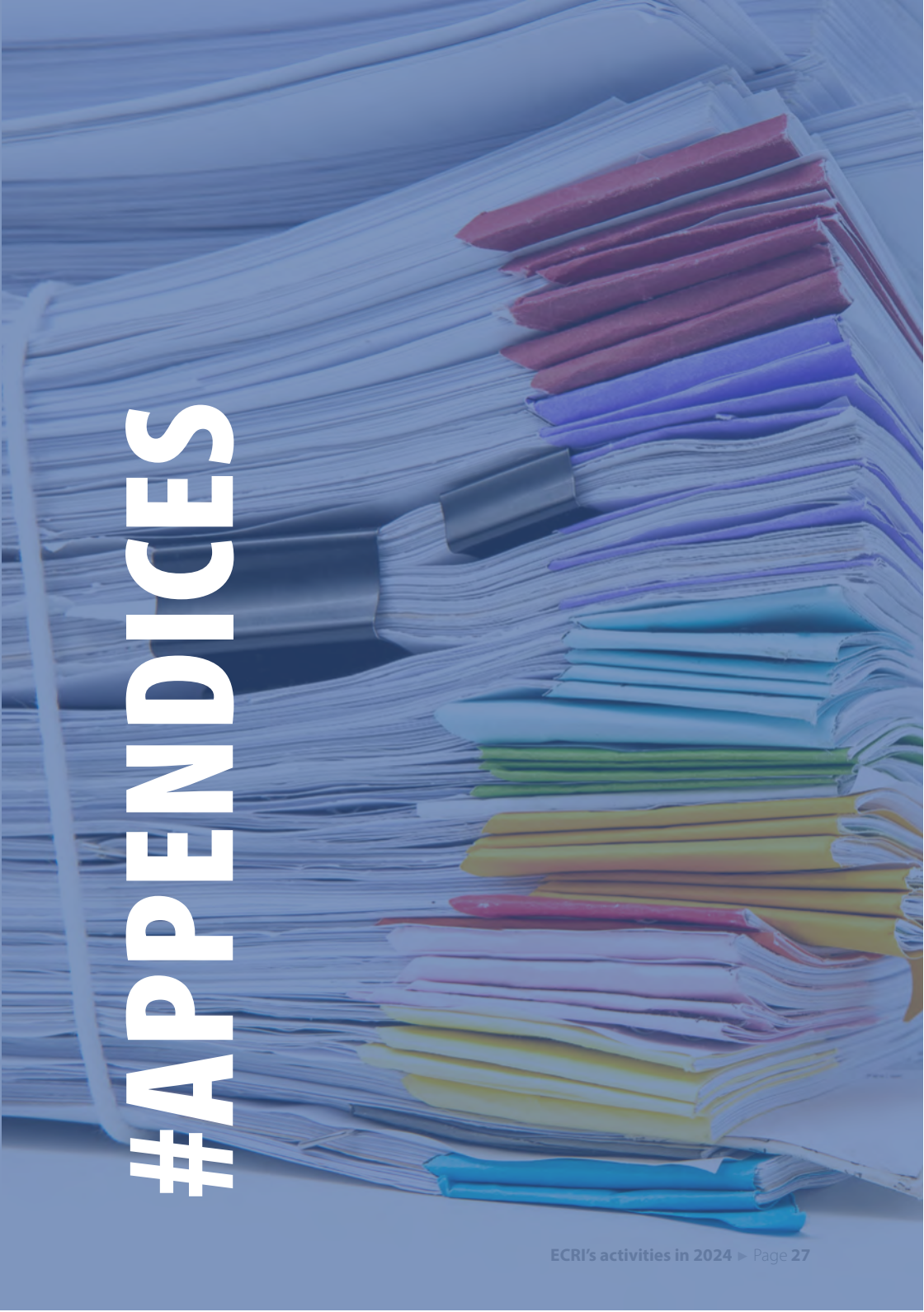
86. ECRI participated in the 3rd (18-19 January) and the 4th (26-27 February) meetings of the informal, ad hoc and temporary group on combating anti-Muslim hatred in the EU on mainstreaming the combat against anti-Muslim hatred into employment and security policies, held in Brussels. ECRI also participated, together with other Council of Europe representatives, in the Conference on Hate Crime and meetings of the Joint Working Groups of the European Commission's High-Level Group on combating hate speech and hate crime held on 26 April 2024 in Budapest.

87. During its 95th plenary meeting (2-5 July), ECRI held an exchange of views with Barbara Kovacs, EU Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL), CEPOL Training Education - CEPOL Knowledge Centres; Marharyta Zhesko, OSCE/ODIHR, Hate Crime Officer; Elise Lassus, EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), Research Officer, and Angela Longo, Council of Europe's Anti-discrimination Cooperation Unit, Head of Unit, on the training of law enforcement officials and other criminal justice actors in the fields of action against hate crime as well as action against racism and intolerance within law enforcement agencies.

Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)

88. Cooperation between ECRI and FRA continued in 2024. ECRI's reports make regular reference to FRA's work.

#APPENDICES





Appendix I – Membership of ECRI¹⁰

Name and Surname	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Arzu AGHDASI-SISAN	Azerbaijan	31 December 2027
Mladen ANTONIJEVIĆ PRILJEVA	Serbia	6 November 2027
Andrei BRIGHIDIN	Republic of Moldova ¹¹	5 June 2029
Gabriele BUCHHOLTZ	Germany	5 April 2029
Bertil COTTIER	Switzerland	31 December 2028
Patrice DAVOST	Monaco	6 December 2025
Nerma DOBARDŽIĆ	Montenegro	9 December 2028
Nihal EMİNOĞLU	Türkiye	31 December 2027
Michael FARRELL	Ireland	29 November 2026
Alberto GAMBINO	Italy	13 September 2028
Domenica GHIDEI BIIDU	Netherlands	7 October 2025
Sara GIMÉNEZ GÍMENEZ	Spain	31 December 2027
Helena HOFMANNOVÁ	Czechia	31 December 2027
Irena IVIEVA	Bulgaria	31 December 2027
Ögmundur JÓNASSON	Iceland	31 December 2027
Imre JUHÁSZ	Hungary	31 December 2027
Cristian JURA	Romania	31 December 2027
Anhelita KAMENSKA	Latvia	25 October 2026

10. Unless otherwise indicated, all tables in this appendix reflect the situation on 31 December 2024.

11. Member in respect of the Republic of Moldova as of 6 June. Marin GURIN was member in respect of this country until 26 March 2024 further to his resignation.

Name and Surname	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Els KEYTSMAN	Belgium	31 December 2027
Sopio KILADZE	Georgia	31 December 2027
Vigen KOCHARYAN	Armenia	11 February 2025
Neža KOGOVŠEK ŠALAMON	Slovenia	31 December 2027
Aet KUKK	Estonia	31 December 2027
Volodymyr KULYK	Ukraine	10 December 2028
Renee LAIVIERA	Malta	17 November 2029
Jean-Paul LEHNERS	Luxembourg	8 February 2026
Anna-Sara LIND	Sweden	20 October 2025
Iris LUARASI	Albania	20 February 2029
Maria Daniella MAROUDA	Greece	4 November 2025
Elena MIHAJLOVA STRATILATI	North Macedonia	25 September 2029
Myron NICOLATOS	Cyprus	31 December 2027
Kristina PARDALOS	San Marino	11 December 2028
Jorge PEREIRA	Portugal	25 May 2029
Jacint RIBERAYGUA CAELLES	Andorra	26 September 2026
Tena ŠIMONOVIC EINWALTER	Croatia	1 July 2029
Anne-Françoise TISSIER	France	15 February 2027
Reetta TOIVANEN	Finland	1 July 2029
Michal VAŠEČKA	Slovakia	31 December 2027
Jens VEDSTED-HANSEN	Denmark	31 December 2027
Tone Linn WÆRSTAD	Norway	31 December 2027
Michael WHINE	United Kingdom	25 September 2028
Vacant seat	Austria ¹²	
Vacant seat	Bosnia and Herzegovina ¹³	

12. This seat has been vacant since 6 April 2023.

13. This seat has been vacant since 10 December 2018..

Vacant seat	Liechtenstein ¹⁴	
Vacant seat	Lithuania ¹⁵	
Vacant seat	Poland ¹⁶	

Deputies to ECRI members

Name and Surname	Deputy in respect of	Term of office expires
Marisa ATTOLLINO	Italy	13 September 2028
Anu CASTANEDA	Finland	1 July 2029
Patrick CHARLIER	Belgium	31 December 2027
Alexis MARQUET	Monaco	6 December 2025
Marie-Anne MATARD-BONUCCI	France	15 February 2027
Fabienne ROSSLER	Luxembourg	8 February 2026
Monika SARGSYAN	Armenia	11 February 2025
Juozas VALČIUKAS	Lithuania	31 October 2024 ¹⁷

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14. This seat has been vacant since 7 October 2024 when Karin QUADERER resigned from her position as ECRI member in respect of Liechtenstein
 15. This seat has been vacant since 31 October 2024 when Lyra JAKULEVIČIENĖ resigned from her position as ECRI member in respect of Lithuania.
 16. This seat has been vacant since 6 September 2024 when Elżbieta KARSKA resigned from her position as ECRI member in respect of Poland.
 17. The mandate of the Deputy to the ECRI member in respect of Lithuania ended concurrently with the mandate of Lyra JAKULEVIČIENĖ further to her resignation on 31 October.

Observers to ECRI

Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

- ▶ Petra BAYR
- ▶ Mia KARALEGUĆ ABAZOVIĆ
- ▶ Max LUCKS

Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

- ▶ Mélanie LEPOULTIER

Holy See

- ▶ Guillaume DRAGO

European Commission (European Union)

- ▶ Michaela MOUA, Anti-Racism Co-ordinator

Mexico

- ▶ Claudia Olivia MORALES REZA, National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination (CONAPRED)

United States of America

- ▶ Clarence LUSANE, Howard University, Washington DC

Bertil COTTIER

Chair

member in respect of Switzerland

Domenica GHIDEI BILDU

1st Vice-Chair

member in respect of the Netherlands

Irena ILIEVA

2nd Vice-Chair

member in respect of Bulgaria

Nihal EMINOĞLU

Bureau member

member in respect of Türkiye

Els KEYTSMAN

Bureau member

member in respect of Belgium

Tena ŠIMONVIĆ EINWALTER

Bureau member

member in respect of Croatia

Jens VEDSTED-HANSEN

Bureau member

member in respect of Denmark

Appendix II – Secretariat of ECRI¹⁸

- ▶ **Johan FRIESTEDT**, Executive Secretary of ECRI
- ▶ **Thobias BERGMANN**, Administrator
- ▶ **Mats LINDBERG**, Administrator
- ▶ **Laura ALEXANDROIU**, Administrator
- ▶ **Ada PAPROCKA**, Administrator
- ▶ **Gabriel ALMEIDA**, Administrator
- ▶ **Matteo TRACCHI**, Administrator
- ▶ **Sophie KURT**, Senior Project Officer/Researcher
- ▶ **Paula ECK-WALTERS**, Administrative Assistant
- ▶ **Robert RUSTEM**, Senior Outreach Officer
- ▶ **Ioana PASTINARU**, Assistant (until 30 July)
- ▶ **Catherine THEREAU**, Assistant
- ▶ **Saskia TAVARES DE WAND**, Assistant (as from 1 October)

Secretariat's address:

Directorate General of Democracy and Human Dignity
Directorate of Equal Rights and Dignity
Council of Europe
67075 STRASBOURG CEDEX
France
Tel. : +33 (0) 3 90 21 46 62
E-mail Secretariat: ecri@coe.int

18. This appendix reflects the situation on 31 December 2024.

Appendix III - Meetings held by ECRI in 2024

Plenary sessions

- 9-11 April
- 2-5 July
- 19-22 November

Bureau meetings

- 8 April
- 1 July
- 17 October
- 18 November

Meetings of the Working Group on relations with Civil Society and Equality Bodies

- 5 April
- 28 June
- 15 November

Seminar with equality bodies: enhancing Independence and Effectiveness

- Strasbourg, 17-18 October (hybrid format)

Meetings of CBC Working Groups

Preparation of contact visits (through videoconferencing):

– Croatia:	15 March, 12 April
– Romania:	4 April, 21 May
– Sweden:	13 March, 15-16 April
– Türkiye:	16 April
– Latvia:	19 April
– Portugal:	23 April
– Montenegro:	5 September
– Ireland:	9 September
– Slovenia:	16 September, 15 October
– Spain:	23 September, 8-9 October
– Finland:	18 September, 22 and 24 October
– Netherlands:	10 September, 29 and 31 October

Amendments:

– Andorra:	9 April
– Republic of Moldova:	9 April
– United Kingdom:	9 April
– Italy:	10 April
– Lithuania:	10 April
– Croatia:	19 November
– Latvia:	19 November
– Sweden:	19 November
– Portugal:	20 November
– Türkiye:	20 November

Interim follow-up:

– Monaco:	17 April
– Denmark:	13 May
– Estonia:	14 May
– Cyprus:	16 May
– Hungary:	5 June

- Bulgaria: 11 September
- France: 24 September
- Greece: 14 October

Country monitoring visits:

- Croatia: 22-26 April
- Sweden: 22-26 April
- Türkiye: 24-31 May
- Romania: 27-31 May
- Latvia: 10-14 June
- Portugal: 17-21 June
- Finland: 28 October-1 November
- Spain: 21-25 October
- Slovenia: 21-25 October
- Montenegro: 30 September-4 October
- Ireland: 4-8 November
- The Netherlands: 4-8 November

Appendix IV - List of publications¹⁹

ECRI General Policy Recommendations²⁰

- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.1: Combating racism, xenophobia antisemitism and intolerance (Strasbourg, 4 October 1996)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.2: Equality Bodies to combat racism and intolerance at national level (Strasbourg, 7 December 2017)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.3: combating racism and intolerance against Roma/Gypsies (Strasbourg, 6 March 1998)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.4: National surveys on the experience and perception of discrimination and racism from the point of view of potential victims (Strasbourg, 6 March 1998)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 5: Preventing and combating anti-Muslim racism and discrimination (Strasbourg, 8 December 2021)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.6: Combating the dissemination of racist, xenophobic and antisemitic material via the Internet (Strasbourg, 15 December 2000)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.7: National legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination (Strasbourg, 7 December 2017)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.8: Combating racism while fighting terrorism (Strasbourg, 17 March 2004)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.9: Preventing and combating Antisemitism (Strasbourg, 1 July 2021)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.10: Combating racism and racial discrimination in and through school education (Strasbourg, 15 December 2006)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.11: Combating racism and racial discrimination in policing (Strasbourg, 29 June 2007)

19. Publications that are out of date no longer appear on this list.

20. The dates indicated under this section are dates of adoption / revision.

- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.12: Combating racism and racial discrimination in the field of sport (Strasbourg, 19 December 2008)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.13: Combating antigypsyism and discrimination against Roma (Strasbourg, 1 December 2020)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.14: Combating racism and racial discrimination in employment (Strasbourg, 22 June 2012)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.15: Combating hate speech (Strasbourg, 8 December 2015)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.16: Safeguarding irregularly present migrants from discrimination (Strasbourg, 16 March 2016)
- ▶ ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.17: Preventing and combating intolerance and discrimination against LGBTI persons (Strasbourg, 28 June 2023)

ECRI's Opinions

- ▶ ECRI's Opinion on the concept of "racialisation" (Strasbourg, 8 December 2021)
- ▶ CRI's Opinion on the Working Definition of Antisemitism of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) (Strasbourg, 2 December 2020)

ECRI's country-by-country approach:

First round:

- Volume I (Strasbourg, September 1997)
- Volume II (Strasbourg, March 1998)
- Volume III (Strasbourg, 15 June 1998)
- Volume IV (Strasbourg, 26 January 1999)
- Volume V (Strasbourg, 13 March 1999)
- Volume VI (Strasbourg, 24 May 1999)
- Volume VII (Strasbourg, 9 November 1999)

Second round:

- Albania (Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)
- Andorra (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 8 July 2003)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)
- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- Croatia (Strasbourg, 3 July 2001)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 3 July 2001)
- Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 3 March 2001)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
- Finland (Strasbourg, 23 July 2002)
- France (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 3 July 2001)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 8 July 2003)
- Ireland (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
- Latvia (Strasbourg, 23 July 2002)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)

- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 8 July 2003)
- Malta (Strasbourg, 23 July 2002)
- Republic of Moldova (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)
- The Netherlands (Strasbourg, 13 November 2001)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 4 November 2002)
- Romania (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
- Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 13 November 2001)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 4 November 2003)
- Slovakia (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Slovenia (Strasbourg, 8 July 2003)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 8 July 2003)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)
- Türkiye (Strasbourg, 3 July 2001)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 23 July 2002)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)
- Compilation of second round reports (Strasbourg, February 2004)

Third round:

- Albania (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)
- Andorra (Strasbourg, 12 February 2008)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 24 May 2007)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
- Croatia (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)
- Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)

- Estonia (Strasbourg, 21 February 2006)
- Finland (Strasbourg, 24 May 2007)
- France (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
- Ireland (Strasbourg, 24 May 2007)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)
- Latvia (Strasbourg, 12 February 2008)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 21 February 2006)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)
- Malta (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
- Republic of Moldova (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 24 May 2007)
- Netherland (Strasbourg, 12 February 2008)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
- Romania (Strasbourg, 21 February 2006)
- Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
- Serbia (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
- Slovakia (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
- Slovenia (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 21 February 2006)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
- “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
- Türkiye (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 12 February 2008)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)

Fourth round:

- Albania (Strasbourg, 2 March 2010)
- Andorra (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 9 February 2011)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 2 March 2010)
- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 31 May 2011)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 26 May 2009)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (Strasbourg, 8 February 2011)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 24 February 2009)
- Croatia (Strasbourg, 25 September 2012)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 31 May 2011)
- Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 15 September 2009)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 2 March 2010)
- Finland (Strasbourg, 9 July 2014)
- France (Strasbourg, 15 June 2010)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 15 June 2010)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 26 May 2009)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 15 September 2009)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 24 February 2009)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Ireland (Strasbourg, 19 February 2014)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Latvia (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 19 February 2014)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 13 September 2011)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Malta (Strasbourg, 15 October 2014)
- Republic of Moldova (Strasbourg, 15 October 2014)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 8 February 2011)
- Montenegro (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Netherlands (Strasbourg, 15 October 2014)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 24 February 2009)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 15 June 2010)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 9 July 2014)

- Romania (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 15 October 2014)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 9 July 2014)
- Serbia (Strasbourg, 31 May 2011)
- Slovakia (Strasbourg, 26 May 2009)
- Slovenia (Strasbourg, 16 September 2014)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 8 February 2011)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 25 September 2012)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 15 September 2009)
- “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Strasbourg, 15 June 2010)
- Türkiye (Strasbourg, 8 February 2011)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 2 March 2010)

Follow-up recommendations fourth round:

- Albania (Strasbourg, 19 February 2013)
- Andorra (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 19 February 2013)
- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Croatia (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 19 February 2013)
- Finland (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- France (Strasbourg, 9 July 2013)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 15 October 2013)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 25 September 2012)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)

- Ireland (Strasbourg, 1 March 2016)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Latvia (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 1 March 2016)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Malta (Strasbourg, 4 October 2016)
- Republic of Moldova (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Montenegro (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Netherlands (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 9 July 2013)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Romania (Strasbourg, 16 May 2017)
- Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Serbia (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Slovakia (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- Slovenia (Strasbourg, 19 September 2017)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (Strasbourg, 9 July 2013)
- Türkiye (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 19 February 2013)

Fifth round:

- Albania (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Andorra (Strasbourg, 28 February 2017)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 4 October 2016)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 13 October 2015)
- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)

- Bosnia and Herzegovina (Strasbourg, 28 February 2017)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 16 September 2014)
- Croatia (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 13 October 2015)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 16 May 2017)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 13 October 2015)
- Finland (Strasbourg, 10 September 2019)
- France (Strasbourg, 1 March 2016)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 1 March 2016)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 28 February 2017)
- Ireland (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Latvia (Strasbourg, 5 March 2019)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 28 February 2017)
- Malta (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- Republic of Moldova (Strasbourg, 2 October 2018)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 1 March 2016)
- Montenegro (Strasbourg, 19 September 2017)
- Netherlands (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 2 October 2018)
- Romania (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 5 March 2019)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 27 February 2018)
- Serbia (Strasbourg, 16 May 2017)
- Slovenia (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Slovakia (Strasbourg, 16 September 2014)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 27 February 2018)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 27 February 2018)

- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 16 September 2014)
- “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Türkiye (Strasbourg, 4 October 2016)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 19 September 2017)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 4 October 2016)

Follow-up recommendations fifth round:

- Albania (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 10 September 2019)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 28 February 2017)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 16 May 2017)
- Croatia (Strasbourg, 18 May 2021)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- France (Strasbourg, 5 March 2019)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 5 March 2019)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 28 February 2017)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 27 February 2018)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 19 March 2020)
- Ireland (Strasbourg, 3 March 2022)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 18 May 2021)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 19 March 2020)
- Malta (Strasbourg, 18 May 2021)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 5 March 2019)
- Montenegro (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- Republic of Moldova (Republic of) (Strasbourg, 18 May 2021)
- Netherlands (Strasbourg, 3 March 2022)
- North Macedonia (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 27 February 2018)

- Poland (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 18 May 2021)
- Romania (Strasbourg, 3 March 2022)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 23 February 2021)
- Serbia (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- Slovak Republic (Strasbourg, 16 May 2017)
- Slovenia (Strasbourg, 3 March 2022)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 23 February 2021)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 8 December 2020)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 16 May 2017)
- Türkiye (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)

Sixth cycle:

- Albania (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- Andorra (Strasbourg, 21 October 2024)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 18 March 2020)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (Strasbourg, 25 June 2024)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 4 October 2022)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 7 March 2023)
- Czechia (Strasbourg, 8 December 2020)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 9 June 2022)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 9 June 2022)
- France (Strasbourg, 21 September 2022)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 22 June 2023)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 17 March 2020)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 22 September 2022)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 9 March 2023)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 21 September 2023)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 22 octobre 2024)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 12 March 2024)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 23 October 2024)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 19 September 2023)
- Malta (Strasbourg, 26 June 2024)
- Republic of Moldova (Strasbourg, 12 November 2024)

- Monaco (Strasbourg, 9 June 2022)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 23 February 2021)
- North Macedonia (Strasbourg, 20 September 2023)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 18 September 2023)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 28 June 2024)
- Serbia (Strasbourg, 27 June 2024)
- Slovak Republic (Strasbourg, 8 December 2020)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 19 March 2020)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 25 October 2024)

Follow-up recommendations sixth round:

- Albania (Strasbourg, 20 September 2022)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 20 June 2023)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 20 September 2022)
- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 21 June 2023)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 20 September 2022)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 15 October 2024)
- Czechia (Strasbourg, 10 March 2023)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 15 October 2024)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 15 October 2024)
- Finland (Strasbourg, 20 September 2022)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 20 September 2022)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 15 October 2024)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 15 October 2024)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 23 June 2023)
- Slovak Republic (Strasbourg, 10 March 2023)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 20 September 2022)

Studies and other publications

- ▶ Proceedings of the Seminar “Combating racism while respecting freedom of expression”, 6 -17 November 2006 (Strasbourg, July 2007)
- ▶ “Ethnic” statistics and data protection in the Council of Europe countries, by Patrick Simon, Institut National d’Etudes Démographiques (Strasbourg, November 2007)
- ▶ “Cooperation for effectiveness: Local authorities and national specialised bodies combating racism and intolerance”, ECRI study by Niall Crowley (Strasbourg, May 2015)
- ▶ “National Specialised Bodies: Effective implementation of their advisory function”, ECRI study by Niall Crowley (Strasbourg, December 2016)
- ▶ Discrimination, artificial intelligence and algorithmic decision-making, Study by Prof. Frederik Zuiderveen Borgesius for ECRI (2018)
- ▶ “25 Years of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance: Impact in the Field of Equality”, ECRI study by Timothy Jacob-Owens (Strasbourg, August 2019)
- ▶ “Moving Forward: Increasing ECRI’s Impact”, ECRI study by Nils Muižnieks (Strasbourg, September 2019)

Tools published by the ECRI Secretariat

- ▶ Factsheet on LGBTI issues (Strasbourg, 1 March 2021)
- ▶ Factsheet on preventing and combating antigypsyism and discrimination against Roma and Travellers (Strasbourg, 2 August 2023)
- ▶ Factsheet on preventing and combating racism and intolerance within law enforcement agencies (Strasbourg, 6 September 2023)
- ▶ Factsheet on the integration and the inclusion of migrants (Strasbourg, 13 March 2024)
- ▶ Factsheet on racism and racial discrimination against Black persons / people of African descent (Strasbourg, 20 March 2024)
- ▶ Factsheet on preventing and combating racism and intolerance in and through education (Strasbourg, 27 March 2024)
- ▶ Factsheet on tackling racism and intolerance in the area of health care (Strasbourg, 14 May 2024).

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) is a unique human rights monitoring body which specialises in questions relating to the fight against racism, intolerance and related discrimination on grounds of “race”, colour, language, religion, citizenship, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender identity or sex characteristics.

ECRI was set up by the first Summit of Heads of State and Government of the member states of the Council of Europe in 1993 and became operational in 1994.

ECRI is composed of 46 members appointed on the basis of their independence, impartiality, moral authority and expertise in dealing with issues of racism and intolerance. Each Council of Europe member state appoints one person to serve as a member of ECRI.

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