

ANNUAL REPORT ON ECRI'S ACTIVITIES

covering the period
from 1 January to 31 December 2023



European Commission
against Racism and Intolerance
ECRI
Commission européenne
contre le racisme et l'intolérance



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Published on 20 June 2024

Council of Europe

French edition:

*Rapport annuel sur les activités de l'ECRI
couvrant la période du 1er janvier
au 31 décembre 2023*

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Published by the European
Commission against Racism and
Intolerance (ECRI)
Council of Europe – 2024
Strasbourg

Contents

PREFACE	5
MAIN TRENDS	7
1. ADDRESSING THE SITUATION OF PEOPLE DISPLACED BY WAR AND OTHER EMERGENCIES	7
Equal access to protection	8
Reception, integration and inclusion	8
Shaping public narratives concerning people displaced by war and other emergencies	9
2. COUNTERING THE RISE OF ANTISEMITISM IN EUROPE AS A RESULT OF THE CURRENT CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST	10
Addressing contemporary forms of antisemitism	11
Providing support and protection to Jews and the Jewish communities in Europe	11
3. TAKING RESOLUTE ACTION AGAINST ANTI-MUSLIM RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION ACROSS EUROPE	11
Addressing the continuing atmosphere of suspicion against Muslims in Europe	12
Ensuring the enjoyment of equal rights of Muslim patients in the provision of healthcare	12
ECRI'S ACTIVITIES IN 2023	15
1. Country-by-country approach	15
2. Work on general themes	17
3. Relations with civil society	19
4. Statement on the rise of antisemitism in Europe as a result of the current conflict in the Middle East	21
5. Cooperation with equality bodies to combat racism and intolerance	21
6. Other activities	23
7. Communication strategy	23
8. Co-operation with relevant bodies of the Council of Europe and other international organisations	24
APPENDIX I – MEMBERSHIP OF ECRI	29
APPENDIX II – SECRETARIAT OF ECRI	35
APPENDIX III - MEETINGS HELD BY ECRI IN 2023	37
APPENDIX IV - LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	41

Preface

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) is a mechanism that 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. ECRI held its first plenary meeting on 22 March 1994. On 13 June 2002, the Committee of Ministers 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, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance 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 racism and intolerance. They should have high moral authority and recognised expertise in dealing with racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance. 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

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 three main areas: addressing the situation of people displaced by war and other emergencies, countering the rise of antisemitism in Europe as a result of the current conflict in the Middle East and taking resolute action against anti-Muslim racism and discrimination across Europe.

1. Addressing the situation of people displaced by war and other emergencies

3. The situation in many European countries continued to be marked by the significant presence and struggle of persons displaced by war and other emergencies in their respective countries of origin. Most notably, the ongoing war of aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine left millions of displaced Ukrainians to continue seeking protection and support in various countries across Europe, in a situation of vulnerability and fear for their future. Russian citizens fleeing conscription or political persecution, including for taking a stand against the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, also decided to seek protection in Council of Europe member states. In addition, within a very short period of time, over 100 000 Karabakh Armenians fled their homes and headed to Armenia as a result of Azerbaijan's military operation in the region on 19 and 20 September 2023 (in addition to the tens of thousands of Karabakh Armenians who already took refuge in Armenia previously). Council of Europe member states also continued to struggle to develop adequate responses to the arrivals of asylum seekers from other parts of the world facing war and

otherwise unstable political situations and humanitarian crises, including the Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan.¹

Equal access to protection

4. ECRI continued to witness admirable efforts by the authorities and societies of Council of Europe member states aimed at accommodating the needs of persons displaced from Ukraine. It nonetheless noted recurring cases of discrepancies in treatment between different groups of persons coming from Ukraine based on their ethnicity. For instance, in some countries, the conditions of accommodation offered to Roma with Ukrainian citizenship were of lower quality than those offered to other Ukrainians in the same situation. Significant differences have also been observed between the quality of reception centres and services provided to persons displaced from Ukraine in comparison with refugees and other people benefiting from international protection.

5. Furthermore, whilst unconditional protection and support were offered to displaced Ukrainian citizens, some states continued to curtail access to asylum for non-European people seeking protection and support in Europe. Such limitations took the form of legislative measures radically limiting access to asylum procedures, as well as to the territory. Such limitations may have resulted in a decrease in the number of beneficiaries in the countries concerned or in differential treatment in the offer of protection and support that was often seen as unjustified.

6. ECRI underlines once again that all people displaced by war and other emergencies, irrespective of their national or ethnic origin, citizenship, skin colour, religion, language, sexual orientation or gender identity, should be promptly offered adequate protection and support.²

Reception, integration and inclusion

7. The presence of about six million people displaced by the war in Ukraine to other Council of Europe member states, as well as the recent displacement of more than 100 000 Karabakh Armenians from their homes, have not only stretched the first reception capacities of receiving states, but also posed growing challenges in terms of these persons' integration and inclusion in the

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1. For more details, see also United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Regional Bureau for Europe, [European situations: data and trends \(December 2023\)](#).
 2. [Statement](#) on the consequences of the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine adopted by ECRI at its 88th plenary meeting (29 March – 1 April 2022).

hosting societies. Lack of clarity as to the future developments of the political situation and choices to be made by the displaced persons makes it difficult for the hosting states to develop relevant policies. Against this background, people who left conflict zones should be able to enjoy their effective right to return to their homes in safety and dignity.³ At the same time, it notes that as long as the conditions for such return are not met, the hosting states need to develop longer-term policies to ensure that people displaced by war and other emergencies have adequate access to housing, employment, education, health care and social services.

8. New integration and inclusion measures have been designed in many European countries at various levels, notably when it comes to integrating Ukrainian children into national systems of education. They have included, for instance, comprehensive welcoming programmes addressed not only to children, but also to family members accompanying them. Significant efforts have also been made in respect of language classes for Ukrainian children integrating into schools.

9. Interestingly, some thoughts have been given to the development of further tools to promote the integration and inclusion of children benefiting from international protection as a result of war and other emergencies, such as measures aimed at integrating them in and through sports.⁴

Shaping public narratives concerning people displaced by war and other emergencies

10. The situation of people displaced by war and other emergencies continued to be a significant part of public discourse in member states. In the case of displaced Ukrainians, the dominant narratives remained those of solidarity and support. However, a number of anti-Ukrainian hate incidents have also been reported. This was especially the case in the context of increasing social and economic difficulties faced by the majority population.

11. In the case of refugees and other beneficiaries of international protection coming from other parts of the world, the development of more hostile narratives could be observed, including in the rhetoric used by politicians and

3. See also [Resolution 2517 \(2023\)](#) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on the humanitarian situation in Nagorno-Karabakh as well as the statements made by the Council of Europe's Commissioner for Human Rights before and after her visit to the region on [2 October](#) and [26 October 2023](#).

4. See, in this connection, Council of Europe's [Conference on the Inclusion of Child Migrants and Refugees in and through Sport](#) (29 November 2023, Schaan, Liechtenstein).

senior public officials. In some member states, there has been a significant rise in anti-immigrant and at times anti-Muslim public discourse, portraying newcomers as a threat to national security or national identity. Derogatory remarks were used by politicians to create an anti-immigrant atmosphere for political gains, including in the context of elections.⁵ On occasions, they escalated into campaigns of hate speech targeting persons supporting or speaking up for the human rights of migrants, including civil society actors, public figures and artists. In this context, reference is made to ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No. 15 and the Recommendation CM/Rec(2022)16 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on combating hate speech as well as to the Charter of European political parties for a non-racist and inclusive society as endorsed by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in its Resolution 2443 (2022).

2. Countering the rise of antisemitism in Europe as a result of the current conflict in the Middle East

12. Since the Hamas terror attack against Israel on 7 October 2023 and Israel's subsequent war in Gaza, a number of European countries have experienced soaring levels of antisemitism. In several countries, the number of reported antisemitic incidents for the last three months of 2023 by far exceeded the numbers usually reported for a whole year and was, in some cases, even much higher. Antisemitic acts covered a wide range of incidents, from hate speech, both online and offline, including death threats, to acts of vandalism and desecration of Jewish community sites, such as synagogues and cemeteries, to physical attacks against Jews. In several cases, the perpetrators were reportedly Islamist extremists or those sympathising with them. It is particularly worrying that schools, which should be places where future generations learn about and practice diversity, inclusion and mutual respect, have also seen many such incidents.

5. See, in this respect, [Resolution 2525 \(2024\)](#) on the theme of migration and asylum in election campaigns and the consequences on the welcoming and rights of migrants.

Addressing contemporary forms of antisemitism

13. Extremist groups have once again used the renewed violence in the Middle East to blame European Jews and expand their hatred of the State of Israel or Israeli government policies towards Jews in general. While criticism of Israel cannot be considered per se antisemitic, calling for the murder of Jews is.⁶

Providing support and protection to Jews and the Jewish communities in Europe

14. It is positive to note that since 7 October, many heads of state and government, members of government, high-level politicians, representatives of local or regional authorities, as well as senior representatives of civil society organisations and well-known cultural and religious personalities, have publicly demonstrated their solidarity with Jews and the Jewish communities in Europe. In several countries, governments have also increased their support for necessary security measures to protect Jewish institutions against antisemitic violence and potential terrorist attacks. The governments of Council of Europe member states continue to take action to protect Jews and the Jewish communities in Europe, also in the light of [ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No. 9 \(revised\) on preventing and combating antisemitism](#).⁷

3. Taking resolute action against anti-Muslim racism and discrimination across Europe

15. It clearly appeared in some countries that, following the Hamas terror attack of 7 October 2023 against Israel, the number of hate incidents against Muslims, including online anti-Muslim hate speech, increased manyfold in the aftermath of the attack. Muslims received blame for the attack and other attacks in the Middle East, based on stereotyping of whole communities and their perceived connections with the use of violence.

6. See, in this connection, ECRI's [Opinion](#) on the Working Definition of Antisemitism of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), adopted on 2 December 2020 at ECRI's 84th plenary meeting.

7. At its 132nd ministerial session of 19-20 May 2022 (Turin, Italy), the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe invited member States to make the best use of ECRI's revised General Policy Recommendation No. 9 ([CM/Del/Dec\(2022\)132/3cii](#), 20 May 2022). In addition, in its [Resolution 2447 \(2022\)](#) on preventing and combating antisemitism in Europe, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe called on member and observer States, as well as on all States whose parliaments enjoy partner for democracy status in the Assembly, to fully implement ECRI's new instrument.

Addressing the continuing atmosphere of suspicion against Muslims in Europe

16. There have been quite a few instances of political and other public discourse mixing aspects of anti-Muslim racism with general xenophobic discourse or using the threat of a so-called Islamisation of European societies, for political gains.

17. The implementation of anti-terrorism or anti-extremism laws or policies has also continued to have a negative impact on Muslims or people perceived as such. Persons wearing visible religious symbols or traditional clothing were at times represented as being associated with terrorism or extremism. It has been particularly the case of Muslim schoolgirls in some countries. It has also appeared that, at times, Muslim pupils did not feel comfortable as they considered that they did not enjoy the same level of encouragement, positive expectations and support from their teachers as children belonging to the majority population.

Ensuring the enjoyment of equal rights of Muslim patients in the provision of healthcare

18. In the Council of Europe area, there have also been cases of Muslims who were considered to be discriminated against in their access to quality healthcare. It may have manifested itself in difficulties for Muslim patients to get a medical appointment or medical attention as much as they would need. By way of example, many Muslims, in particular women, have felt that they were treated disrespectfully and in a discriminatory manner by medical staff who allegedly suggested that their symptoms were somehow culturally induced.

19. ECRI expressed serious concern about the various forms of anti-Muslim hatred and discrimination that were observed in Europe and called on Council of Europe member states to make use of its [General Policy Recommendation No. 5 \(revised\) on preventing and combating anti-Muslim racism and discrimination](#).⁸

8. At its 132nd ministerial session of 19-20 May 2022 (Turin, Italy), the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe invited member States to make the best use of ECRI's revised General Policy Recommendation No. 5 ([CM/Del/Dec\(2022\)132/3cii](#), 20 May 2022). Furthermore, in its [Resolution 2457 \(2022\)](#) on raising awareness of and countering Islamophobia, or anti-Muslim racism, in Europe, the Parliamentary Assembly called on Council of Europe member and observer States, as well as on all States whose parliaments enjoy partner for democracy status in the Assembly, to disseminate and fully implement ECRI's revised General Policy Recommendation No. 5.



#ACTIVITIES

ECRI's activities in 2023

1. Country-by-country approach

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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 up to three 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.

23. In 2019, ECRI started 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, and more specifically for children; highlighting and promoting good practices in the fight against racism and intolerance; taking account of cross-cutting issues where the intersection of national or ethnic origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and other grounds can lead to further discrimination and including a gender perspective. The reports also deal with topics specific to each country, including follow-up of the priority recommendations adopted in the fifth monitoring cycle.

24. In order to obtain as full a picture as possible, a contact 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 and intolerance. Finally, they provide Rapporteurs with a unique opportunity to make direct observations in places where groups of concern to ECRI live.

25. In 2023, ECRI published nine sixth-cycle monitoring reports, on Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Luxembourg, North Macedonia and Poland.

26. All reports published in 2023 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.

27. In addition, ECRI published sixth-cycle interim follow-up conclusions on Czechia, Norway and Slovakia.

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

29. In 2023, ECRI carried out ten contact visits for the preparation of its sixth-cycle country monitoring reports, to Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia and the United Kingdom, 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.

2. Work on general themes

General Policy Recommendations

30. 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.

31. 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).

32. On 28 September 2023, ECRI published its General Policy Recommendation No. 17 on preventing and combating intolerance and discrimination against LGBTI persons, having found for over a decade that LGBTI people still experience high rates of discrimination and abuse, including violence, due to their actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics. In the view of ECRI, European policy makers at national, regional and local level should develop measures that deter such discrimination and intolerance, also taking into account the diversity which exists across sexual orientations, gender identities and sex characteristics and recognising the rights and needs of LGBTI individuals who suffer intersectional discrimination due to other key aspects of their identity or lived realities, including their ethnic or national background, citizenship, religion, gender, and disability status, or their refugee status or belonging to the Roma or Traveller communities.

33. In its new general policy recommendation, ECRI called on member states to take action against intolerance and discrimination against LGBTI persons by giving high priority to LGBTI equality and countering intolerance against LGBTI individuals through legislation, national strategies and safety related measures; establishing a comprehensive data collection system that includes LGBTI equality issues and complies with international standards; granting same-sex couples the same rights as different-sex couples, including property, maintenance and inheritance rights; ensure that transgender and intersex individuals can establish legal relationships in line with their legally recognized

gender; ensuring that anti-LGBTI hate crime, including hate speech of a criminal nature, are effectively investigated and prosecuted; and providing training and enhancing the competencies of law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges to counter anti-LGBTI discrimination, hate speech and hate crime.

34. The launching of ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No. 17 was accompanied by an explanatory video published on ECRI's website.

35. Throughout the year, ECRI was involved in work related to preventing and combating intolerance and discrimination against LGBTI persons, providing it with an opportunity to promote its recommendations on LGBTI equality and, shortly after its publication, General Policy Recommendation No. 17. For example, on 26 January, the Chair of ECRI's Working Group on preventing and combating intolerance and discrimination against LGBTI persons participated in a conference on "Advancing the Human Rights of Intersex People" organised by the Council of Europe's Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) Unit and the Permanent Representation of Iceland to the Council of Europe. On 11-12 October, the Chair of this working group also participated in meetings with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe's (PACE) Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination, and with relevant Council of Europe officials working on LGBTI equality.

Factsheets

36. On the occasion of 2 August, the Memorial Day of the European Roma Genocide, the Secretariat of ECRI published a factsheet on preventing and combating antigypsyism and discrimination against Roma and Travellers, which aims to present ECRI's key recommendations on preventing and combating antigypsyism and discrimination against Roma and Travellers, as reflected in particular in ECRI's country reports adopted and made public in the context of the fifth and sixth monitoring cycles during the period ranging from 2013 to 2023. It is meant to be a tool supplementing ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No. 13 on combating antigypsyism and discrimination against Roma and other general policy recommendations relevant for this topic by providing an overview of the most recent recommendations made by ECRI as a result of its country monitoring activities and its observation of the main trends across Europe in recent years.

37. On 6 September, the Secretariat of ECRI published a Factsheet on preventing and combating racism and intolerance within law enforcement agencies, which provides an overview of the recommendations made by ECRI in its fourth, fifth and sixth-cycle country reports since 2008. These recommendations aim

to ensure effective protection of the members of groups exposed to racism and intolerance from police abuse, to establish trust between the law enforcement agencies and groups of concern to ECRI, as well as to ensure better police accountability. This factsheet is meant to be a tool supplementing ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No. 11 on combating racism and racial discrimination in policing and ECRI's statement on racist police abuse, including racial profiling and systemic racism.

3. Relations with civil society

38. On 10 March, ECRI's Working Group on Relations with Civil Society and Equality Bodies held meetings with the Council of Europe's Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations to explore areas of mutual interest and discuss opportunities for further co-operation. In a separate meeting, ECRI's working group held an extensive exchange with Dmytro Lubinets, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman), who shared extensive information on his institution's activities under his equality body function and on challenges in the face of Russia's continued aggression against Ukraine. The ECRI working group also held a meeting with European Trade Union Committee for Education (ETUCE) senior representatives, with the discussion focusing on topics of mutual interest, such as inclusive education and diversity in educational establishments.

39. In 2023, ECRI shared its expertise and experience at the following events organised by civil society organisations. On 14 February, ECRI participated in the ETUCE Standing Committee for Equality meeting held in Brussels. ECRI's Chair participated as a speaker online in the California-based ACT Against Hate Alliance Media Forum on 17 May. The Chair of ECRI's Working Group on preventing and combating anti-Muslim racism and discrimination participated in an online training for civil society-led counselling services on documenting and reporting anti-Muslim Racism organised by CLAIM (Alliance against Islamophobia and anti-Muslim hate), held in Berlin on 30 August. On 14 September, she also participated (online) in an event organised in Heidelberg (Germany) by the European Coalition of Cities against Racism (ECCAR) to launch its Guidebook on Local Actions against Anti-Muslim Racism: Policy Recommendations for City Administrations and their Partners. On 25 October and 1 November, ECRI's 2nd Vice-Chair participated online as a guest expert in the M.A. course in Digital Transformation: e-Diplomacy, e-Campaigning and Digital Law (Digi-DCL), organised by Panteion University in Athens. ECRI participated in the Regional Conference "The state of play of LGBTIQ+ rights in the Western Balkans and Türkiye", organised by the Equal Rights Association for the Western Balkans

and Türkiye (ERA – LGBTI), the Centre for Social Groups Development (CSGD), and the Centre for Equality and Liberty (CEL) on 23 November. The Chair of ECRI's working group on preventing and combating antisemitism participated in the international conference "2023 European Mayors Summit Against Antisemitism", organised by the Combat Antisemitism Movement (CAM) in Dortmund (Germany) on 29 November-1 December 2023. Civil society organisations, academics and victims of discrimination also participated in ECRI's 2023 annual seminar with equality bodies dedicated to enhancing the independence and effectiveness of equality bodies and working group consultations before the final adoption of its General Policy Recommendation No. 17 on preventing and combating intolerance and discrimination against LGBTI persons.

Organisation of national round tables and other events in member states

40. 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.

41. ECRI and Monaco's High Commissioner for the Protection of Rights, Liberties and for Mediation organised a Round Table on "Preventing and combating racism and intolerance in Monaco", which was held on 25 April. The aim of the event was to provide the participants with the opportunity to discuss the follow-up to the recommendations contained in ECRI's monitoring report on Monaco, published in 2022. The round table was divided into three sessions: ECRI's main findings; the equality body; combating hate speech.

42. Opening statements was made by Isabelle Rosabrunetto, Director General of the Department of External Relations and cooperation of Monaco, Bertil Cottier, Vice-Chair of ECRI, Johan Friestedt, Executive Secretary of ECRI, and Marina Ceysac, High Commissioner for the Protection of Rights, Liberties and for Mediation of Monaco. ECRI's report on Monaco was presented by Kristina Pardalos and Bertil Cottier, ECRI members and co-Rapporteurs. In addition to national and local officials, the round table brought together representatives of civil society organisations, as well as members of groups of concern to ECRI. 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 and ensured greater impact for its recommendations in Monaco.

4. Statement on the rise of antisemitism in Europe as a result of the current conflict in the Middle East

(adopted by ECRI at its 93rd plenary meeting, 5-8 December 2023)

43. At its 93rd plenary meeting (5-8 December 2023), ECRI adopted a statement expressing its deep concern about the sharp rise in antisemitism observed in many European countries in the wake of the current conflict in the Middle East. ECRI called on Council of Europe member states to take strong measures to ensure that renewed violence in the Middle East does not threaten the safety of Jews and the Jewish communities in Europe, and strongly urged governments to make use of its revised General Policy Recommendation No. 9 on preventing and combating antisemitism. ECRI also recalled that Council of Europe member states should also take resolute action against anti-Muslim and all other forms of racism.

5. Cooperation with equality bodies to combat racism and intolerance

44. On 27 October, ECRI held its Annual Seminar with national Equality Bodies, its strategic partners. The seminar focused on the theme of enhancing the independence and effectiveness of equality bodies, including by means of enhanced co-operation with national parliaments. The event, organised in collaboration with the European Network of Equality Bodies (EQUINET), brought together about 40 representatives of equality bodies of Council of Europe member states, as well as parliamentarians, beneficiaries of equality body work and civil society actors, to exchange insights and expertise.

45. A central reference point at the seminar was ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No. 2 (revised) on equality bodies to combat racism and intolerance at national level, which provides guidance for establishing equality bodies, ensuring their independence, and enhancing their effectiveness in advancing equality.

46. In the opening speeches, Maria Daniella Marouda, Chair of ECRI, underscored the significance of the seminar, recalling that the functioning of equality bodies is "the very first topic that is dealt with in each and every country report in the context of ECRI's current, sixth monitoring cycle" and referred to the specific challenging environments in which the Armenian and Ukrainian equality bodies operate. John Howell, Vice-President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), emphasised the pivotal role of ECRI and equality bodies, especially in countries facing challenges related to equal

access to rights. Marja Ruotanen, Director General of Democracy and Human Dignity at the Council of Europe, highlighted the role of equality bodies as crucial partners for Council of Europe institutions, often acting as “early warning mechanisms and defenders of equal dignity and rights for all”, which are foundational elements of democracy.

47. George Tugushi, former Public Defender of Georgia (Ombudsman) and former Member of the Georgian Parliament, and Adam Bodnar, former Polish Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman) and newly elected member of the Polish upper house of Parliament (Senate) gave keynote speeches on co-operation between equality bodies and parliaments and the challenges faced by equality bodies, based on their respective professional experiences. During the seminar, two victims of discrimination shared their personal stories and described the efforts of equality bodies in supporting them.

48. Among the other speakers, Annelisa Cotone, from the Cabinet of European Union (EU) Commissioner for Equality Helena Dalli, presented the proposed EU legislation on equality bodies and the related adoption processes. Tamás Kádár and Daris Lewis Recio, from EQUINET, presented a survey on the “Interaction between Equality Bodies and Parliaments”, offering key policy and legal recommendations, and Robert Rustem, from ECRI’s Secretariat, presented the results of a survey conducted by ECRI among equality bodies regarding their interaction with governments, parliaments, and other institutions as well as civil society.

49. The participants held more in-depth discussions in the framework of two workshops on co-operation between equality bodies and parliaments, as well as on the main contemporary challenges and limitations equality bodies are confronted with. These discussions included contributions by Mariia Mezentseva, Chair of the PACE Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination and Member of the Ukrainian Parliament, and Mykhaylo Spasov, who spoke on behalf of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights of Ukraine (Ombudsman), Dmytro Lubinets.

50. On 14 December, Tena Šimonovič Einwalter represented ECRI at the High-level Conference “Addressing the need for Common Standards for Equality bodies”, organised by EQUINET and the German Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (FADA).

6. Other activities

51. In 2023, ECRI actively participated in events organised by national, regional and local authorities. For example, on 21 March, ECRI participated in the event III Semana Antirracist organised by the Ministry of Equality of Spain, through the General Directorate for Equal Treatment and Racial Ethnic Diversity, to celebrate the Anti-Racist Week for the third consecutive year. On 11 April, ECRI participated in the 2nd edition of the International Seminar on Local Roma Integration Plans Project, organised by the Portuguese High Commission for Migration in Lisbon. ECRI attended the 2nd High-level meeting on antisemitic hate crime of the European Conference on Antisemitism (ECA), organised by the Federal Chancellery of the Republic of Austria in Vienna on 17-18 April. On 24 October, ECRI participated in the conference on the launch of the «International decade of persons of African descent », organised in Brussels by the Cabinet of the Secretary of State for Gender Equality and of Equality of Opportunities and Diversity in Brussels. ECRI also participated in an international conference “Anti-racism in the European Union. People of African descent: Recognition, Justice and Development” organised by the Spanish Ministry of Equality, in coordination with the European Commission and the Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) and the collaboration of Norway/EEA and Norway Grants, in Barcelona on 2-3 November 2023.

52. At its 93rd plenary meeting (5 December-8 December), ECRI held elections to the positions of its Chair, two Vice-Chairs and four members from the Bureau. Bertil Cottier (member in respect of Switzerland) was elected as Chair for two years. Domenica Ghidei Biidu (member in respect of the Netherlands) was elected 1st Vice-Chair for one year and Irena Ilieva (member in respect of Bulgaria) 2nd Vice-Chair for one year. Els Keytsman, Tena Šimonovič Einwalter, Jens Vedsted-Hansen et Nihal Eminoğlu (members in respect of, respectively, Belgium, Croatia, Denmark and Türkiye) were elected Bureau members for two years. ECRI re-elected Cristian Jura as a member of the working group on relations with civil society and equality bodies. The terms of office of the persons concerned begin on 1 January 2024.

7. Communication strategy

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

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

54. 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

55. ECRI's Chair participated in the 10th Meeting of the Heads of the monitoring and advisory bodies of the Council of Europe organised by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Marija Pejčinović Burić, on 17 January.

56. ECRI continued co-operation with the Steering Committee on Anti-Discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion (CDADI). On 6 December, ECRI's Chair, Vice-Chairs, Bureau members and the Chair and Vice-Chair of the ECRI working group that was in charge of revising General Policy Recommendation No. 9 on preventing and combating antisemitism participated in an exchange of views with the CDADI on antisemitism and other forms of intolerance and hatred based on religion.

57. Furthermore, ECRI attended meetings organised by the CDADI's substructures in the course of the year. For example, ECRI participated in the 3rd (30-31 March) and 4th (4-6 October) meetings of the Committee of Experts on Hate Crime (PC/ADI-CH). ECRI also took part in the 7th (11-12 May) and 8th meetings of the Committee of Experts on Roma and Traveller Issues (ADI-ROM).

58. ECRI participated in the 3rd (11-13 January); 4th (1-2 February); 5th (19-20 April); 6th (31 May-1 June); 7th (24 October) and 8th (7-8 December) meetings of the Committee on Artificial Intelligence.

59. On 15 September, ECRI's Chair participated in an exchange of views organised by the Parliamentary Assembly's Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination. On 11-12 October, the Chair of ECRI's working group on preventing and combating intolerance and discrimination against LGBTI persons participated in the same committee (see under 2. ECRI's work on general themes, above).

60. ECRI held exchanges of views to discuss issues of common interest with Council of Europe bodies throughout the year, such as the Chair of the Council of Europe's Gender Equality Commission (GEC); Vice-President Marko Bošnjak and other Judges of the European Court of Human Rights; the Commissioner for Human Rights; the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the

Council of Europe on Migration and Refugees; the Chair of the Council of Europe's Steering Committee on Education (CDEDU) and the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe on antisemitic, anti-Muslim and other forms of religious intolerance and hate crimes. Moreover, ECRI participated in the 8th meeting of the Council of Europe Network of Focal Points on Migration organised by the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Migration and Refugees on 1 December.

61. 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.

United Nations

UN Conventions

62. 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 the UN Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), to do so. On 24 November, ECRI's Chair and 1st Vice-Chair met with the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) during its 111th Session in Geneva. The conclusions of this meeting will help ECRI and CERD to enhance their cooperation in the future.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

63. 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)

64. 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 systematically invited to and attends ECRI's national round tables and ECRI contributes regularly to OSCE/ODIHR meetings.

65. 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 monitoring cycle, which focuses inter alia on hate speech and hate-motivated violence. 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 all its country monitoring reports.

European Union

European Commission

66. On 16 February, ECRI participated in the Conference on the Implementation of National Action Plans against Racism - From Plan to Action, which was organised in Stockholm by the Swedish Presidency of the Council of the European Union in cooperation with the European Commission.

67. ECRI took part in a seminar dedicated to "Combating racism and racial discrimination in the Western Balkans and Eastern Partnership Countries", organised under the European Union/Council of Europe Joint Programmes "Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Türkiye III 2023-2026" and "Partnership for Good Governance II 2023-2026" in Vlora (Albania) on 13-14 June.

68. ECRI participated in the 1st (3-4 October) and 2nd (29-30 November) meetings of the informal, ad hoc, and temporary group of experts on combating anti-Muslim hatred in the European Union, European Commission - Directorate D – Equality and Non-Discrimination. Furthermore, ECRI participated in 11th Meeting of the High-Level Group on combating hate speech and hate crime, jointly organised by the European Commission and the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the European Union on 11 October in Madrid.

Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)

69. Cooperation between ECRI and FRA continued in 2023. ECRI's reports make regular reference to FRA's work.

#APPENDICES



Appendix I – Membership of ECRI⁹

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
Bertil COTTIER	Switzerland	31 December 2028
Patrice DAVOST	Monaco	6 December 2025
Nerma DOBARDŽIĆ KURTI	Montenegro ¹⁰	9 December 2028
Nihal EMİNOĞLU	Türkiye	31 December 2027
Michael FARRELL	Ireland	29 November 2026
Inês FERREIRA LEITE	Portugal	31 December 2023 ¹¹
Alberto GAMBINO	Italy	13 September 2028
Domenica GHIDEI BIIDU	Netherlands	7 October 2025
Sara GIMÉNEZ GÍMENEZ	Spain	31 December 2027
Marin GURIN	Republic of Moldova	26 March 2024
Helena HOFMANNOVÁ	Czech Republic	31 December 2027
Irena IVIEVA	Bulgaria	31 December 2027
Lyra JAKULEVIČIENĖ	Lithuania	31 December 2027
Ögmundur JÓNASSON	Iceland	31 December 2027
Imre JUHÁSZ	Hungary	31 December 2027
Cristian JURA	Romania	31 December 2027

9. Unless otherwise indicated, all tables in this appendix reflect the situation on 31 December 2023.

10. Member in respect of Montenegro as of 10 December 2023. Sinisa BJEKOVIĆ was member in respect of Montenegro until 9 December 2023, when his term of office expired.

11. Inês FERREIRA LEITE resigned from her position as ECRI member in respect of Portugal on 7 December 2023. Her resignation took effect on 31 December.

Name and Surname	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Anhelita KAMENSKA	Latvia	25 October 2026
Elżbieta KARSKA	Poland	2 May 2027
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 2024
Jean-Paul LEHNERS	Luxembourg	8 February 2026
Anna-Sara LIND	Sweden	20 October 2025
Maria Daniella MAROUDA	Greece	4 November 2025
Elena MIHAJLOVA STRATILATI	North Macedonia	9 May 2024
Myron NICOLATOS	Cyprus	31 December 2027
Kristina PARDALOS	San Marino	11 December 2028
Karin QUADERER	Liechtenstein	28 May 2024
Jacint RIBERAYGUA CAELLES	Andorra	26 September 2026
Tena ŠIMONVIĆ EINWALTER	Croatia	1 July 2024
Anne-Françoise TISSIER	France	15 February 2027
Reetta TOIVANEN	Finland	1 July 2024
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
Almut WITTLING-VOGEL	Germany	31 December 2023 ¹²

12. Almut WITTLING-VOGEL resigned from her position as ECRI member in respect of Germany on 14 November 2023. Her resignation took effect on 31 December.

Vacant seat	Albania ¹³	
Vacant seat	Austria ¹⁴	
Vacant seat	Bosnia and Herzegovina ¹⁵	

Deputies to ECRI members

Name and Surname	Deputy in respect of	Term of office expires
Marisa ATTOLLINO	Italy	13 September 2028
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 December 2027

13. Vasilika HYSI was member of ECRI in respect of Albania. Her term of office ended on 8 September following her resignation.

14. Gerald SCHÖPFER was a member of ECRI in respect of Austria. His term of office ended on 6 April following his resignation.

15. This seat is vacant since 10 December 2018.

Observers to ECRI

Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

- ▶ Petra BAYR
- ▶ Luz MARTINEZ SEIJO
- ▶ Ahmet YILDIZ (until June)

Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

- ▶ Harald BERGMANN

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

ECRI's Bureau

Maria Daniella MAROUDA

Chair

member in respect of Greece

Reetta TOIVANEN

1st Vice-Chair

member in respect of Finland

Bertil COTTIER

2nd Vice-Chair

member in respect of Switzerland

Michael FARRELL

Bureau member

member in respect of Ireland

Domenica GHIDEI BIIDU

Bureau member

member in respect of the Netherlands

Irena ILIEVA

Bureau member

member in respect of Bulgaria

Cristian JURA

Bureau member

member in respect of Romania

Appendix II – Secretariat of ECRI¹⁶

- ▶ **Johan FRIESTEDT**, Executive Secretary of ECRI
- ▶ **Thobias BERGMANN**, Administrator
- ▶ **Mats LINDBERG**, Administrator
- ▶ **Laura ALEXANDROIU**, Administrator
- ▶ **Ada PAPROCKA**, Administrator
- ▶ **Gabriel ALMEIDA**, Administrator (as of 1 December)
- ▶ **Matteo TRACCHI**, Administrator (as of 2 November)
- ▶ **Sophie KURT**, Senior Project Officer/Researcher
- ▶ **Paula ECK-WALTERS**, Administrative Assistant
- ▶ **Robert RUSTEM**, Outreach Officer
- ▶ **Ioana PASTINARU**, Assistant
- ▶ **Catherine THEREAU**, Assistant

Secretariat's address:

Directorate General of Democracy and Human Dignity

Directorate of Anti-discrimination

Council of Europe

67075 STRASBOURG CEDEX

France

Tel. : +33 (0) 3 90 21 46 62

E-mail Secretariat: ecri@coe.int

16. This appendix reflects the situation on 31 December 2023. Ioulietta BISILOULI, who worked as a policy advisor in the Secretariat of ECRI, left the Council of Europe on 15 July. Stefano VALENTI, who was dealing with external relations with the EU and the OSCE in the Secretariat of ECRI, left the Council of Europe on 30 June.

Appendix III - Meetings held by ECRI in 2023

Plenary sessions

- 28-31 March
- 27-30 June
- 5-8 December

Bureau meetings

- 27 March
- 26 June
- 4 December

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

- 30 January
- 24 March
- 20 June
- 28 November

Meetings of the working group

in charge of the drawing-up of the General Policy Recommendation No. 17 on preventing and combating intolerance and discrimination against LGBTI persons

- 28 February
- 28 March
- 11-12 April
- 14 April
- 21 April
- 5 May

Seminar with equality bodies: enhancing Independence and Effectiveness

- Strasbourg, 27 October (hybrid format)

Meetings of CBC Working Groups

Preparation of contact visits (through videoconferencing):

- Liechtenstein: 13 January, 27 February
- Serbia: 8 and 27 March
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: 12 April
- Malta: 26 April, 17 May
- San Marino: 27 April
- Andorra: 21 June, 28 October
- Republic of Moldova: 13 September, 24 and 25 October
- Italy: 30 August, 20 October
- United Kingdom: 5 October, 7 and 9 November
- Lithuania: 18 October

Amendments:

- Iceland: 28 March
- North Macedonia: 28 March
- Poland: 29 March
- Luxembourg: 29 March
- Liechtenstein: 27 June
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: 5 December
- Malta: 5 December
- San Marino: 5 December
- Serbia: 6 December

Interim follow-up:

- Norway: 21 February

Contact visits:

- Liechtenstein: 8-10 March
- Serbia: 3-7 April
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: 22-26 May
- Malta: 22-26 May
- San Marino: 13-15 June
- Andorra: 4-6 October
- Italy: 23-27 October
- Republic of Moldova: 6-10 November
- United Kingdom: 13-21 November
- Lithuania: 27 November-1 December

Appendix IV - List of publications¹⁷

ECRI General Policy Recommendations¹⁸

- ▶ 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)

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

18. 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)

Interim follow-up — 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)

Interim follow-up — 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)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 18 March 2020)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 4 October 2022)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 7 March 2023)
- Czech Republic (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)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 19 September 2023)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 9 June 2022)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 23 February 2021)
- North Macedonia (Strasbourg, 20 September 2023)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 18 September 2023)
- Slovak Republic (Strasbourg, 8 December 2020)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 19 March 2020)

Interim follow-up — 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)
- Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 10 March 2023)
- Finland (Strasbourg, 20 September 2022)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 20 September 2022)
- 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)

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, discrimination (on grounds of “race”, ethnic/national origin, colour, citizenship, religion, language, sexual orientation and gender identity), xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance in Europe.

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. As ECRI marks almost 30 years of combating racism and intolerance, current trends show that these are still persistent problems in European societies that require renewed efforts to be overcome.

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

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The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 46 member states, including all members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.

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