# ANNUAL REPORT ON ECRI'S ACTIVITIES

covering the period
from 1 January to 31 December 2025



European Commission
against Racism and Intolerance

ECRI

Commission européenne
contre le racisme et l'intolérance

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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# Preface

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

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

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

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

# #TRENDS



# Main trends: preventing and combating hate speech

1. Each year, as an introduction to its annual report, ECRI outlines the main trends in the fields of racism and intolerance in Europe to show the context in which ECRI continues its efforts and may further step up its action in the future. The precise nature and extent of these trends, observed in the course of ECRI's various activities, vary from region to region and country to country. ECRI's observations about trends in policy areas falling within its mandate rely predominantly on findings stemming from its country monitoring work. This year's annual report focuses on trends, challenges and opportunities in relation to one key area of concern to ECRI: preventing and combating hate speech.

## A. Introductory remarks

2. In recent times, ECRI has observed alarming levels of racist and anti-LGBTI hate speech across Europe. ECRI's findings during country visits show a growing phenomenon of trivialisation of various forms of hate speech, including online, in many European countries. At the same time, the authorities of Council of Europe member states have more data and tools at their disposal to strengthen their action against hate speech. Council of Europe standards, such as Recommendation CM/Rec(2022)16 of the Committee of Ministers and ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No. 15 on combating hate speech, and the abundant case-law of the European Court of Human Rights on this matter, can provide instrumental guidance. In the same vein, within the framework of its seventh country monitoring cycle, which started in 2025, ECRI has already identified a number of positive initiatives to address racist and anti-LGBTI hate speech.

## B. General overview

3. According to official data and reports from independent bodies and civil society actors in various European countries, ethnic or national origin is often amongst the most common grounds for hate speech, followed by religion, citizenship, sexual orientation and gender identity. Against this background, antisemitic and anti-Muslim hate speech remain prominent in official statistics, at a level much higher than before the Hamas attack against Israel on 7 October 2023 and Israel's subsequent war in Gaza. As regards LGBTI-phobia, it has become evident that transgender persons continue to be particularly targeted in public discourse, especially in the context of legislative proposals on legal gender recognition. In addition, it has emerged that xenophobic discourse has become more prevalent, at times in the context of stricter immigration policies being drawn up. Such xenophobic rhetoric at times interlinks with anti-Black racism, with people of African descent being often subject to hate speech, in particular online and in the field of sport. Roma are also reportedly frequently targeted by hate speech, often being portrayed as a threat to public security or health.

## C. Countering hate speech in the political sphere

4. ECRI has witnessed that hate speech in the political sphere, notably during election periods, particularly affects foreign nationals (especially migrants), LGBTI persons, Roma and Muslims. In ECRI's opinion, the use of such hate speech and other inflammatory and divisive narratives by politicians, often based on misinformation or negative stereotyping, risks trivialising hateful remarks in public life, heightening societal tensions and generating profound feelings of marginalisation and exclusion among various segments of society. ECRI has repeatedly encouraged self-regulation against hate speech among political parties, notably by signing the Charter of European political parties for a non-racist and inclusive society, as endorsed by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in its Resolution 2443 (2022), and it will continue to do so.

5. In parallel, ECRI has noted that political leaders and other politicians, in some countries, have spoken out against hateful rhetoric and promoted counter-speech initiatives, understanding the responsibility and role that political figures can play in countering hate speech. In ECRI's view, such attitudes and actions should be positively recognised and encouraged.

6. ECRI has observed that, in a few countries, hate speech has also formed part of wider disinformation campaigns of a political nature targeting certain groups, such as migrants and LGBTI persons. ECRI has further noted that such

disinformation campaigns frequently rely on the misuse of data, as well as on the generalisation, decontextualisation or distortion of isolated news events. These patterns have been particularly visible during election periods. Such disinformation campaigns originating from abroad have also raised growing concerns.

## D. Countering online hateful content

7. Action against online hateful content has become a major challenge across Council of Europe member states. This form of hate speech can be disseminated very rapidly and widely through social media and messaging platforms. The widespread use of anonymous profiles and bots not only accelerates the spread of hateful content but also hinders accountability and the enforcement of proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.

8. Other key challenges faced by the authorities when addressing online hate speech include moderating online hateful content on a large scale, balancing necessary regulation, co-regulation and self-regulation with the right to freedom of expression, and ensuring effective cooperation between the relevant authorities, the technology companies concerned, and civil society actors. Against this background, ECRI has observed good practices where cooperation with internet intermediaries, such as social media platforms, has been enhanced with a view to improving reporting processes. It considers it vital to ensure that effective mechanisms are in place for the reporting of online hate speech incidents to the relevant public authorities, internet intermediaries, and trusted flaggers, as well as to develop clear rules for the processing of such reports.

9. ECRI has also noted promising practices in the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and other digital tools for the detection, reporting and moderation of hate speech online. Although such tools have remained relatively limited in use, ECRI has found that, when combined with strong human oversight, transparency and appropriate safeguards, their deployment can lead to more effective handling of online hateful content.

## E. Developing an adequate legislative framework on combating hate speech

10. ECRI has observed that, in a number of member states, the lack of adequate legislation on combating hate speech, encompassing a set of criminal, civil and administrative provisions, has contributed to hate speech remaining widespread and largely unsanctioned. In ECRI's view, the development of comprehensive legislation, beyond criminal law, is key.[1] Clear legal definitions, suitable sanctions and effective remedies are essential elements to ensure adequate protection for all those targeted by hate speech.

## F. Developing strong policies against hate speech

11. ECRI welcomes the existence of national policies against hate speech in many countries, most often as part of broader anti-racism strategies or action plans, or through more targeted, group-specific policy frameworks. ECRI considers that where such strategies or action plans are drawn up in consultation with representatives of civil society and groups of concern to ECRI, include concrete goals and measurable actions and are supported by dedicated and sustainable funding, they can contribute significantly to more effective prevention, monitoring and response to racist and LGBTI-phobic hate speech.

12. In some countries, ECRI has also observed that strong policy and other measures have been taken as regards certain specific groups targeted by hate speech, which it warmly welcomes. At the same time, it has noted that other communities particularly exposed to racist or other forms of hate speech have not benefitted from similarly robust responses, even where official data and civil society reports indicate a clear need. Some groups, such as Roma or Muslims, are all too often left out of policy measures to prevent and combat hate speech, as defending their rights is generally not considered politically or electorally advantageous.

## G. Ensuring effective reporting to law enforcement agencies

13. Based on available research and reports from civil society organisations across Europe, ECRI has found that a significant proportion of hate speech appears to remain unreported to law enforcement agencies. Among key reasons

1. In this regard, reference is also made to both the Recommendation **CM/Rec(2024)4** of the Committee of Ministers on combating hate crime and Recommendation **CM/Rec(2022)16** of the Committee of Ministers on combating hate speech.

behind this phenomenon are the generally low levels of trust in the police and other law enforcement services among people belonging to groups at risk. In some countries, such low levels of trust are apparently linked to insensitive or inappropriate conduct by law enforcement officials or perceptions amongst victims that investigations are unlikely to yield any result. In the most serious cases, distrust apparently stems from episodes of actual or perceived racist abuse by law enforcement officials, thereby undermining confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole. In order to prevent or address such situations, ECRI observed a clear and positive trend towards the designation and training of specialised law enforcement officials tasked with coordinating, conducting or supporting police action against hate speech and hate crime, including online, and a closer engagement of law enforcement agencies with groups of concern to ECRI.

## H. Providing a safe environment for those who are active in countering hate speech

14. A worrying trend observed by ECRI is that individuals and organisations taking a stand against racist and LGBTI-phobic hate speech or simply working against it, have fallen victims of hate speech themselves or have faced threats, sometimes death threats. For example, in some countries, members of parliaments, representatives of equality bodies, especially in leadership positions, members of civil society organisations, or even individual judges, have been targeted. At times, this has had a chilling effect, discouraging those affected from speaking out or dealing with those issues. In ECRI's view, it is of crucial importance to promote a safe and enabling civic space in which civil society actors can operate and to ensure that members of parliaments, representatives of equality bodies and any other independent bodies and institutions, as well as judges, are effectively protected against attempts to challenge their action against hate speech.

## I. Protecting children and the youth against hate speech

15. A worrying trend observed by ECRI is the growing impact of hate speech on children and young people, both as potential victims and perpetrators, notably in online environments. Exposure to hate speech at an early age risks trivialising hatred, online and offline, and puts the well-being of children and young people at risk. ECRI has found on several occasions that schools can become spaces where hate speech and divisive narratives spread rather easily and that teachers are insufficiently prepared to address such situations.

For example, in a number of countries, discussions linked to conflicts in the Middle East have led to animosity, if not harmful behaviours, among pupils. Some schools have responded by limiting discussion rather than strengthening the role of education as a tool to better live together in intercultural societies and to prevent the spread of negative racist or LGBTI-phobic stereotypes. ECRI recalls that ensuring human rights education, as well as media literacy, can be vital in addressing both offline and online hate speech and building young people's resistance to racism and intolerance.

## J. Concluding remarks

16. Racist, anti-LGBTI and other forms of hate speech can precede or be drivers of hate-motivated violence, especially where they remain unchallenged. ECRI is deeply concerned about the ripple effects that hate speech has across democratic societies, particularly among people belonging to the communities known to be at higher risk, who may quickly feel unsafe, lose trust in public institutions and move away from civic participation. Action against hate speech is therefore not only a matter of protecting those directly targeted but is also a fundamental requirement for the effective functioning of democratic societies in Europe and beyond. With this in mind, ECRI is convinced that the New Democratic Pact for Europe, an initiative launched by the Council of Europe to renew and strengthen democratic commitment across Europe,[2] will provide an opportunity to reinforce these principles across the continent, building on ECRI's monitoring work as well as relevant standards of the Council of Europe.

2. See: Council of Europe, **New Democratic Pact for Europe.**

# #ACTIVITIES



Annual Seminar with equality bodies, "Advancing equality in an era of democratic backsliding", 23-24 October 2025 Strasbourg

# ECRI's activities in 2025

## A. Country-by-country approach

17. 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, in the form of a country report. The aim is to formulate helpful and well-founded recommendations, which may assist governments in taking concrete and practical steps to counter racism and intolerance.

18. Following country visits, 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.

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

20. ECRI started work on its sixth cycle of country monitoring in 2019 and adopted its last reports, except for one (Ukraine), within the framework of this cycle in 2025. This cycle focuses on strengthening equality and access to rights, in particular through promoting the independence and effectiveness of equality bodies, inclusive education, access to rights of irregularly present migrants and LGBTI equality; combating hate speech and hate-motivated violence; and promoting integration and inclusion, particularly for migrants and Roma. The reports also deal with topics specific to each country.

21. In 2025, ECRI also started working on its seventh cycle of country monitoring. Seventh cycle reports focus on preventing and combating hate speech and hate crime and ensuring equal treatment and inclusion in the education and healthcare sectors, as well as on country specific topics. ECRI decided to maintain its interim follow-up procedure and will review the implementation of two priority recommendations after 18 months from the publication of the report concerned.

22. ECRI's monitoring visits carried out for the preparation of country reports provide an opportunity for the ECRI Rapporteurs in charge of these visits to meet officials from the various ministries and other public authorities dealing with issues within ECRI's remit. They also allow Rapporteurs to meet civil society representatives, as well as independent experts and other persons concerned by the fight against racism, intolerance and related discrimination. Finally, they provide Rapporteurs with a unique opportunity to make direct observations in places where groups of concern to ECRI live.

23. In 2025, ECRI published eleven sixth-cycle monitoring reports, on Croatia, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Montenegro, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Türkiye.

24. All reports published in 2025 have been translated into the national language of the country concerned (or one of them) and steps have been taken to ensure that they are circulated as widely as possible among stakeholders at domestic level.

25. In addition, ECRI published sixth-cycle interim follow-up conclusions on Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, France, Georgia and Greece.

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

27. In 2025, ECRI carried out a country monitoring visit to Ukraine to prepare its sixth-cycle report on that country, thereby concluding the visits for its sixth round of country monitoring. ECRI also carried out eight monitoring visits in order to prepare its first seventh cycle reports, namely to Albania, Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Monaco, Norway and the Slovak Republic. ECRI maintained a practice found to be useful during the Covid-19 pandemic by organising online meetings with representatives of civil society or independent institutions and bodies before some of these visits, thereby widening the number of interlocutors consulted by ECRI Rapporteurs and enabling those who could not attend in person to contribute.

## B. Work on general themes

### General policy recommendations

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

29. ECRI has adopted 17 general policy recommendations and made crucial revisions to better reflect evolving situations to three of these.

30. In 2025, ECRI decided to update its General Policy Recommendation (GPR) No. 10 on combating racism and racial discrimination in and through school education, given the importance ECRI attaches to education in combating racism and intolerance and the fact that GPR No. 10 was adopted 20 years ago. A working group tasked with the updating of GPR No. 10 held its first meeting on 2 December 2025 to discuss the content of the future revised GPR and the group's working methods. Nihal Eminoğlu (member in respect of Türkiye) was elected as Chair of the Working Group and Renee Laiviera (member in respect of Malta) as Vice-Chair.

### Factsheets

31. Since 2021, the ECRI Secretariat has also published seven factsheets, each dealing with a major theme, such as an area of life or a group of concern to ECRI, identified by ECRI during its monitoring work and outlining key recommendations made by ECRI as they appear in country reports.

## C. Relations with civil society

32. In 2025, ECRI shared its expertise and experience at the following events organised by civil society organisations, including educational institutions and those working in the field of human rights protection.

33. On 26 March, ECRI's Chair participated in the "What About Tomorrow – (Re)imagining Equality" Conference, organised in Belgrade by the Center for Research and Social Development (IDEAS), in partnership with the British Embassy in Belgrade. ECRI's first Vice-Chair gave a lecture on ECRI and its work at the University of Zagreb (Faculty of Law), held on 11 April. On 14 April, ECRI's Chair gave a keynote speech at the Migration and Religion in International Law Conference organised by the University of Bologna, Italy. ECRI took part in the European Human Rights in Practice Conference, organised by the Irish Centre for European Law in Belfast, United Kingdom, on 16 May. On 13 November, ECRI took part in a Conference dedicated to the 75th Anniversary of the signing of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, organised by the Institute of the State and the Law at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in Sofia. ECRI also participated in the Commemoration of the six hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Romani people entitled "Fighting antigypsyism together", organised by the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE) on 17 November in Madrid.

### Organisation of national round tables and other events in member states

34. As an important tool to facilitate dialogue between state and non-state actors on issues related to action against racism and intolerance, ECRI or relevant Council of Europe services dealing with support to member states organise national round tables following the publication of country reports or conclusions. These events are addressed to various actors in civil society as well as to government officials in order to discuss jointly how best to promote the implementation of ECRI's recommendations. As a rule, such events are co-organised by ECRI and the national equality bodies concerned.

35. ECRI and the Commission for Protection against Discrimination (CPD) of Bulgaria organised a round table on preventing and combating racism, intolerance and discrimination in Bulgaria, which was held at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in Sofia on 24 April. The aim of the event was to provide the participants with the opportunity to discuss the findings of ECRI's sixth monitoring report on Bulgaria (published in October 2022) and the conclusions on the implementation of ECRI's two priority recommendations (published

in February 2025). The round table was structured around three sessions: i) ECRI's main findings; ii) Combating racist and anti-LGBTI hate speech and hate-motivated violence; iii) the integration and inclusion of Roma.

36. Opening statements were made by Atanas Zafirov, Vice-Prime Minister and Chair of the National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Integration Issues, Genka Georgieva, Director General for Global Affairs at the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bertil Cottier, Chair of ECRI, and Ana Dzhumalieva, then Chair of the CPD. ECRI's report on Bulgaria was presented by Jens Vedsted-Hansen, ECRI member and one of the Rapporteurs for Bulgaria. In addition to representatives of the national and local authorities, the round table brought together civil society actors, as well as members of groups of concern to ECRI.

37. This event aimed at contributing positively to the national debate on combating racism, intolerance and related discrimination in the country. It brought more visibility to ECRI's work in Bulgaria.

38. ECRI also took an active part in a roundtable dedicated to the implementation of ECRI's recommendations contained in its sixth monitoring report on the Republic of Moldova (published on 12 November 2024), which was organised by the Council of Europe on 25 November in Chișinău.

## D. Cooperation with national equality bodies to combat racism and intolerance

39. ECRI held its 2025 Annual Seminar with Equality Bodies on 23–24 October in Strasbourg, in cooperation with the European Network of Equality Bodies (Equinet) and the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). The event, entitled "Advancing Equality in an Era of Democratic Backsliding," brought together over 60 representatives of equality bodies, civil society and academia, together with representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly and the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, the European Court of Human Rights, the European Union and the United Nations, to discuss how to protect and strengthen equality and human rights in a context of rising polarisation and shrinking civic space.

40. The seminar was opened by ECRI Chair Bertil Cottier, who warned that "in several parts of Europe, civic space is shrinking, disinformation and polarisation are on the rise, and equality bodies face growing pressures that undermine their legitimacy and independence." He called for the renewal of a democratic commitment in which equality and non-discrimination remain central to Europe's democratic foundations.

41. In their introductory statements, Michael O'Flaherty, Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, Kateřina Šimáčková, Judge and Section President at the European Court of Human Rights, and Hadja Lahbib, EU Commissioner for Equality, stressed the importance of equality bodies as guardians of inclusion, fairness and accountability at national level. They reaffirmed the centrality of ECRI's standards, the EU directives pertaining to equality and the Council of Europe's human rights framework in ensuring that equality bodies can act independently and effectively, especially in today's politically challenging environments.

42. The first day of the seminar examined current trends in racism, intolerance and related forms of discrimination across Europe. Experts from equality bodies and international organisations highlighted persistent structural discrimination against Roma, persons of African descent, Jews, Muslims, migrants and LGBTI persons, noting that democratic backsliding and the "securitisation" of migration often amplify these inequalities. Participants shared examples of promising practices and discussed ways to translate ECRI's and CERD's recommendations into action at national level, stressing the need for stronger political will, appropriate data collection and intersectional approaches.

43. Interactive sessions enabled participants to explore solutions to the challenges faced by equality bodies, such as maintaining independence under political pressure, securing sufficient resources, and engaging with civil society organisations and parliaments. Discussions also focused on how to make recommendations more actionable, with participants calling for greater cooperation between national institutions, European and international monitoring mechanisms and regional networks such as Equinet.

44. The second day concentrated on strengthening legal and institutional safeguards for equality bodies. Speakers, including Patrick Charlier, Chair of Equinet, Michaela Moua, EU Commission's Anti-Racism Coordinator, and Michał Balcerzak, Chair of CERD examined how ECRI's revised General Policy Recommendation No. 2 on equality bodies to combat racism and intolerance at national level, the EU Directive 2024/1499 on standards for equality bodies, and the EU Anti-Racism Strategy 2026–2030 can be mutually reinforcing. They underlined that independent and well-resourced equality bodies are vital in Europe's democracies and that the alignment of European and international standards provides a unique opportunity to strengthen cooperation, accountability and resilience.

45. A dedicated discussion on algorithmic bias and racial profiling explored the growing role of equality bodies in the age of artificial intelligence (AI). Representatives from Finland's and the Netherlands' equality bodies and national human rights institutions, Equinet and the European Network Against Racism shared insights on preventing discrimination in AI systems used by law enforcement and migration authorities. They stressed that equality impact assessments, transparency requirements and multidisciplinary collaboration are indispensable to ensure that technology serves equality rather than deepens bias. While the new EU Artificial Intelligence Act and the Council of Europe Framework Convention on AI were welcomed as important steps, several participants noted that effective implementation would depend on adequate resources, expertise and coordination among national authorities.

46. In their closing remarks, Michael Whine, Chair of ECRI's Working Group on relations with civil society and equality bodies, and the Chair of ECRI highlighted the strong engagement of participants and the relevance of the exchanges for ECRI's ongoing cooperation with equality bodies. The seminar concluded with a reaffirmation of shared commitment to safeguarding equality, human dignity and inclusion. Participants agreed that, in times of democratic backsliding, equality bodies are not only institutions enforcing non-discrimination law, but also pillars of democracy, ensuring that equality and human rights principles remain a lived reality for all. This annual seminar was intended to contribute to the New Democratic Pact for Europe.[3]

47. In addition to its annual seminar, ECRI cooperated with national equality bodies to combat racism and intolerance throughout the year. For example, on 18 February, ECRI gave a presentation on ECRI's standards and a lecture on countering anti-Muslim racism and discrimination organised by UNIA (Belgium's Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities and the Fight against Racism) in Brussels, and, on 11 June, ECRI's first Vice-Chair participated in an Equinet conference on '25 Years of Equality: Milestones, Challenges, and Horizons', also held in Brussels.

3. For more details, see the **Event Report** published in February 2026.

## E. Other activities

48. In 2025, ECRI actively participated in events organised by national, regional and local authorities. For example, on 27 January, ECRI participated in a panel discussion on the European dimension of antisemitism with international approaches to addressing it, which was a part of the EXODUS EU Project on combating antisemitic crimes in Greece and Europe through a prototype criminal justice and victim support component with respect to human rights, which was organised in Thessaloniki, Greece, by the Greek Ministry of Justice, the Athens Lifelong Learning Institute and other actors. ECRI also participated in a high-profile conference organised by the Polish Ministry of Justice in Warsaw on 29 January, which focused on addressing the challenges of Holocaust denial, distortion and disinformation. On 15 April, ECRI took part in an international conference on "The Role of Antisemitism in the Mobilization to Violence by Extremist and Terrorist Actors", organised by the German Federal Foreign Office in Berlin. ECRI's Chair participated in a conference on combating hate speech organised by Italian Senators in Rome on 13 May. On 12 June, ECRI took part in an online discussion meeting with an independent working group on the definition of Islamophobia and anti-Muslim hatred organised by the United Kingdom government's Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. On 4 December, ECRI took part in an online meeting organised by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland concerning the recommendations of ECRI and the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

49. At its 97th plenary meeting (18-20 March), ECRI took note with regret of the withdrawal, by the United States of America, of its observer status in ECRI on 7 February 2025. In this context, the written statement made by Clarence Lusane, who had been observer in respect of the United States as from 2022 and whose term of office was automatically terminated on 7 February, was brought to the attention of ECRI members.

50. At its 98th plenary meeting (1-4 July), ECRI held elections of two members of the Working Group on relations with civil society and equality bodies. Andrei Brighidin, member in respect of the Republic of Moldova, and Reetta Toivanen, member in respect of Finland, were elected for three years. Furthermore, ECRI elected Cristian Jura, member in respect of Romania, as a member representing ECRI at the Steering Committee on Anti-discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion (CDADI). ECRI also held elections of five members of the new Working Group in charge of the updating of ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No. 10 on combating racism and racial discrimination in and through school education. Gabriele Buchholtz, member in respect of Germany; Nihal Eminoğlu, member

in respect of Türkiye; Sara Gimenez, member in respect of Spain; Renee Laiviera, member in respect of Malta, and Anne-Françoise Tissier, member in respect of France, were elected.

51. At its 99th plenary meeting (2-5 December), ECRI held elections to the positions of its Chair, its two Vice-Chairs and three members of the Bureau. Bertil Cottier (member in respect of Switzerland), was elected Chair for two years; Mladen Antonijević Priljeva (member in respect of Serbia) was elected 1st Vice-Chair for one year; Tena Šimonović Einwalter (member in respect of Croatia), was elected 2nd Vice-Chair for one year; Nihal Eminoğlu (member in respect of Türkiye), Irena Ilieva (member in respect of Bulgaria) and Jens Vedsted-Hansen (member in respect of Denmark), were elected Bureau members for two years. Their terms of office begin on 1 January 2026. ECRI also held elections to two positions of members of the Working Group on relations with civil society and equality bodies. Michael Whine (member in respect of the United Kingdom) and Els Keytsman de Ronne (member in respect of Belgium) were re-elected, for three years.

## F. Communication strategy

52. Activities such as the publication of ECRI's country reports and interim follow-up conclusions, round tables and seminars attracted media attention. ECRI has also been referred to in national policy discussions. In 2025, the Working Group on relations with civil society and equality bodies and the Bureau reviewed ECRI's communication strategy in order to better protect ECRI against any instrumentalisation, manipulation or distortion, particularly in the media and political spheres, which questions not necessarily what ECRI actually says in its reports and conclusions or during events but what ECRI, an independent expert body, or ECRI's mandate, namely monitoring government action against racism and intolerance, are all about. The strategy (revised) was endorsed by ECRI at its 99th plenary meeting (2-5 December).

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

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

### Council of Europe

54. ECRI's Chair participated in a meeting of the Chairs of the Council of Europe monitoring bodies with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Alain Berset, in Strasbourg on 16 September. Earlier on 30 June, he held a separate meeting with the Chair of the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, Petra Roter.

55. ECRI held exchanges of views during its plenary meetings on matters of common interest with the Presidents or senior officials of various Council of Europe bodies, namely with the President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Theodoros Rousopoulos (at its 97th plenary meeting on 18-20 March); the President of the European Committee of Social Rights, Aoife Nolan, and the Council of Europe's Director of Equal Rights and Dignity, Hallvard Gorseth (at its 98th plenary meeting on 1-4 July), and with the President of the European Court of Human Rights, Mattias Guyomar, and Court Judges Davor Derenčinović, María Elósegui and Gilberto Felici (at its 99th plenary meeting on 2-5 December).

56. At the CPT's 117th plenary meeting (30 June-4 July), ECRI's Chair, first Vice-Chair and member in respect of the Netherlands held an exchange of views with the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) to discuss, among other things, issues related to racial profiling in policing, transgender persons and migrants.[4]

57. ECRI continued co-operation with the Steering Committee on Anti-Discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion (CDADI). On 19-20 June, ECRI participated in a conference on preventing and combating hate crime organised by the CDADI. Furthermore, ECRI held exchanges of views with or attended meetings organised by the CDADI's substructures in the course of the year. For example, ECRI took part in the 11th plenary meeting of the Committee of Experts on Roma and Traveller Issues (ADI-ROM), held on 1-2 April in Strasbourg.

4. For more details, see **CPT's 117th plenary meeting**.

ECRI participated in the 3rd meeting of the Council of Europe's intergovernmental Expert Committee on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics (ADI-SOGIESC) on 21-22 May in Valetta, Malta, following its participation in the 12th annual European IDAHOT+ Forum on 20 May, also in Valetta. On 26-27 February, ECRI's first Vice-Chair participated in the 3rd meeting of the Expert Committee on Artificial Intelligence, Equality and Discrimination (GEC/ADI-AI).

58. In addition, ECRI provided its expertise in training courses organised by the Council of Europe's unit in charge of anti-discrimination cooperation activities, for example in the framework of the EU/Council of Europe Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Türkiye, action "Promoting equality and combating racism and intolerance in the Western Balkans" and the EU/Council of Europe Partnership for Good Governance, project "Promoting equality and non-discrimination: towards more resilient and inclusive societies", such as a second training of trainers online session, in which ECRI presented its GPR No. 7 on national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination, held on 13 May. On 3 June, ECRI took part in a regional seminar for law enforcement and civil society representatives from the Western Balkans and the Eastern Partnership regions on "Building Stronger Police Responses to Hatred based on Ethnic and Religious grounds".

59. At its meetings, in order to discuss working methods or matters of common interest, the Bureau of ECRI also held discussions with Council of Europe senior officials working in other sectors of the Organisation. For example, it held an exchange of views with Sandrine Gaudin, Vice-Governor of the Council of Europe's Development Bank at its meeting of 17 January in Paris. On 1 December in Strasbourg, it held an exchange of views with Irène Kitsou-Milonas, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe on antisemitism, anti-Muslim hatred, and all forms of religious intolerance.

60. 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

### CERD and Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

61. ECRI reports make regular reference to the work of the United Nations Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). The CERD is invited to attend ECRI's events and ECRI is regularly invited to contribute to the CERD's work.

62. On 28 May, ECRI Chair and first Vice-Chair held a meeting with Christina Meinecke-Chalev, Head of the Regional Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Brussels.

### United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

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

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

64. ECRI and the OSCE continue to involve each other in their conferences and meetings. The OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) is invited to attend ECRI's events and ECRI is regularly invited to contribute to OSCE/ODIHR meetings. On 24-25 November, ECRI took part in two police training sessions on racial profiling organised by the OSCE Office in Skopje, North Macedonia, in cooperation with the OSCE/ODIHR and the Council of Europe's Roma and Travellers Division.

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

## European Union

### European Commission

66. ECRI participated in an online workshop on monitoring and assessing the impact of National Action Plans against Racism, organised by the European Commission and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on 26 February.

67. On 13-14 March, ECRI participated in the coordination meeting on anti-Muslim racism and discrimination organised by the European Commission and the Council of Europe. ECRI also participated as "observer" in two technical meetings on anti-Muslim hatred, racism and islamophobia, held in Brussels on 4-5 and 25-26 September respectively.

68. On 28 May in Brussels, ECRI's Chair and first Vice-Chair held a meeting with Ana Carla Pereira, the European Commission's Director of Equality and Non-Discrimination, Directorate General for Justice and Consumers, and Michaela Moua, the European Commission's Anti-Racism Co-ordinator.

### Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)

69. Cooperation between ECRI and FRA continued in 2025. ECRI's reports make regular reference to FRA's work.

# #APPENDICES

# Appendix I – Membership of ECRI[5]

| Name and Surname | Member in respect of | Term of office expires |
|---|---|---|
| Arzu AGHDASI-SISAN | Azerbaijan | 31 December 2027 |
| Mladen ANTONIJEVIĆ PRILJEVA | Serbia | 6 November 2027 |
| Andrei BRIGHIDIN | Republic of Moldova | 5 June 2029 |
| Gabriele BUCHHOLTZ | Germany | 5 April 2029 |
| Bertil COTTIER | Switzerland | 31 December 2028 |
| Patrice DAVOST | Monaco | 6 December 2030 |
| Nerma DOBARDŽIĆ | Montenegro | 9 December 2028 |
| Nihal EMİNOĞLU | Türkiye | 31 December 2027 |
| Claudia FRITSCHE | Liechtenstein | 28 May 2030 |
| Alberto GAMBINO | Italy | 13 September 2028 |
| Sara GIMÉNEZ GÍMENEZ | Spain | 31 December 2027 |
| Aleksandra GLISZCZYŃSKA-GRABIAS | Poland | 26 November 2030 |
| Helena HOFMANNOVÁ | Czechia | 31 December 2027 |
| Irena IVIEVA | Bulgaria | 31 December 2027 |
| Ögmundur JÓNASSON | Iceland | 31 December 2027 |
| Imre JUHÁSZ | Hungary | 31 December 2027 |
| Cristian JURA | Romania | 31 December 2027 |
| Anhelita KAMENSKA | Latvia | 25 October 2026 |
| Els KEYTSMAN DE RONNE | Belgium | 31 December 2027 |
| Sopio KILADZE | Georgia | 31 December 2027 |
| Vigen KOCHARYAN | Armenia | 26 February 2030 |

5. Unless otherwise indicated, all tables in this appendix reflect the situation on 31 December 2025.

| Name and Surname | Member in respect of | Term of office expires |
|---|---|---|
| Neža KOGOVŠEK ŠALAMON | Slovenia | 31 December 2027 |
| Aet KUKK | Estonia | 31 December 2027 |
| Volodymyr KULYK | Ukraine | 10 December 2028 |
| Renee LAIVIERA | Malta | 17 November 2029 |
| Jean-Paul LEHNERS | Luxembourg | 8 February 2026 |
| Anna-Sara LIND | Sweden | 20 October 2030 |
| Iris LUARASI | Albania | 20 February 2029 |
| Karin LUKAS | Austria | 3 July 2030 |
| Elena MIHAJLOVA STRATILATI | North Macedonia | 25 September 2029 |
| Eva MENDUIÑA GORDON | Andorra [6] | 3 July 2030 |
| Myron NICOLATOS | Cyprus | 31 December 2027 |
| Kristina PARDALOS | San Marino | 11 December 2028 |
| Jorge PEREIRA DA SILVA | Portugal | 25 September 2029 |
| Linos-Alexander SICILIANOS | Greece [7] | 4 November 2030 |
| Tena ŠIMONOVIĆ EINWALTER | Croatia | 1 July 2029 |
| Anne-Françoise TISSIER | France | 15 February 2027 |
| Reetta TOIVANEN | Finland | 1 July 2029 |
| Michal VAŠEČKA | Slovakia | 31 December 2027 |
| Jens VEDSTED-HANSEN | Denmark | 31 December 2027 |
| Tone Linn WÆRSTAD | Norway | 31 December 2027 |
| Michael WHINE | United Kingdom | 25 September 2028 |
| Vacant seat | Bosnia and Herzegovina [8] | |
| Vacant seat | Ireland [9] | |

6. Member in respect of Andorra as of 4 July 2025. Jacint RIBERAYGUA CAELLES was member in respect of this country until 18 February 2025, when he resigned.
7. Member in respect of Greece as of 5 November 2025. Maria Daniella MAROUDA was member in respect of this country until 4 November 2025, when her term of office expired.
8. This seat has been vacant since 10 December 2018.
9. This seat has been vacant since 13 July 2025, when Michael FARRELL resigned from his position as ECRI member in respect of Ireland.

| Name and Surname | Member in respect of |
|---|---|
| Vacant seat | Lithuania [10] |
| Vacant seat | Netherlands [11] |

## Deputies to ECRI members [12]

| Name and Surname | Deputy in respect of | Term of office expires |
|---|---|---|
| Marisa ATTOLLINO | Italy | 13 September 2028 |
| Anu CASTANEDA | Finland | 1 July 2029 |
| Patrick CHARLIER | Belgium | 31 December 2027 |
| Marie-Anne MATARD-BONUCCI | France | 15 February 2027 |
| Fabienne ROSSLER | Luxembourg | 8 February 2026 |
| Karolina WIERCZYŃSKA | Poland | 26 November 2030 |

## Observers

| Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Petra BAYR | Zeynep YILDIZ | Sibel ARSLAN |
| **Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe** | | |
| Mélanie LEPOULTIER | | |
| **Holy See** | | |
| Thierry RAMBAUD | | |
| **European Commission (European Union)** | | |
| Michaela MOUA, Anti-Racism Co-ordinator | | |
| **Mexico** | | |
| Claudia Olivia MORALES REZA, National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination (CONAPRED) | | |

10. This seat has been vacant since 31 October 2024.
11. This seat has been vacant since 8 October 2025, when Domenica GHIDEI BIIDU's term of office as ECRI member in respect of the Netherlands expired.
12. Monika SARGSYAN's term of office as deputy to the ECRI member in respect of Armenia expired on 11 February 2025. Alexis MARQUET's term of office as deputy to the ECRI member in respect of Monaco expired on 6 December 2025.

## ECRI's Bureau

**Bertil COTTIER**
Chair
member in respect of Switzerland

**Tena ŠIMONOVIĆ EINWALTER**
1st Vice-Chair
member in respect of Croatia

**Irena ILIEVA**
2nd Vice-Chair
member in respect of Bulgaria

**Nihal EMINOĞLU**
Bureau member
member in respect of Türkiye

**Cristian JURA**
Bureau member
member in respect of Romania

**Els KEYTSMAN**
Bureau member
member in respect of Belgium

**Jens VEDSTED-HANSEN**
Bureau member
member in respect of Denmark

# Appendix II – Secretariat of ECRI[13]

- **Johan FRIESTEDT**, Executive Secretary of ECRI
- **Thobias BERGMANN**, Administrator
- **Mats LINDBERG**, Administrator
- **Laura ALEXANDROIU**, Administrator
- **Ada PAPROCKA**, Administrator
- **Gabriel ALMEIDA**, Administrator
- **Matteo TRACCHI**, Administrator *(until 1 November 2025)*
- **Sophie KURT**, Senior Project Officer/Researcher
- **Paula ECK-WALTERS,** Administrative Assistant
- **Robert RUSTEM**, Senior Outreach Officer
- **Catherine THEREAU**, Assistant
- **Saskia TAVARES DE WAND**, Assistant

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

13. This appendix reflects the situation on 31 December 2025

# Appendix III - Meetings held by ECRI in 2025

## Plenary sessions

- 18-21 March
- 1-4 July
- 2-5 December

## Bureau meetings

- 17 January
- 17 March
- 30 June
- 23 October
- 1 December

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

- 14 March
- 27 June
- 26 September
- 28 November

## Seminar with equality bodies: enhancing Independence and Effectiveness

- Strasbourg, 23-24 October

## Meetings of CBC Working Groups

### Preparation of contact visits (through videoconferencing):

| | |
|---|---|
| – Austria | 9 April, 12 and 14 May |
| – Slovak Republic | 9 April, 13 May |
| – Albania | 4 May |
| – Monaco | 6 May, 17 June |
| – Ukraine | 19 May, 11 September *(last visit of the sixth monitoring cycle)* |
| – Belgium | 11 September, 27 and 28 October |
| – Czechia | 23 September, 13 November |
| – Denmark | 24 September, 14 October |
| – Norway | 30 September, 30 and 31 October |

### Amendments:

| | |
|---|---|
| – Romania: | 4 April |
| – Montenegro: | 5 September |
| – Slovenia: | 16 September |
| – Finland: | 18 September |
| – Netherlands: | 20 September |
| – Spain: | 23 September |

### Interim follow-up:

| | |
|---|---|
| – Azerbaijan | 7 April |
| – Georgia | 10 April |
| – Armenia | 27 May |
| – North Macedonia | 18 September |
| – Luxembourg | 24 September |
| – Poland | 3 October |
| – Iceland | 21 October |

**Country monitoring visits:**

| | |
|---|---|
| – Austria | 19-23 May |
| – Slovak Republic | 19-23 May |
| – Albania | 16-20 June |
| – Monaco | 23-26 June |
| – Ukraine | 15-19 September |
| – Belgium | 3-7 November |
| – Norway | 3-7 November |
| – Czechia | 17-21 November |
| – Denmark | 17-21 November |

# Appendix IV - List of publications[14]

## ECRI General Policy Recommendations[15]

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

14. Publications that are out of date no longer appear on this list.
15. The dates indicated under this section are dates of adoption / revision.

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

## ECRI's Opinions

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

## ECRI's country-by-country approach

### First 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)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 3 July 2001)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 8 July 2003)
- Ireland (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
- Latvia (Strasbourg, 23 July 2002)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)

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

**Third 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)

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

**Fourth 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)
- Türkiye (Strasbourg, 8 February 2011)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 2 March 2010)

**Interim follow-up – 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)
- Republic of Moldova (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Montenegro (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Netherlands (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 9 July 2013)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Romania (Strasbourg, 16 May 2017)
- Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Serbia (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Slovakia (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- Slovenia (Strasbourg, 19 September 2017)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" (Strasbourg, 9 July 2013)
- Türkiye (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 19 February 2013)

**Fifth 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)
- Türkiye (Strasbourg, 4 October 2016)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 19 September 2017)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 4 October 2016)

**Interim follow-up – 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 Herzegovina (Strasbourg, 19 March 2020)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 16 May 2017)
- Croatia (Strasbourg, 18 May 2021)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Czechia (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- Finland (Strasbourg, 3 March 2022)
- France (Strasbourg, 5 March 2019)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 5 March 2019)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 28 February 2017)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 27 February 2018)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 19 March 2020)

- Ireland (Strasbourg, 3 March 2022)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Latvia (Strasbourg, 5 October 2021)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 18 May 2021)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 19 March 2020)
- Malta (Strasbourg, 18 May 2021)
- Republic of Moldova (Strasbourg, 18 May 2021)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 5 March 2019)
- Montenegro (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- Netherlands (Strasbourg, 3 March 2022)
- North Macedonia (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 27 February 2018)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 15 May 2018)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 18 May 2021)
- Romania (Strasbourg, 3 March 2022)
- Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 5 October 2021)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 23 February 2021)
- Serbia (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- Slovak Republic (Strasbourg, 16 May 2017)
- Slovenia (Strasbourg, 3 March 2022)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 23 February 2021)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 8 December 2020)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 16 May 2017)
- Türkiye (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 6 June 2019)

**Sixth cycle:**

- Albania (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- Andorra (Strasbourg, 21 October 2024)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 20 June 2023)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 2 June 2020)
- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 21 June 2023)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 18 March 2020)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (Strasbourg, 25 June 2024)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 4 October 2022)
- Croatia (Strasbourg, 16 June 2025)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 7 March 2023)
- Czechia (Strasbourg, 8 December 2020)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 9 June 2022)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 9 June 2022)
- Finland (Strasbourg, 28 October 2025)
- France (Strasbourg, 21 September 2022)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 22 June 2023)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 17 March 2020)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 22 September 2022)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 9 March 2023)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 21 September 2023)
- Ireland (Strasbourg, 28 October 2025)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 22 October 2024)
- Latvia (Strasbourg, 19 June 2025)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 12 March 2024)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 23 October 2024)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 19 September 2023)
- Malta (Strasbourg, 26 June 2024)
- Republic of Moldova (Strasbourg, 12 November 2024)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 9 June 2022)
- Montenegro (Strasbourg, 28 October 2025)
- North Macedonia (Strasbourg, 20 September 2023)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 23 February 2021)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 18 September 2023)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 18 June 2025)

- Romania (Strasbourg, 30 October 2025)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 28 June 2024)
- Serbia (Strasbourg, 27 June 2024)
- Slovak Republic (Strasbourg, 8 December 2020)
- Slovenia (Strasbourg, 30 October 2025)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 30 October 2025)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 17 June 2025)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 19 March 2020)
- Türkiye (Strasbourg, 12 June 2025)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 25 October 2024)

**Interim follow-up – sixth cycle:**

- Albania (Strasbourg, 20 September 2022)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 29 October 2025)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 20 September 2022)
- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 29 October 2025)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 20 September 2022)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 19 February 2025)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 15 October 2024)
- Czechia (Strasbourg, 10 March 2023)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 15 October 2024)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 15 October 2024)
- France (Strasbourg, 19 February 2025)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 29 October 2025)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 20 September 2022)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 19 February 2025)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 15 October 2024)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 15 October 2024
- Norway (Strasbourg, 23 June 2023)
- Slovak Republic (Strasbourg, 10 March 2023)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 20 September 2022)

## Studies and other publications

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

## Tools published by the ECRI Secretariat

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

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) is a unique human rights body that monitors Council of Europe member states' action against racism, intolerance and discrimination on grounds of "race", colour, language, religion, citizenship, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics.

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

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

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