

# ANNUAL REPORT ON ECRI'S ACTIVITIES

covering the period  
from 1 January to 31 December 2021



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**ECRI  
European Commission  
against Racism and Intolerance**

**Council of Europe**



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# Preface

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*The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) is a mechanism which was established by the first Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe member states. The decision to establish ECRI is contained in the Vienna Declaration adopted by the first Summit on 9 October 1993. On 13 June 2002, the Committee of Ministers 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 and gender identity.*

*ECRI's members are appointed on the basis of their in-depth knowledge in the field of combating intolerance. They should have high moral authority and recognised expertise in 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.*

# Main trends

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## Introduction

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 will 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. Usually, ECRI's conclusions about trends in policy areas falling under its mandate rely predominantly on findings stemming from its country monitoring visits. While ECRI was able to carry out a relatively high number of visits last year, ECRI's observations about dominant trends in 2021 also relied on desk research, information gathered through online meetings and events, written communication – including contributions by ECRI members – and findings by international or national partners of ECRI, as well as other Council of Europe sources.

2. This year's annual report focuses on three main areas: the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on groups of concern to ECRI; racism in policing; and the situation of LGBTI persons. It also deals with integration and inclusion of groups of concern to ECRI as cross-cutting issues.

## 1. The continuous impact of the Covid-19 pandemic

3. The continuing Covid-19 pandemic has adversely affected groups of concern to ECRI, to various degrees and in a variety of ways. It led to an increased digitalisation of services (including in education, health care and other services such as the delivery of residence or work permits) and an increased use of mobile contact tracing and digital Covid certificate applications. While in many cases these means contributed to maintaining work and education activities and essential services, in other cases the measures taken were insufficient to prevent the further marginalisation of vulnerable groups which, for various reasons, were not able to fully benefit from the advantages of digitalisation on an equal footing.

4. The risk of exposure to the virus was elevated among persons working in the service sector – in particular, but not limited to, the health sector – in which remote working arrangements and a home office were not possible. Persons with a migration background were often overrepresented in these job categories. Another risk factor was the sharing of accommodation and conditions of overcrowding that could be found among many members of marginalised groups, such as immigrants or Roma. Certain categories of seasonal migrant workers as well as asylum-seekers living in dormitory style accommodation were also at a higher risk of exposure.

5. Immigrants, who, as a result of insufficient language skills often only find employment in the hospitality, food, entertainment or tourism sector (or the informal economy) were also particularly badly affected by the prolonged lockdowns that were imposed in many European countries during 2021 in response to the pandemic. These and various minority groups, who already previously had often precarious types of employment, such as many members of the Roma communities, were struggling even more as a result of the general economic downturn.

6. Many transgender people, who as a result of prejudices and discrimination found themselves marginalised in the labour market and often resorted to sex work as a financial coping mechanism were also affected. Young LGBTI persons who were still residing with their parents were frequently exposed to particular difficulties when their sexual orientation or gender identity was not respected by their parents. The important psychosocial counselling in such situations, for example provided by NGOs or social services, also became restricted as a result of the pandemic at least in its direct person-to-person dimensions.

7. In the field of education, the various restrictions imposed on schools adversely affected those children who already faced the most difficulties, such as migrant children needing extra support to learn the national language(s) of the host country or Roma children whose specific educational support programmes were interrupted as a result of the health crisis. Online-learning was particularly challenging for those who did not have sufficient space in their accommodation to concentrate on schoolwork or were lacking even the most basic requirements such as computers, stable Internet connections or reliable electricity supplies. While in some countries the authorities acknowledged these particular problems and took measures to address them through extra support activities aimed at helping disadvantaged children to catch up with their schooling, this was not the case across all Council of Europe member states.

8. However, not only children were affected by the disruption to education services in the course of 2021, but also adults. For example, recently arrived migrants enrolled in integration and language courses, most often saw programmes disrupted, leaving them insufficiently empowered to integrate quickly into society and in particular into an already strained labour market.

9. Integration and inclusion efforts were also hampered as a result of rising levels of hate speech and other expressions of prejudice and resentment in the context of the pandemic, for example against Roma communities, immigrants and other vulnerable groups. Continued conspiracy theories related to the pandemic, including antisemitic ones, also persisted.

10. On the positive side, in some countries the important role of migrant workers in the health sector was further highlighted, which was yet another reminder that during difficult situations for European societies, labour migration can make an essential contribution to maintaining vital public services at all times, including in times of crisis.

## **2. Racism in policing**

11. Racism in police forces and racist behaviour in police interaction with members of the general public have been raised in a number of Council of Europe member states as an ongoing problem. While this has on occasion also been an issue in the context of enforcing pandemic-related restrictions (e.g. curfews, lockdowns) – or at least been perceived as such by some of the persons concerned, the health crisis only seems to have exacerbated already existing problems.

12. Racism in policing ranges from racial profiling in stop-and-search activities to the use of racist language or similar derogatory comments and in some cases even excessive use of force or unwarranted violence against individuals. Victims of such practices have often felt insufficiently supported by the authorities. In some countries, police complaints mechanisms or other relevant public bodies were all too frequently seen as failing to ensure police accountability. By contrast, in other countries, independent police complaints bodies with adequate resources could make a difference when putting a special focus on cases of racism and racial discrimination in policing.

13. The effects of racism and racial discrimination in policing are not limited to the individual victims but have wider negative effects in the relevant communities as a whole. This can lead to a decrease in trust in and willingness to cooperate with, not only the police (police-community relations), but state institutions in general.

14. Furthermore, a growing stigmatisation of those minority groups poses a major obstacle to successful integration when even long-standing residents or citizens born in the country become victims of discriminatory police action, for example merely due to their skin colour without any justification founded on their behaviour.

15. In some cases, it was alleged that racism in policing was of a structural nature and therefore not limited to the behaviour of a few individual officers but representing widespread and deeply ingrained attitudes which underpin police action. The repeated occurrence of racist acts by members of police forces, as well as the use of racist language amongst individual officers, even if not directed at a specific victim (as could be found in social media chat groups), could be indicative of a more general problem. However, it could also be unfair, for the many police officers that do their challenging job in a correct manner, to draw a general conclusion.



16. Some member states took measures to address these problems through a set of measures, including by assessing the scale of it through independent research, making anti-racism awareness raising mandatory and more strongly integrating these topics into ongoing training for police officers; strengthening internal reporting mechanisms and investigation procedures; and trying to diversify police forces, through strong recruitment, retention and promotion policies. Some equality bodies also looked into the risks of racial profiling through the use of new and developing technologies. In this context, ECRI draws attention to its General Policy Recommendation No. 11 on combating racism and racial discrimination in policing as well as General Recommendation No. 36 of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) on preventing and combating racial profiling by law enforcement officials.

### **3. The situation of LGBTI persons**

17. The situation of LGBTI persons and their respective communities continued to vary widely across the continent. While the levels of acceptance of LGBTI persons remained high in a number of Council of Europe member states, both among the general public and among mainstream political parties, the situation in many other countries continued to be of concern.

18. Several states saw a strong political rhetoric – including, and in some cases especially, from governing parties and their representatives – against a perceived “LGBTI-ideology” or a “gender-ideology”, which was associated with the idea of deconstructing the traditional biological concept of binary sexual identities (male/female) through the introduction of concepts of a socially constructed gender and attempts to move away from the binary approach.

19. This ongoing controversy often led to virulent forms of public discourse, including comments that could be qualified as intolerant or hateful towards LGBTI persons. In some cases, this rhetoric was taken up and amplified by ultra-nationalist politicians using it to stir up resentments and present themselves as defenders of their country’s traditional values and identity.

20. Where these views were embraced by political parties and politicians in power in some countries, anti-LGBTI sentiments grew even stronger among members of the general public, as they were often viewed as having an official backing. These attitudes became even more entrenched when laws were adopted that specifically target LGBTI-persons and their rights, or the provision of information about homosexuality or gender identity in public institutions or settings, such as schools or media advertisement.

21. Such laws and measures did not only affect the individual persons concerned, but also created a stifling climate in which LGBTI-community organisations felt increasingly intimidated and restricted in their outreach work and public awareness-raising. The situation was made worse by violent attacks against LGBTI community leaders or venues which were the ultimate results of pernicious hate speech, especially online and through social media.

22. Condemnations of such attacks and strong cases of clear public counter-speech from high-ranking politicians continue to be few and far between. ECRI calls on Council of Europe member states to take effective action to combat LGBTI-phobic hate speech, including online, taking inspiration from its General Policy Recommendation No. 15 on combating hate speech. ECRI is also more determined than ever to develop a new general policy recommendation on combating intolerance and discrimination against LGBTI persons.



# ECRI's activities in 2021

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## 1. Country-by-country approach

23. 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, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance.

24. 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.

25. ECRI's country-by-country approach concerns all Council of Europe member states on an equal footing. The reports for the first round 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.

26. In 2013, ECRI began its fifth cycle of country monitoring. ECRI's last fifth-round reports were published in 2019. With regard to fifth-cycle interim follow-up conclusions, in 2021 ECRI published conclusions on the implementation of the priority recommendations it had made in its fifth-cycle reports published in 2018, on Croatia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, the Republic of Moldova, Portugal, the Russian Federation, San Marino and Spain.

27. 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.

28. 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 NGO 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.

29. In 2021, ECRI published its sixth report on Norway, which was translated into Norwegian and circulated as widely as possible among stakeholders at domestic level.

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

31. In 2021, ECRI carried out seven contact visits for the preparation of its sixth-cycle country monitoring reports, to Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary and Monaco (i.e. the same number of visits carried out in 2019). Four of these visits had been postponed from 2020 because of the health crisis. Owing to exceptional circumstances related to the Covid-19 pandemic, some of these visits were preceded by online meetings.

32. Due to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, ECRI continued to organise online or hybrid plenary meetings, with greater in-person participation at its last plenary meeting of 2021. Where appropriate, ECRI continued to adopt documents through a written procedure.

## **2. Work on general themes**

### **General Policy Recommendations**

33. 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 the fight against racism and intolerance. They are intended to serve as guidelines for policymakers when drawing up national strategies, programmes and projects.

34. ECRI has adopted 16 General Policy Recommendations. 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).

35. On 14 September, ECRI published its revised General Policy Recommendation No. 9 on preventing and combating antisemitism, which was devised to help prevent increasing antisemitism and attacks on Jews in many parts of Europe. Noting that antisemitic acts are committed by a wide range of perpetrators, including neo-Nazis and political and religious extremists, ECRI provides comprehensive guidance to governments on how to combat antisemitism in four specific areas: policies and institutional co-ordination; prevention and education; protection of Jews, Jewish communities and their institutions; prosecution and law enforcement.

36. ECRI's first General Policy Recommendation on the fight against antisemitism was published in 2004. In preparing this revised instrument, ECRI consulted a wide range of partners, including Jewish organisations, academics, national coordinators and representatives of the United Nations, the OSCE and the European Union, as well as other Council of Europe entities and officials, in particular the Secretary General's Special Representative on antisemitic, anti-Muslim and other forms of religious intolerance and hate crimes.

37. ECRI presented its new standards at the meeting of the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe under the item combating antisemitism in Europe (on 15 September) and at the informal exchange of views of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on preventing and combating antisemitism (on 23 September).

38. At their 1412th meeting of 22 September 2021, the Ministers' Deputies took note of ECRI's revised General Policy Recommendation No. 9 on preventing and combating antisemitism, invited Council of Europe member states to take it into account and reaffirmed their strong condemnation of all forms of antisemitism, neo-Nazism and any other form of racism, racial discrimination and intolerance.

39. On 4 November, ECRI presented its new standards on the matter to the Committee on Antisemitism and Holocaust Denial of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) during the latter's plenary meeting held in Thessaloniki.

40. ECRI continued to work on its General Policy Recommendation No. 5 (revised) on preventing and combating anti-Muslim racism and discrimination, which it adopted in December 2021 following a series of consultations with various stakeholders. These included civil society organisations, academics, equality bodies, government officials, local authorities and representatives of the United Nations, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the European Union, as well as the Council of Europe Secretary General's Special Representative on antisemitic, anti-Muslim, and other forms of religious intolerance and hate crimes.

41. ECRI also set up a task force to look into terminology issues, which drafted an [opinion](#) on the concept of 'racialisation', adopted by ECRI in December 2021.

42. ECRI continued and intensified its work on LGBTI issues. The task force on LGBTI issues continued to prepare the ground for a working group, which was set up at the end of the year, to draw up a new general policy recommendation on preventing and combating intolerance and discrimination against LGBTI persons. Throughout the year the task force met, including to hold exchanges of views and online consultations with key NGO partners prior to the publication of ECRI's Factsheet on LGBTI issues on 1 March; with medical experts on LGBTI issues (30 September) and with experts on the legal and administrative challenges facing rainbow families (30 November).

### **3. Relations with civil society**

43. Combating racism and intolerance can only be effective if the message filters down to society in general. Awareness-raising and a communication strategy are, therefore, essential. ECRI attaches great importance to this third part of its statutory activities.

44. In 2021, ECRI shared its expertise and its message at several events organised by civil society. By way of illustration, ECRI's Vice-Chair took part in a public debate on the amendments to the Serbian Law on Prohibition of Discrimination, organised by ECRI's member for Serbia at the School of Law, Belgrade Union University on 23 March.

45. ECRI participated in an online conference entitled "Understanding Institutional Racism in Comparative Perspective: From Lesson-drawing to an Agenda for Change", organised by the UNESCO Chair in Human Rights at the University of Luxembourg on 20 April.

46. On 21 April, ECRI participated in an International Round Table on Antisemitism and Antigypsyism organised by the German Foundation Remembrance, Responsibility and Future (EVZ).

47. ECRI's Chair took part in a webinar on Racial Justice and Equity: Pathways to Peace organised by the Global Peace and Prosperity Forum on 21 May 2021.

48. ECRI's 1st Vice-Chair took part in an online panel discussion on race and anti-racism in Europe, hosted by the BMW Center for German and European Studies at Georgetown University, United States of America, on 22 September.

49. In 2021, ECRI participated in several events involving civil society organisations, which were generally organised by other international organisations (see below under the section "Co-operation with relevant bodies of the Council of Europe and other international organisations"). Civil society organisations also participated in ECRI's 2021 annual seminar with equality bodies dedicated to LGBTI issues and working group consultations and exchanges of views to prepare the revision of its General Policy Recommendation No. 5 and future work on LGBTI issues.

### Organisation of national round tables in member states

50. At national level, round tables may be held following the publication of ECRI's country monitoring reports. They are organised with the equality bodies and aimed at representatives of civil society and the national authorities, the main objective being to encourage all parties concerned to think about ways of jointly solving the problems of racism and intolerance and ensuring that ECRI's recommendations are implemented.

51. ECRI and the Council of Europe's No Hate Speech and Co-operation Unit organised an online round table in the Republic of Moldova on enhancing equality and non-discrimination by training law enforcement officials and the judiciary on hate crime on 3 June. On 10 June, ECRI's 2nd Vice-Chair took part in a round table on a comprehensive approach to hate speech in the Republic of Moldova. These round tables gathered key actors and stakeholders working on combating discrimination and hate crime/speech, who discussed the follow-up given by the Moldovan authorities to the relevant parts of the ECRI conclusions on the Republic of Moldova published in May 2021.

## **4. ECRI statement on preventing and combating ultra-nationalistic and racist hate speech and violence in relation to confrontations and unresolved conflicts in Europe, adopted at its 85th plenary meeting (30-31 March 2021)**

52. On 9 April, ECRI published a [statement](#) warning against extreme forms of hate speech and violence in relation to confrontations and unresolved conflict. Alarmed by the use of inflammatory rhetoric, the wide dissemination of hateful material and reports of atrocities in the context of confrontations and unresolved conflicts, ECRI decided to take an exceptional measure and issue a statement on preventing and combating ultra-nationalistic and racist hate speech and violence in that particular context. In its statement, ECRI calls upon all stakeholders, including at the highest political level, to take action to prevent hate crimes, to refrain from any expression or action amounting to hate speech, to challenge any manifestations of hatred, to ensure accountability, to engage in confidence-building measures and to involve the youth in the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies.



## **5. Cooperation with equality bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination**

53. National equality bodies are strategic partners for ECRI. ECRI held its annual seminar with equality bodies in hybrid form on 18 October, on the theme of “Joining Forces to Promote and Protect the Human Rights of LGBTI Persons”. The seminar brought together about 150 participants, including heads and LGBTI focal points of equality bodies and selected national human rights institutions of Council of Europe member states, ECRI members, representatives of umbrella organisations and of key civil society organisations active in the promotion and the protection of the human rights of LGBTI people as well as of the Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) Unit of the Council of Europe.

54. During the seminar, victims of human rights violations because of their sexual orientation or gender identity shared their stories. Speakers and participants held in-depth discussions about the case law of the European Court of Human Rights on LGBTI issues, the latest LGBTI survey carried out by the European Union Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), legislative initiatives in different European countries, preventive action, protection of victims and strategic litigation.

55. On 25 and 26 January, ECRI participated in an online workshop, co-organised by the European Network of Equality Bodies (EQUINET) and the European Commission (European Union) on tackling discrimination and intolerance against Muslims.

56. In 2021, ECRI also took part in several events organised in co-operation with or by national equality bodies. For example, on 18 June ECRI and other Council of Europe representatives held an online exchange with staff of the Office of the Norwegian Anti-Discrimination Ombud, which is one of the two Equality Bodies of Norway. The discussions focused on the recommendations ECRI had made concerning the Equality Bodies in its sixth monitoring cycle report on Norway, which was published in February 2021. On 8 July, ECRI took part in an online press conference concerning the launching of the 30th annual report of the French Commission nationale consultative des droits de l’homme (CNCDH). On 5 October, ECRI participated in a Webinar organised jointly by the CNCDH and the United Nations’ Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) on preventing and combating racial profiling by law enforcement officials). On 21 October, ECRI’s Chair was a keynote speaker at the 5th Regional Conference of South-East Europe Equality Bodies organised online from Ljubljana.

## **6. Exchange of views on racism in policing**

57. During its 87th plenary meeting (7-10 December), ECRI held an exchange of views on racism in policing with Alan Mitchell, President of the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), Fabien Jobard, a senior researcher who has specialised in policing and security matters at the *Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS) and Centre de recherches sociologiques sur le droit et les institutions pénales (CESDIP)* (Paris, France), and Dezideriu Gergely, Council of Europe trainer on policing and non-discrimination issues and senior adviser at the National Council for Combating Discrimination (Bucharest, Romania).

## **7. Other activities**

58. In 2021, ECRI actively participated in events organised by national and local authorities. For example, on 5 May, ECRI's 2nd Vice-Chair took part in a digital event entitled "Towards full recognition of LGBTI rights across Europe", organised by the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BLFSFJ) and the Observatory for Sociopolitical Developments in Europe, in the framework of the German Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. ECRI's Chair participated in a seminar co-organised by the Hellenic Parliament on 25 June about "Developing an Integrated Strategy Against Racism, Intolerance and Hate Crimes". ECRI took part (online) in a hearing at the Special Committee on the Fight against Intolerance, Racism, Anti-Semitism and Instigation to Hate and Violence held by the Italian Senate on 13 July. On 1 November, ECRI's Chair contributed to a round table about racism and racial profiling in the Netherlands organised by the Dutch Parliamentary Temporary Committee (of inquiry into) Fraud Policy and Public Service (TCFD).

59. During its 85th plenary meeting (30-31 March), ECRI held an election to the position of Bureau member. Cristian Jura (member in respect of Romania) was elected for two years. His term of office began on 3 April 2021.

60. At its 87th plenary meeting (7-10 December), ECRI held elections to the positions of the Chair, two Vice-Chairs and three Bureau members. Maria Daniella Marouda (member in respect of Greece) was elected Chair for two years. Reetta Toivanen (member in respect of Finland) was elected 1st Vice-Chair for one year. Tena Šimonović Einwalter (member in respect of Croatia) was elected 2nd Vice-Chair for one year. Michael Farrell (member in respect of Ireland) was elected Bureau member for two years. Domenica Ghidai Biidu (member in respect of the Netherlands) was elected Bureau member for two years and Irena Ilieva (member in respect of Bulgaria) was elected Bureau member for two years. Their mandate started on 1 January 2022.

## **8. Communication strategy**

61. Activities such as the publication of ECRI's country reports and interim follow-up conclusions, round tables and webinars attracted considerable media attention. ECRI has also been referred to in national policy discussions. Approximately 612 press articles covering ECRI's work were identified over the year and approximately 3 024 Twitter followers.

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

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62. ECRI participated in and contributed to many events as part of its co-operation with relevant bodies of the Council of Europe, and with other international organisations.

Council of Europe

63. On 5 February, the Chair of ECRI, Maria Daniella Marouda, held an online meeting with the Special Representative of the Secretary General on antisemitic, anti-Muslim and other forms of religious intolerance and hate crimes, Daniel Hölzgen.

64. ECRI participated in all the meetings of the Steering Committee on Anti-Discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion (CDADI) held in 2021. During the CDADI's 2nd meeting (2-4 February), ECRI's Chair participated in an exchange of views on integration and inclusion policies. At its 3rd meeting (15 June), ECRI's Representative to the CDADI explained ECRI's policy as regards the use of the term "race" and ECRI's 2nd Vice-Chair made a presentation prior to an exchange of views on ECRI's country monitoring recommendations on LGBTI issues. ECRI also attended the CDADI's 4th meeting (7-9 December).

65. Furthermore, ECRI attended meetings organised by the CDADI's substructures in the course of the year. In particular, on 16 March 2021, ECRI's Chair participated in the meeting of the CDADI Working Group on intercultural integration (GT-ADI-INT). ECRI participated in the meetings of the Committee of Experts on Combating Hate Speech (ADI/MSI-DIS) and the meetings of the Committee of Experts on Roma and Traveller Issues (ADI-ROM), including the 4th ADI-ROM meeting, which was held in Budapest. In addition, ECRI took part in the 4th plenary meeting of the Ad hoc Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAHAI) on the 26 February and its 6th plenary held on 30 November-2 December.

66. In addition to participating to events organised in the framework of the Committee of Ministers presidencies (see §57) ECRI participated in an informal exchange of views with representatives of civil society "Addressing Hate Crime within a Human Rights Framework" organised on the initiative of the Chair of the Rapporteur Group on Human Rights (GR-H) of the Committee of Ministers in Strasbourg on 6 December.

67. On 2 February, ECRI participated in an Exchange of Views on Council of Europe activities against hatred and hate speech with the No Hate Parliamentary Alliance of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. ECRI also took part in the Parliamentary Conference on Diversity, inclusiveness and non-discrimination against racism and intolerance in Europe held in Paris and online on 25 October.

68. ECRI also took part in an online conference organised by the German Delegation to the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, in cooperation with the University of Applied Sciences - Public Administration and Finance, Ludwigsburg, entitled "Human Rights in the Digital Age, Hate Speech, and the Role of the Council of Europe", held on 29 January.

69. In 2021, ECRI continued its co-operation with other Council of Europe monitoring bodies. For example, ECRI held an exchange of views with the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe at its 85th plenary meeting on 30-31 March. On 31 May, ECRI's Bureau held an exchange of views with the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities which inspired further fine-tuning of co-operation between the two bodies. On 25 October, ECRI's Chair attended the 9th annual meeting between the Secretary General of the Council of Europe and the Chairs of the Council of Europe's monitoring and advisory bodies. The President of the CPT was also invited to participate in an exchange of views on racism in policing during ECRI's 87th plenary meeting in December (see paragraph 55).

70. ECRI also continued its co-operation with other relevant intergovernmental bodies of the Council of Europe during 2021.

71. On 14 April, ECRI's Chair took part in a leadership dialogue on racism and hate speech at sports events on the occasion of the launching of the Council of Europe Convention on an integrated safety, security and service approach at football matches and other sport events (the St Denis Convention), in order to promote the new Saint-Denis Convention and its Committee as a common framework to prevent and tackle racism, hate speech and other types of discrimination at football and other sports events.

72. ECRI's Chair took part in an event organised by the Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) Unit, "Cooperating with faith-based institutions to counter hate speech: an interdisciplinary dialogue among human rights experts and Christian Orthodox Theologians", organised in Crete on 2-3 December.

73. In 2021, ECRI took part in several training courses in co-operation with the No Hate Speech and Co-operation Unit of the Council of Europe. On 25 January, ECRI participated in the online launch of the "Training of Trainers on discrimination for Ukrainian Free Legal Aid lawyers", a joint Council of Europe/European Union project.

74. On 24 February, ECRI participated in the launching of the HELP online course on Anti-Discrimination in North Macedonia, organised by the joint EU/Council of Europe Action Promotion of Diversity and Equality in North Macedonia, part of the Horizontal Facility II Programme. On 29 April, it was involved in the launching of the HELP course on fight against racism, xenophobia, homophobia, transphobia, organised under the EU-CoE "HELP in the EU II" project.

75. ECRI's 2nd Vice-Chair took part in several training courses on combating hate speech, in Ukraine on 16 March, Georgia on 26 March and Armenia on 8 April.

76. 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**

### **Universal Periodic Review (UPR)**

77. In 2021, ECRI contributed to the 38th, 39th and 40th sessions of the Universal Periodical Review with its country reports and interim follow up conclusions.

### **UN Conventions**

78. 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.

79. At its 86th plenary held on 29 June-2 July, ECRI held an exchange of views with CERD representatives, namely Rita Izsak-Ndiaye (Hungary), Pansy Tlakula (South Africa), Gün Kut (Turkey) and Shaika Al-Misnad (Qatar), who were accompanied by Marie Joseph Ayissi, Secretary of the CERD, and other staff members of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

### **Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

80. ECRI is regularly invited to participate in various meetings organised by the OHCHR and to submit contributions based on its monitoring and thematic work. Similarly, OHCHR staff members are regularly invited to ECRI's events.

81. On 20 January, ECRI's 1st Vice-Chair took part in a regional consultation with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the "Promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers."

## United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

82. 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)

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. On 1 and 2 February, ECRI attended an OSCE expert meeting on "Combating anti-Semitism in the OSCE region".

86. On 20 April, ECRI's Chair took part in an Expert Consultation on Countering Hate Speech through Interfaith Cooperation and Multi-stakeholder Partnership organised by the KAIDI Dialogue Centre with the support of the OSCE/ODIHR and the European Council of Religious Leaders and Religions for Peace in Europe.

87. On 24 June, ECRI attended a meeting with the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities and his staff.

## European Union

### European Commission

88. The Directorate for Fundamental Rights and Rule of Law of the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers of the European Commission and ECRI's Secretariat keep each other informed of important developments in their work and exchange information on subjects of common interest.

89. Helena Dalli, European Union Commissioner for Equality, participated in ECRI's 2021 seminar with equality bodies on 18 October.

90. On 18 March, ECRI's Chair participated in a virtual public hearing on the opinion on "A Union of equality: EU Anti-Racism Action Plan 2020-2025" organised by the European Economic and Social Committee. On 19 March, ECRI's Chair spoke at the First EU Anti-Racism Summit.

91. On 15 April, ECRI took part in an online conference on Roma equality, inclusion and participation in the EU entitled Working together for Roma rights.

### European Parliament

92. ECRI's Chair participated online in the public hearing on 30 November on the "Implementation of the EU anti-racism agenda with a focus on the implementation of the EU Anti-Racism Action Plan 2020-2025", organised by the Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Committee, in association with the Employment and Social Affairs Committee of the European Parliament.

93. ECRI's Chair took part in an online event on 23 March organised by the Working Group on Civil and Minority Rights of the European Liberal Youth (LYMEC) of the ALDE Party and the Renew Europe parliamentary group in the European Parliament, which was entitled Racism in Europe - A Liberal Response.

### Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)

94. Cooperation between ECRI and FRA continued in 2020. ECRI's reports make regular reference to FRA's work. ECRI continued to provide inputs to the preparation of FRA's annual report and FRA provided inputs to the preparation of ECRI's country reports.

### Joint statement

95. ECRI, the CERD, FRA and the OSCE/ODIHR issued a [joint statement](#) on 19 March 2021 to mark the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination, which called for respect for human rights to rebuild our societies in all their diversity.



# Appendices

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# Appendix I – Membership of ECRI<sup>1</sup>

Name and Surname	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Arzu AGHDASI-SISAN	Azerbaijan	31 December 2022
Sinisa BJEKOVIC	Montenegro	9 December 2023
Bertil COTTIER	Switzerland	31 December 2023
Patrice DAVOST	Monaco	6 December 2025
Régis de GOUTTES	France	Resigned on 15 December 2021
Vitaliano ESPOSITO	Italy	31 December 2022
Michael FARRELL	Ireland	29 November 2026
Inês FERREIRA LEITE	Portugal	25 September 2023
Saša GAJIN	Serbia	6 November 2022
Domenica GHIDEI BIIDU	Netherlands	7 October 2025
Sara GIMÉNEZ GÍMENEZ	Spain	31 December 2022
Marin GURIN	Republic of Moldova	26 March 2024
Helena HOFMANNOVÁ	Czech Republic	31 December 2022
Vasilika HYSI	Albania	31 December 2022
Irena IVIEVA	Bulgaria	31 December 2022
Barbara JOHN	Germany	31 December 2022
Ögmundur JONASSON	Iceland	31 December 2022
Imre JUHÁSZ	Hungary	31 December 2022
Cristian JURA	Romania	31 December 2022
Anhelita KAMENSKA	Latvia	25 October 2026
Elżbieta KARSKA	Poland	2 May 2022
Els KEYTSMAN	Belgium	31 December 2022
Vigen KOCHARYAN	Armenia	11 February 2025
Neža KOGOVŠEK ŠALAMON	Slovenia	31 December 2022
Volodymyr KULYK	Ukraine	10 December 2023
Renee LAIVIERA	Malta	17 November 2024

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, all tables in this appendix reflect the situation on 31 December 2021.

Name and Surname	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Jean-Paul LEHNERS	Luxembourg	8 February 2026
Šarūnas LIEKIS	Lithuania	31 December 2022
Anna-Sara LIND	Sweden	20 October 2025
Ülle MADISE	Estonia	31 December 2022
Maria Daniella MAROUDA	Greece	4 November 2025
Elena MIHAJLOVA STRATILATI	North Macedonia	9 May 2024
Kristina PARDALOS	San Marino	11 December 2023
Andreas PASCHALIDES	Cyprus	31 December 2022
Karin QUADERER	Liechtenstein	28 May 2024
Jacint RIBERAYGUA CAELLES	Andorra	26 September 2026
Elene RUSETSKAIA	Georgia	31 December 2022
Gerald SCHÖPFER	Austria	27 February 2025
Tena ŠIMONOVIĆ EINWALTER	Croatia	1 July 2024
Sergey SOKOLOVSKIY	Russian Federation	31 December 2022
Aslak SYSE	Norway	31 December 2022
Kadri Ecved TEZCAN	Turkey	31 December 2022
Reetta TOIVANEN	Finland	1 July 2024
Michal VAŠEČKA	Slovakia	31 December 2022
Jens VEDSTED-HANSEN	Denmark	31 December 2022
Michael WHINE	United Kingdom	25 September 2023
Vacant seat	Bosnia and Herzegovina	

## Deputy to ECRI members<sup>2</sup>

Name and Surname	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Costanza HERMANIN	Italy	31 December 2022
Ketevan KHUTSISHVILI	Georgia	31 December 2022
Alexis MARQUET	Monaco	6 December 2025
Aránzazu MORETÓN TOQUERO	Spain	31 December 2022
Fabienne ROSSLER	Luxembourg	8 February 2026
François SANT'ANGELO	Belgium	31 December 2022
Monika SARGSYAN	Armenia	25 September 2023
Gjergj SINANI	Albania	31 December 2022

<sup>2</sup> The terms of office of Alain Lacabarats, deputy in respect of France, ended on 15 December 2021 as a result of the resignation of the ECRI member in respect of France.

## Observers to ECRI

### Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

- ▶ Ann Brit ÅSEBOL
- ▶ Yelyzaveta YASKO
- ▶ Momodou Malcolm JALLOW

### Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

- ▶ Harald BERGMANN

### Holy See

- ▶ Guillaume DRAGO

### European Commission (European Union)

- ▶ Michaela MOUA

### Mexico

- ▶ Irasema ZAVALETA, National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination (CONAPRED)

## ECRI's Bureau

### Maria Daniella MAROUDA

Chair

Member in respect of Greece

### Domenica GHIDEI BIIDU

1<sup>st</sup> Vice-Chair

Member in respect of the Netherlands

### Michael FARRELL

2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-Chair

Member in respect of Ireland

### Cristian JURA

Bureau member

Member in respect of Romania

### Tena ŠIMONVIĆ EINWALTER

Bureau member

Member in respect of Croatia

### Reetta TOIVANEN

Bureau member

Member in respect of Finland

### Michael WHINE

Bureau member

Member in respect of the United Kingdom

## Appendix II – Secretariat of ECRI<sup>3</sup>

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- ▶ **Johan FRIESTEDT**, Executive Secretary of ECRI
- ▶ **Thobias BERGMANN**, Administrator
- ▶ **Mats LINDBERG**, Administrator
- ▶ **Elena MALAGONI**, Administrator
- ▶ **Zeynep USAL KANZLER**, Administrator
- ▶ **Sophie KURT**, Researcher/Project Officer
- ▶ **Paula ECK-WALTERS**, Administrative Assistant
- ▶ **Robert RUSTEM**, Outreach Officer (as from 1 April 2021)
- ▶ **Aida-Diana FARKAS**, Researcher/Project Officer
- ▶ **Catherine THEREAU**, Assistant (as from 1 November 2021)
- ▶ **Ioana PASTINARU**, Assistant (as from 1 September 2021)

### External Relations (European Union and OSCE)

- ▶ **Stefano VALENTI**, Administrator

### Secretariat's address

Directorate General II - Democracy  
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](mailto:ecri@coe.int)

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<sup>3</sup> This appendix reflects the situation on 31 December 2021.

# Appendix III – Meetings held by ECRI in 2021<sup>4</sup>

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## Plenary sessions

- ▶ 30-31 March 2021
- ▶ 29 June-2 July 2021
- ▶ 7-10 December 2021 (hybrid format)

## Bureau meetings

- ▶ 26 March 2021
- ▶ 28 June 2021
- ▶ 6 December 2021

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

- ▶ 26 March 2021
- ▶ 28 June 2021
- ▶ 3 December 2021

## Meetings of the working group in charge of the revision of the General Policy Recommendation on combating intolerance and discrimination against Muslims (GPR No. 5)

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| ▶ 10 March 2021 | ▶ 2 July 2021  |
| ▶ 24 March 2021 | ▶ 28 July 2021   |
| ▶ 29 March 2021 | ▶ 6 September 2021   |
| ▶ 21 May 2021   | ▶ 19, 22 and 26 October 2021 (consultations with partners) |
| ▶ 3 June 2021   | ▶ 3 November 2021 (consultations with partners)            |
| ▶ 21 June 2021  | ▶ 12 and 23 November 2021                                  |
| ▶ 25 June 2021  | ▶ 13 December 2021   |

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<sup>4</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the meetings and other events listed in this appendix were held through videoconferencing.

### **Meetings of the working group in charge of the revision of the General Policy Recommendation on the fight against antisemitism (GPR No. 9)**

- ▶ 5 February 2021
- ▶ 24 March 2021
- ▶ 29 March 2021
- ▶ 1 April 2021
- ▶ 5, 6, 10, 12 and 18 May 2021 (consultations with partners)
- ▶ 27 May 2021
- ▶ 21 June 2021
- ▶ 28 June 2021
- ▶ 2 July 2021

### **Meeting of ECRI's Task Force on Terminology issues**

- ▶ 8 November 2021

### **Meetings of ECRI's Task Force on LGBTI issues**

- ▶ 28 January 2021
- ▶ 11 February 2021
- ▶ 11 March 2021
- ▶ 10 June 2021
- ▶ 28 September 2021
- ▶ 30 November 2021

### **Meetings of ECRI's Working Group in charge of the drawing-up of General Policy Recommendation No. 17 on preventing and combating intolerance and discrimination against LGBTI persons**

- ▶ 20 December 2021

### **Round Table**

- ▶ Chişinău, Republic of Moldova, 3 June 2021 (hybrid format)

### **Seminar with the equality bodies: Joining Forces to Promote and Protect the Human Rights of LGBTI Persons**

- ▶ Strasbourg, 18 October 2021 (hybrid format)

## Meetings of CBC Working Groups

### Preparation of contact visits:

- ▶ Denmark: 22 April 2021
- ▶ France: 17 September 2021
- ▶ Greece: 7 October 2021
- ▶ Monaco: 20 April 2021

### Amendments:

- ▶ Denmark: 7 December 2021
- ▶ Estonia: 8 December 2021
- ▶ Monaco: 7 December 2021

### Interim follow-up:

- ▶ Finland: 16 September 2021
- ▶ Ireland: 4 October 2021
- ▶ Latvia: 12 April 2021
- ▶ The Netherlands: 5 October 2021
- ▶ Romania: 8 October 2021
- ▶ Slovenia: 4 October 2021
- ▶ Russian Federation: 15 April 2021

### Contact Visits

- ▶ Bulgaria: 28 September - 1 October 2021, 8 October 2021 (online)
- ▶ Denmark: 31 May - 4 June 2021
- ▶ Estonia: 7 - 8 - 10 June 2021 (online), 5 - 6 July 2021 & 9 July 2021 (online)
- ▶ France: 10 November 2021 (online) & 14 - 19 November 2021
- ▶ Georgia: postponed
- ▶ Greece: 6 November 2021 (online) & 22 - 26 November 2021
- ▶ Hungary: 14 - 19 November 2021
- ▶ Monaco: 30 May - 2 June 2021 & 4 June 2021 (online)



## Appendix IV – List of publications<sup>5</sup>

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- ▶ 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)<sup>6</sup>
- ▶ 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, 13 December 2002 and revised on 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)
- ▶ 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)

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<sup>5</sup> Publications that are out of date are no longer on this list.

<sup>6</sup> Published in 2022.

## **ECRI's country-by-country approach:**

### **First cycle:**

- ▶ 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 cycle:**

- ▶ 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)
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- ▶ Ireland (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
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- ▶ 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)
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- ▶ 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)
- ▶ Turkey (Strasbourg, 3 July 2001)
- ▶ Ukraine (Strasbourg, 23 July 2002)
- ▶ United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)
- ▶ Compilation of second round reports (Strasbourg, February 2004)

### **Third cycle:**

- ▶ 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)
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- ▶ Republic of Moldova (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
- ▶ Monaco (Strasbourg, 24 May 2007)
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- ▶ 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)
- ▶ Turkey (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
- ▶ Ukraine (Strasbourg, 12 February 2008)
- ▶ United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)

#### **Fourth cycle:**

- ▶ 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)
- ▶ Turkey (Strasbourg, 8 February 2011)
- ▶ Ukraine (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- ▶ United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 2 March 2010)

#### **Follow-up recommendations fourth cycle:**

- ▶ 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)
- ▶ 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)
- ▶ Turkey (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- ▶ Ukraine (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- ▶ United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 19 February 2013)

#### **Fifth cycle:**

- ▶ 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)
- ▶ Turkey (Strasbourg, 4 October 2016)
- ▶ Ukraine (Strasbourg, 19 September 2017)
- ▶ United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 4 October 2016)

#### **Follow-up recommendations fifth cycle:**

- ▶ Albania (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- ▶ Andorra (Strasbourg, 19 March 2020)
- ▶ Armenia (Strasbourg, 10 September 2019)
- ▶ Austria (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- ▶ Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- ▶ Belgium (Strasbourg, 28 February 2017)
- ▶ Bosnia and Herzegovina (Strasbourg, 19 March 2020)
- ▶ 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)
- ▶ 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)
- ▶ Moldova (Republic of) (Strasbourg, 18 May 2021)
- ▶ North Macedonia (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- ▶ Norway (Strasbourg, 27 February 2018)
- ▶ Poland (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- ▶ Portugal (Strasbourg, 18 May 2021)
- ▶ San Marino (Strasbourg, 23 February 2021)
- ▶ Serbia (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- ▶ Slovak Republic (Strasbourg, 16 May 2017)
- ▶ Spain (Strasbourg, 23 February 2021)
- ▶ Sweden (Strasbourg, 8 December 2020)
- ▶ Switzerland (Strasbourg, 16 May 2017)

- ▶ Turkey (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)
- ▶ Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 8 December 2020)
- ▶ Germany (Strasbourg, 17 March 2020)
- ▶ Norway (Strasbourg, 23 February 2021)
- ▶ Slovak Republic (Strasbourg, 8 December 2020)
- ▶ Switzerland (Strasbourg, 19 March 2020)
  
- ▶ Proceedings of the Seminar “Combating racism while respecting freedom of expression”, 16 -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)
  
- ▶ “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)





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.