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**ECRI CONCLUSIONS
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS
IN RESPECT OF SAN MARINO
SUBJECT TO INTERIM FOLLOW-UP**

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¹ Unless otherwise indicated, this analysis does not take into account any developments that occurred after 10 April 2026, the date on which the response of the authorities of San Marino to ECRI's request for information on measures taken to implement the recommendations chosen for interim follow-up was received.

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FOREWORD

As part of its sixth round of monitoring work, ECRI has renewed its process of interim follow-up with respect to two specific recommendations made in each of its country reports.

In line with the Information Document on ECRI's sixth monitoring cycle brought to the attention of the Ministers' Deputies on 9 May 2018¹, not later than two years following the publication of each report, ECRI addresses a communication to the Government concerned asking what has been done in respect of the specific recommendations for which priority follow-up was requested.

At the same time, ECRI gathers relevant information itself. On the basis of this information and the response from the Government, ECRI draws up its conclusions on the way in which its recommendations have been followed up.

It should be noted that these conclusions concern only the specific interim follow-up recommendations and do not aim at providing a comprehensive analysis of all developments in the fight against racism and intolerance in the State concerned.

¹ [CM/Del/Dec\(2018\)1316/4.1](#); [CM\(2018\)62-add10](#).

1) *In its report on San Marino (sixth monitoring cycle) published on 28 June 2024, ECRI recommended that the authorities set up an equality body which has all the necessary safeguards as to its independence, sufficient human and financial resources and the functions and competences required to carry out its tasks in the light of its revised General Policy Recommendation No. 2 on equality bodies to combat racism and intolerance at national level.*

ECRI recalls that in 2022, a Working Group was tasked with drawing up a proposal aimed at establishing a special commission to combat racism, intolerance and incitement to hatred and violence. In its report, the group proposed setting up an overarching body that would include, inter alia, the Commission for Equal Opportunities (the Commission) and the Authority for Equal Opportunities (the Authority).¹ In this regard, ECRI has been informed that discussions have continued. On 12 March 2024, the Congress of State (Government) set up a working group to define the regulatory measures for the establishment of a hub dedicated to equal opportunities and to preventing and combating discrimination and intolerance.² According to information received by ECRI, this option is still being considered.³

In addition, ECRI notes with interest the creation in 2023 of the Technical and Administrative Secretariat Office for Equal Opportunities, Bioethics and Social Inclusion, which became operational in 2024 and provides administrative, accounting, technical and legal support to, among others, the Commission and the Authority.⁴

ECRI further notes that following a popular petition (*Istanza d'Arengo*) approved in 2024 by Parliament, namely the Grand and General Council,⁵ work has begun with a view to setting up an independent institution of National Human Rights Defender. The authorities report that a draft law is about to be finalised and will be presented to the Grand and General Council in the coming months. As it stands, the draft law provides that, among other things, the Human Rights Defender will be responsible for combating racism, intolerance and discrimination, and will have powers of investigation and recommendation.

In the light of the above, ECRI concludes that its recommendation has been partially implemented and takes note of the efforts made.

2) *In its report on San Marino (sixth monitoring cycle), ECRI recommended that the authorities work towards the adoption of standards for preventing and combating bullying, including cyberbullying, and violence in schools and set up a system for monitoring racist and LGBTI-phobic bullying and violence in schools.*

The authorities provided ECRI with information on several measures they had taken. In 2024, legislative provisions aimed at preventing and combating bullying and cyberbullying, in all their forms, were adopted.⁶ This framework defines bullying and cyberbullying, takes a prevention-focused approach and applies, *inter alia*, to schools. In particular, it introduces a reporting obligation for teaching and non-teaching staff and provides for consultation between the various stakeholders in the form of a "Round Table" to prevent and combat bullying and cyberbullying, the adoption of guidelines to prevent and combat these phenomena in schools, the appointment, from among the teaching staff, of a focal point responsible for co-ordinating initiatives in this area in each school, and the creation of a Group to prevent and combat such phenomena, made up of all the focal points, as well as the introduction of a free helpline for victims.

¹ ECRI (2024), [Report on San Marino](#) (sixth monitoring cycle): §§ 2-6.

² Congress of State, [Decision No. 29 of 12 March 2024](#).

³ See also the Authority for Equal Opportunities (2025), [End-of-term report 2021–2025](#): 18–19.

⁴ Article 5 of [Delegated Decree No. 143 of 29 September 2023](#).

⁵ [Istanza d'Arengo No. 1 of 8 October 2023](#) approved by Grand and General Council [decision No. 20 of 18 March 2024](#).

⁶ [Delegated Decree No. 164 of 31 October 2024](#) on preventing and combating bullying and cyberbullying.

In accordance with these legislative provisions, a protocol for preventing and combating bullying and cyberbullying in schools was also adopted in 2026.⁷ According to this protocol, cases of bullying based on characteristics such as ethnic origin, citizenship, skin colour, religion, sexual orientation and gender identity may occur and must be identified. According to the authorities, a standard procedure has been put in place to deal with cases of bullying and cyberbullying, along with forms for reporting, assessing and monitoring such cases. It is also stipulated that the management of each school must be kept informed of any cases of bullying and cyberbullying that are identified.

According to the authorities, an awareness-raising campaign has also been conducted, training developed for teaching staff, and projects designed for pupils at all levels, as part of the 2025-2026 school year. ECRI also notes that the Round Table on preventing and combating bullying and cyberbullying has adopted its integrated action plan, which provides an overview of the various stakeholders involved and their respective responsibilities in this area, the projects implemented in schools and the approach to be followed.⁸

Consequently, ECRI cannot but welcome the exemplary action taken by the authorities in this area.

In the light of the above, ECRI concludes that its recommendation has been fully implemented.

⁷ Ministry of Education and Culture (24 March 2026), [Protocol](#) on preventing and combating bullying and cyberbullying in San Marino schools.

⁸ See the [integrated Action Plan](#) for preventing and combating bullying and cyberbullying. Under Article 8 of Delegated Decree No. 164 of 31 October 2024, the action plan must be updated at regular intervals and at least once every two years.