



European
Social
Charter

Charte
sociale
européenne



**EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF SOCIAL RIGHTS
COMITE EUROPEEN DES DROITS SOCIAUX**

March 2021

European Social Charter

European Committee of Social Rights

Conclusions 2020

General Introduction

This text may be subject to editorial revision.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1. The European Committee of Social Rights, established by Article 25 of the European Social Charter, composed of:

Mr Giuseppe PALMISANO (Italian)
President
Professor of International Law
Department of Law
University of Roma Tre, Rome (Italy)

Ms Karin LUKAS (Austrian)
Vice-President
Senior Legal Researcher and Head of Department
Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Vienna
Visiting Professor, Central European University, Vienna (Austria)

Ms Eliane CHEMLA (French)
General Rapporteur
Conseiller d'Etat honoraire
State Council, Paris (France)

Mr József HAJDÚ (Hungarian)
Professor of Labour Law and Social Security
Faculty of Law
University of Szeged (Hungary)

Ms Barbara KRESAL (Slovenian)
Associate Professor of Labour Law and Social Security
University of Ljubljana (Slovenia)

Ms Kristine DUPATE (Latvian)
Associate Professor, International and European Law
Faculty of Law
University of Latvia, Riga (Latvia)

Ms Aoife NOLAN (Irish)
Professor of International Human Rights Law, School of Law, & Co-Director of the
Human Rights Law Centre,
University of Nottingham (United Kingdom)

Ms Karin Møhl LARSEN (Danish)
Adviser on International Social Security issues and European Union Law
Copenhagen (Denmark)

Mr Yusuf BALCI (Turkish)
Professor of Labour, Economics and Social Policy
Faculty of Business,
Istanbul Commerce University (Turkey)

Ms Ekaterina TORKUNOVA (Russian)
Attorney at Law, associate professor at MGIMO Law school
European Law department,
Moscow (Russian Federation)

Ms Tatiana PUIU (Moldovan)
Attorney at Law, Human Rights specialist
(Republic of Moldova)

Mr Paul RIETJENS (Belgian),
Academic expert in European and international law, University of Ghent,
Former Director general of Legal Affairs of the Federal Public Service of Foreign
Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Brussels, (retired) (Belgium).

Mr George N. THEODOSIS (Greek),
Assistant Professor of Labour and Employment Law and Director of the Laboratory of
Comparative and European Social Law at the Democritus University of Thrace,
Komotini, (Greece)

Mr Mario VINKOVIĆ (Croatian),
Professor for Labour and Social Security Law and Social Work, Faculty of Law,
University of Osijek, (Croatia)

Ms Miriam KULLMANN (German)
Assistant Professor Vienna University of Economics and Business, (Austria)

assisted by Mr Jan MALINOWSKI, Executive Secretary,

between March 2020 and January 2021 examined the reports on the application of
the Revised European Social Charter.

2. The role of the European Committee of Social Rights is to rule on the conformity of
the situations in States with the European Social Charter (revised), the 1988
Additional Protocol and the 1961 European Social Charter.

3. Following the changes to the reporting system adopted by the Committee of
Ministers at the 1996th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies on 2-3 April 2014 the system
henceforth comprises two types of reports. Firstly, the reports on a thematic group of
Charter provisions, and secondly simplified reports every two years on follow-up to
collective complaints for States Parties bound by the collective complaint's procedure.

4. Thus, the conclusions adopted by the Committee in January 2021 concern the
accepted provisions of the following articles of the Revised European Social Charter
("the Charter") belonging to the thematic group "Employment, training and equal
opportunities":

- the right to work (Article 1);
- the right to vocational guidance (Article 9);
- the right to vocational training (Article 10);
- the right of persons with disabilities to independence, social integration and
participation in the life of the community (Article 15);
- the right to engage in a gainful occupation in the territory of other States Parties
(Article 18);
- the right to equal opportunities and equal treatment in matters of employment
and occupation without discrimination on the grounds of sex (Article 20);
- the right to protection in cases of termination of employment (Article 24);
- the right of workers to the protection of their claims in the event of the
insolvency of their employer (Article 25).

5. The Committee recalls that States Parties were asked to reply to the specific targeted questions posed under various provisions (e letter to states of 27 May 2019,). The Committee therefore focused specifically on these aspects. In addition, it also assessed the replies to all findings of non-conformity or deferrals in its previous conclusions ([Conclusions 2016](#) or [Conclusions 2012](#) depending on the country concerned). The Committee recalls that no targeted questions were asked under certain provisions. In respect of these provisions if the previous conclusion (Conclusions 2016 or Conclusions 2012) was a finding of conformity, there was no examination of the situation in 2020.

6. As regards Article 1§4, the Committee recalls that if a State has accepted Article 9, 10§3 and 15§1 of the Charter, measures relating to vocational guidance, to vocational training and retraining of workers, and to vocational guidance and training for persons with disabilities are examined under those provisions and there is no independent assessment under Article 1§4. In the current cycle there was no assessment for certain states under Article 9 and/or 15§1, therefore the conclusion in these cases refers to the last Conclusions the provision was assessed (Conclusions 2016 or Conclusions 2012).

7. The following States Parties submitted a report: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, and Ukraine.

8. No report was submitted by the Republic of Moldova and Norway. Therefore, the Committee was unable to reach any conclusions on their conformity with the relevant provisions for this cycle. The Committee notes the failure of the Republic of Moldova and Norway to respect their obligation, under the Charter, to report on the implementation of this treaty. Under the circumstances the Committee considers that there is nothing to demonstrate that the situation in the Republic of Moldova and Norway as regards the provisions concerned is in conformity with the Revised Charter.

9. As noted above, States which have accepted the collective complaints procedure shall henceforth submit a simplified report every two years. In order to avoid excessive fluctuations in the workload of the Committee from year to year, the 15 States which have accepted the complaints procedure were divided into two groups as follows:

- Group A, made up of eight States: Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy and Portugal.
- Group B, made up of seven States: Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia and Sweden.

On this basis, the States belonging to Group A were invited to submit reports on follow-up to collective complaints by 31 December 2019. The findings adopted by the Committee in this respect thus concern the following States Parties; Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy and Portugal. The findings will be made public in March 2021.

10. In addition to the state reports, the Committee had at its disposal comments on the reports submitted by different trade unions and human rights institutions (see introduction to the individual country chapters). The Committee wishes to

acknowledge the value of these various comments, which were often crucial in gaining a proper understanding of the national situations concerned.

11. The Committee's conclusions as outlined above are published in chapters by State. The conclusions are also available on the website of the European Social Charter and in the [Hudoc](#) case law database that is also available on this website. A summary table of the Committee's Conclusions 2020 as well as the state of signature and ratification of the Charter and the 1961 Charter appear below.

Statements of interpretation

12. The Committee makes the following statement of interpretation:

- **Statement of interpretation on Article 15§1**

Introduction

The Committee notes that for the purposes of the present report, States were asked to reply to the specific targeted questions posed to States for this provision (questions included in the appendix to the letter of 27 May 2019, whereby the Committee requested a report on the implementation of the Charter in respect of the provisions falling within the thematic group "Employment, training and equal opportunities"). The questions posed for this cycle of supervision focused exclusively on the education of children with disabilities.

The Committee recalls nonetheless that under Article 15 all persons with disabilities, irrespective of age and the nature and origin of their disabilities, are entitled to guidance, education and vocational training in the framework of general schemes wherever possible or, where this is not possible, through specialized bodies, public or private.

Therefore, in its next cycle of supervision, the Committee will examine Article 15§1 issues as they apply to all persons with disabilities (not just as they apply to children)

Definition of Disability

The Committee has previously stressed the importance of moving away from a medical definition of disability towards a social definition. An early example is that endorsed by the World Health Organisation in its International Classification of Functioning (ICF 2001) which focuses on the interaction of health conditions, environmental factors and personal factors.

Article 1 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (2006) crystallises this trend by emphasizing that persons with disabilities include those with long term disabilities including physical, mental or intellectual disabilities which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Importantly, this means there is no a priori exclusion from inclusive education based on the type of disability. Indeed, Article 2 of the UN CRPD which prohibits discrimination "on the basis of disability" may be read to go further by including those who have had a record of disability in the past but who continue to be treated negatively and those who never had a disability but may nevertheless be treated by others as if they had a disability ('the so-called attitudinally disabled').

The Committee therefore asks the next report to clarify whether the assessment of 'disability' in the fields of education and vocational training takes into account the

personal and environmental factors interacting with the individual. These factors are particularly relevant when it comes to an assessment of 'reasonable accommodation'.

Access to Education

In order to assess the effective equal access of children with disabilities to education, the Committee needs States parties to provide information, covering the reference period, on:

- the number of children with disabilities, including as compared to the total number of children of school age
- the number and proportion of children with disabilities educated respectively in
 - mainstream classes
 - special units within mainstream schools (or with complementary activities in mainstream settings)
 - in special schools
- the number and proportion of children with disabilities out of education
- the number of children with disabilities who do not complete compulsory school, as compared to the total number of children who do not complete compulsory school
- the number and proportion of children with disabilities in other types of educational settings, including;
 - home-schooled children
 - attending school on a part time basis
 - in residential care institutions whether on a temporary or long-term basis
- the drop-out rates of children with disabilities compared to the entire school population.

Measures aimed at promoting inclusion and ensuring quality education

The Committee recalls that Article 15§1 of the Charter makes it an obligation for States Parties to provide quality education for persons with disabilities, together with vocational guidance and training, and that priority should be given to inclusive education in mainstream school. States parties must demonstrate that tangible progress is being made in setting up inclusive and adapted education systems.

The Committee has recognised that 'integration' and 'inclusion' are two different notions and that integration does not necessarily lead to inclusion (Mental Disability Advocacy Centre (MDAC) v. Belgium Complaint No. 109/2014, Decision on the admissibility and merits 16 October 2017, International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and Inclusion Europe v. Belgium Complaint No. 141/2017, Decision on the merits of 20 September 2020). The right to an inclusive education relates to the child's right to participate meaningfully in mainstream education.

The Committee notes that the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in its General Comment No. 4 (2016) on the Right to Inclusive education has stated that "inclusion involves a process of systemic reform embodying changes and modifications in content, teaching methods, approaches, structures and strategies in education to overcome barriers with a vision serving to provide all students of the relevant age range with an equitable and participatory learning experience and the environment that best corresponds to their requirements and preferences. Placing students with disabilities within mainstream classes without accompanying structural changes to, for example, organisation, curriculum and teaching and learning strategies, does not constitute inclusion. Furthermore,

integration does not automatically guarantee the transition from segregation to inclusion.”

The Committee also recalls that inclusive education implies the provision of support and reasonable accommodations which persons with disabilities are entitled to expect in order to access schools effectively. Such reasonable accommodations relate to an individual and help to correct factual inequalities (Mental Disability Advocacy Centre (MDAC) v. Belgium, Complaint No. 109/2014, Decision on admissibility and merits 16 October 2017, para 72). Appropriate reasonable accommodations may include: adaptations to the class its location, provision of different forms of communication and educational material, provision of human or assistive technology in learning or assessment situations as well as non-material accommodations, such as allowing a student more time, reducing levels of background noise, sensitivity to sensory overload, alternative evaluation methods or replacing an element of the curriculum by an alternative element.

The Committee asks the States parties to provide information on how reasonable accommodation is implemented in mainstream education, whether and to what degree there is an individualized assessment of ‘reasonable accommodation’ to ensure it is adequately tailored to an individual’s circumstances and learning needs, and to indicate what financial support is available, if any, to the schools or to the children concerned to cover additional costs that arise in relation to ensuring reasonable accommodations and access to inclusive education.

It asks in particular, what measures are taken to ensure that teachers and assistants dealing with pupils and students with disabilities are adequately qualified.

It furthermore asks whether the qualifications that learners with disabilities can achieve are equivalent to those of other learners (regardless of whether learners with disabilities are in mainstream or special education or of whether special arrangements were made for them during the school-leaving examination). The Committee also asks whether such qualifications allow persons with disabilities to go on to higher education (including vocational training) or to enter the open labour market. The Committee also asks the state to provide information on the percentage of disabled learners who go on to higher education or training. The Committee also asks what percentage of learners with disabilities enter the open labour market.

Remedies

The Committee asks the next report to provide information on the remedies available in the case of discrimination on the ground of disability with respect to education (including access to education, including the provision of adequate assistance or reasonable accommodation) and the relevant case-law.

Statement of Interpretation on the right to protection of health in times of pandemic

The Committee adopted a [Statement of Interpretation on the right to protection of health in times of pandemic](#) in April 2020.

The Committee will adopt a further statement on COVID-19 and social rights in the near future.

General Question from the Committee

The Committee refers to the question below. This questions should be answered by all States Parties concerned.

- **General Question on Article 15§3**

The prevalence of poverty amongst persons with disabilities in a State Party, whether defined or measured in either monetary or multidimensional terms, is an important indicator of the effectiveness of state efforts to ensure the right of persons with disabilities to enjoy independence, social integration and participation in the life of the community.

The obligation of states to take measures to promote persons with disabilities full social integration and participation in the life of the community is strongly linked to measures directed towards the amelioration and eradication of poverty amongst persons with disabilities. Therefore, the Committee will take poverty levels experienced by persons with disabilities into account when considering the state's obligations under Article 15(3) of the Charter. The Committee asks the next report to provide information on the rates of poverty amongst persons with disabilities as well as information on the measures adopted to reduce such poverty, including non-monetary measures.

Information should also be provided on measures focused on combatting discrimination against, and promoting equal opportunities for, persons with disabilities from particularly vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, Roma, asylum-seekers and migrants.

States should also make clear the extent to which the participation of persons with disabilities is ensured in work directed towards combatting poverty amongst persons with disabilities.

Election of members to the Committee

12. The composition of the Committee is governed by Article 25 of the 1961 Charter pursuant to which its members are appointed by the Committee of Ministers for mandates of six years, renewable once. It is recalled that pursuant to Article 3 of the Turin Protocol members shall be elected by the Parliamentary Assembly. However, this provision, unlike other provisions of the Turin Protocol is still not being applied in practice (pending the formal entry into force of the Protocol).

Members shall be "independent experts of the highest integrity and of recognised competence in international social questions". Election takes place every second year with a third of the seats (5) being up for election.

At the 1391th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies on 8 December 2020, the Committee of Ministers held the election to fill the five seats falling vacant on 31 December 2020. Ms Karin Møhl LARSEN (Danish) was elected for a second term, Mr Paul RIETJENS (Belgian), Mr Mario VINKOVIĆ (Croatian), Ms Miriam KULLMANN (German) and Mr George THEODOSIS (Greek) were elected as members for a first term in office. The term of office of these members begins on 1 January 2021 and ends on 31 December 2026.

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation and gratitude to the four outgoing members, Mr François VANDAMME (Belgian), Mr Petros STANGOS (Greek), Ms Krassimira SREDKOVA (Bulgarian) and Mr Raul CANOSA USERA (Spanish) for their contribution to the Committee's work and for their tireless efforts to promote social rights.

Election of the Bureau

13. At its 318th session (25-29 January 2021) the Committee elected its new Bureau for a two-year term as follows:

President: Karin LUKAS

Vice-Presidents: Eliane CHEMLA and Aoife NOLAN

General Rapporteur: Giuseppe PALMISANO

Statement on information in national reports and information provided to the Governmental Committee

14. The Committee draws the attention of States Parties to the obligation to systematically include in the national reports replies to requests for information by the Committee. Moreover, the Committee invites the States Parties to always include in the report any relevant information previously provided to the Governmental Committee, whether in writing or orally, or at least to refer to such information, and of course to indicate any developments or changes that may have intervened in the period since the information was provided to the Governmental Committee.

Next reports

15. The next reports on the accepted provisions, which were due by 31 December 2020, concern the Articles belonging to the thematic group "Health, social security and social protection" (Articles 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23 and 30) The Committee notes that for the purposes of the report, States Parties were asked to reply to the targeted questions posed to States for this thematic group (questions included in the [appendix](#) to the letter of 3 June 2020, whereby the Committee requested a report on the implementation of the abovementioned provisions of the Charter). States were also asked to reply to previous conclusions of non-conformity or deferrals.

States Parties having accepted the collective complaints procedure and belonging to Group A were due to submit a simplified report on follow-up to complaints also before 31 December 2020.

CONCLUSIONS 2020

		Article I§1	Article I§2	Article I§3	Article I§4	Article 9	Article 10§1	Article 10§2	Article 10§3	Article 10§4	Article 10§5	Article 15§1	Article 15§2	Article 15§3	Article 18§1	Article 18§2	Article 18§3	Article 18§4	Article 20	Article 24	Article 25	Non examined	TOTAL Examined	
1	ALB	/-/	/-/	AJ	Nex														/-/	/-/	/-/	1	6	
2	AND	/+/	AJ	Nex	/+/	Nex	/+/	Nex	/+/	/+/	/-/	/+/	/+/	AJ				Nex	/-/				4	11
3	ARM	/-/	/-/	/-/	Nex								AJ	/-/	Nex	/-/	Nex	Nex	/-/	AJ			4	8
4	AUT	/+/	AJ	Nex	/+/	Nex	/+/	Nex	/+/	/+/	/-/	/+/		AJ	Nex	Nex		Nex	/-/		Nex		7	10
5	AZE	AJ	/-/	/-/	/-/	/-/													/-/	/+/			0	7
6	BLG	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl		Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	0	0
7	BIH	/-/	/-/	Nex	/-/	/-/													/-/				1	5
8	BGR	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl		Simpl		Simpl									Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl		0	0
9	CYP	AJ	/-/	/-/	AJ	Nex	/-/	Nex	AJ	AJ	/-/	AJ	/-/	/-/				Nex	/-/	/-/	Nex**		4	13
10	CZE	/+/	AJ	/+/									AJ					Nex	/-/				1	5
11	DNK	/+/	/+/	/+/	AJ	Nex	/+/	Nex	/+/	/-/		AJ	/+/		Nex	Nex	Nex	Nex	/-/				6	10
12	ESP	/-/	AJ	/+/	/-/	Nex	/+/	Nex	/-/	Nex		AJ	AJ		/+/	Nex	Nex	Nex	/+/				6	10
13	EST	/+/	AJ	Nex	/+/	Nex	AJ	AJ	/+/	AJ		AJ	/+/	/-/	Nex	Nex		Nex	/-/	/+/	Nex		6	12
14	FIN	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	0	0
15	FRA	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	0	0
16	GEO	AJ	AJ	/-/	/-/			/-/		/-/				/-/	Nex	Nex	Nex	Nex	/-/				4	8
17	DEU	/+/	AJ	Nex	AJ	AJ	/+/	Nex	/+/			/+/	/+/		/-/	Nex	AJ	Nex	NA				4	10
18	GRC	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	0	0
19	HUN	/+/	AJ	AJ	/-/	/-/	/+/	Nex	/+/	/+/	/-/	AJ	/-/	/-/					/-/				1	13
20	HRV	/+/	/-/	Nex	/-/	/-/													/-/				1	5
21	ISL	/+/	AJ	Nex	AJ							AJ	/+/		Nex	/-/	/-/	Nex	NA				3	7
22	IRL	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	0	0
23	ITA	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	0	0
24	LVA	/+/	/-/	Nex	AJ	Nex	/+/	Nex	AJ	/+/	AJ	AJ	AJ	Nex				/-/	/-/	/+/	Nex		5	13
25	LTU	/+/	AJ	Nex	/-/	/-/	AJ	/+/	AJ	/+/	/+/	AJ	AJ	AJ	Nex			Nex	/-/	/+/	Nex		4	14
26	LUX	/+/	AJ	Nex	AJ	Nex	AJ	Nex	AJ	/-/		/-/	/-/		Nex	Nex	Nex	Nex	NA				7	8
27	MLT	/+/	AJ	/+/	/-/	Nex	/+/	Nex	/-/	/+/	/-/	/+/	/+/	/+/				Nex	/-/	/-/	Nex		4	13
28	MDA	no rep	no rep	no rep	no rep	no report						no rep	no report				no rep	no rep	no rep	no report			0	0
29	MNE	/-/	/-/	Nex	/-/	/-/	AJ	/-/	/-/			/-/	/-/	AJ					/-/	/+/			1	13
30	MKD	/-/	/-/	AJ	AJ							AJ	/-/						/-/	/+/			0	8
31	NLD	/+/	AJ	Nex	AJ	Nex	AJ	Nex	/+/	/+/	Nex	AJ	AJ	/+/	Nex	Nex	/-/	Nex	/-/	/-/	Nex		8	12
32	NLDCUW	/-/	/-/	/-/	Nex														/-/				1	4
33	NLDSXM	/-/	AJ	Nex	Nex														/-/				2	3
34	NOR	no rep	no rep	no rep	no rep	no rep	no rep	no rep	no rep	no rep	no rep	no rep	no rep	no report					no rep	no rep	no rep		0	0
35	POL	/+/	AJ	AJ	/+/	Nex	/-/	Nex				/-/	/+/					Nex	NA				3	7
36	PRT	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	Simpl	0	0
37	ROU	/+/	/-/	/-/	/-/	Nex						/-/	/-/				Nex	Nex	/+/	/+/	/-/		3	9
38	RUS	AJ	/-/	Nex	/-/	/-/	AJ	Nex	AJ	/+/	Nex	/-/	/-/					/-/	/-/	/+/			3	12
39	SRB	AJ	/-/	Nex	/-/	/-/	AJ	Nex	/-/	AJ		/-/	/-/	/-/	Nex	AJ	Nex	AJ	/-/	AJ	Nex		5	14
40	SVK	/+/	AJ	/-/	AJ	AJ	AJ	/+/	AJ	/-/	Nex	AJ	AJ		Nex	AJ	Nex	Nex	/-/	AJ	Nex		4	14
41	SVN	/+/	AJ	Nex	/+/	Nex	/+/	/+/	/+/	/+/	/-/	AJ	/-/	AJ	Nex		Nex	Nex	/-/	/+/	Nex		6	13
42	SWE	/+/	AJ	Nex	/+/	Nex	/+/	Nex	/+/	/+/	/-/	/+/	/+/	/+/	Nex	Nex	Nex	Nex	/+/		Nex		8	11
43	TUR	AJ	/-/	Nex	AJ	Nex	/+/	Nex	AJ	/-/	/-/	/-/	/-/	/-/	Nex	Nex	/-/	Nex	/-/	/-/	/-/		6	14
44	UKR	/-/	/-/	/+/	/-/	/-/	/-/	/-/	/-/	/-/	AJ	/-/	/-/	AJ	Nex	/-/	/-/	/-/	/-/	/+/	NA		1	18
45	UK	/+/	AJ	Nex	Nex	Nex	AJ	Nex	AJ	AJ		AJ	/+/		Nex	/-/	AJ	Nex	NA				6	9
																							130	349

LEGEND:	
no report	report was not submitted
	non-accepted provisions
Nex	Provision was accepted but the previous conclusion was in conformity
	Provision does not apply because the country has ratified the 1961 ESC
Simpl	States having accepted the Collective Complaints procedure had to submit a simplified report
AJ	Deferral
/+/	Conformity, including conformity pending receipt of the information requested
/-/	Non-conformity, including for lack of information

**MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
AND THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER**
Situation on 28 February 2019

MEMBER STATES	SIGNATURES	RATIFICATIONS	Acceptance of the collective complaints procedure	
Albania	21/09/98	14/11/02		
Andorra	04/11/00	12/11/04		
Armenia	18/10/01	21/01/04		
Austria	07/05/99	20/05/11		
Azerbaijan	18/10/01	02/09/04		
Belgium	03/05/96	02/03/04	23/06/03	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11/05/04	07/10/08		
Bulgaria	21/09/98	07/06/00	07/06/00	
Croatia	06/11/09	26/02/03	26/02/03	
Cyprus	03/05/96	27/09/00	06/08/96	
Czech Republic	04/11/00	03/11/99	04/04/12	
Denmark	*	03/05/96	03/03/65	
Estonia	04/05/98	11/09/00		
Finland	03/05/96	21/06/02	17/07/98 X	
France	03/05/96	07/05/99	07/05/99	
Georgia	30/06/00	22/08/05		
Germany	*	29/06/07	27/01/65	
Greece	03/05/96	18/03/16	18/06/98	
Hungary	07/10/04	20/04/09		
Iceland	04/11/98	15/01/76		
Ireland	04/11/00	04/11/00	04/11/00	
Italy	03/05/96	05/07/99	03/11/97	
Latvia	29/05/07	26/03/13		
Liechtenstein		09/10/91		
Lithuania	08/09/97	29/06/01		
Luxembourg	*	11/02/98	10/10/91	
Malta	27/07/05	27/07/05		
Republic of Moldova	03/11/98	08/11/01		
Monaco	05/10/04			
Montenegro	22/03/05	03/03/10		
Netherlands	23/01/04	03/05/06	03/05/06	
Norway	07/05/01	07/05/01	20/03/97	
Poland	25/10/05	25/06/97		
Portugal	03/05/96	30/05/02	20/03/98	
Romania	14/05/97	07/05/99		
Russian Federation	14/09/00	16/10/09		
San Marino	18/10/01			
Serbia	22/03/05	14/09/09		
Slovak Republic	18/11/99	23/04/09		
Slovenia	11/10/97	07/05/99	07/05/99	
Spain	23/10/00	06/05/80		
Sweden	03/05/96	29/05/98	29/05/98	
Switzerland		06/05/76		
"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" ¹	27/05/09	06/01/12		
Turkey	06/10/04	27/06/07		
Ukraine	07/05/99	21/12/06		
United Kingdom	*	07/11/97	11/07/62	
Number of States	47	2 + 45 = 47	10 + 33 = 43	15

The **dates in bold** on a grey background correspond to the dates of signature or ratification of the 1961 Charter; the other dates correspond to the signature or ratification of the 1996 revised Charter.

* States whose ratification is necessary for the entry into force of the 1991 Amending Protocol. In practice, in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee of Ministers, this Protocol is already applied.

X State having recognised the right of national NGOs to lodge collective complaints against it.

The **dates in bold** on a grey background correspond to the dates of signature or ratification of the 1961 Charter; the other dates correspond to the signature or ratification of the 1996 revised Charter.

* States whose ratification is necessary for the entry into force of the 1991 Amending Protocol. In practice, in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee of Ministers, this Protocol is already applied.

X State having recognised the right of national NGOs to lodge collective complaints against it.

¹ As of 12 February 2019, the official name of the country changed to North Macedonia.