

EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (FRA)  
SUBMISSION TO THE CALL FOR INPUTS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE  
2023 REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR  
HUMAN RIGHTS PURSUANT TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION  
47/21

To be submitted by 17 April 2023 to [ohchr-registry@un.org](mailto:ohchr-registry@un.org)  
Email subject line: Call for input – HC report – HRC resolution 47/21

[fra.europa.eu](http://fra.europa.eu)

Purpose and objective of the [call for inputs](#):

**Purpose:** to inform the preparation of the 2023 report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/21, to be presented to the 54th session of the Human Rights Council and transmitted to the 78th session of the General Assembly.

**Objectives:** The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) refers to Human Rights Council resolution 47/21. Operative paragraph 15 requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a written report, on an annual basis, and to present it to the Human Rights Council. This call for inputs seeks to inform the preparation of the forthcoming report that will be presented to the fifty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council and transmitted to the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly.

**Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 13 July 2021, 47/21:**  
***“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 through transformative change for racial justice and equality”***

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) would like to thank the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights for the call for inputs for the preparation of the **2023 report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/21**.

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) is set up to provide independent evidence-based assistance and expertise relating to fundamental rights. It does this by collecting and analysing comparative, objective and reliable information and data about the situation of fundamental rights across the European Union.

We are pleased to provide you with the Agency’s contribution to this call for input. FRA’s input contains an overview of relevant research and data, including information about ongoing projects. We hope you find this input useful, please consult the [thematic page on our website](#) for more information and do not hesitate to contact us in case you have any questions.



FRA will be sending a similar contribution to the **Call for input for the Reimagining policing report of the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement**, due 12 May 2023.

## Legal background

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) was established to provide independent evidence-based assistance and expertise relating to fundamental rights. It does this by collecting and analysing comparative, objective and reliable information and data about the situation of fundamental rights across the European Union.

In the European Union, discrimination based on racial and ethnic origin in the fields of employment, social protection, including social security and healthcare; social advantages, education and access to and supply of goods available to the public including housing is prohibited pursuant to the Racial Equality Directive (RED), which was adopted in 2000<sup>1</sup>.

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU prohibits discrimination based – among other grounds – on race and ethnic origin (Article 21). The Council Framework Decision of 2008 sets out to combat certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law<sup>2</sup>. However, European law does not define these grounds. International and national law uses various terms in reference to racial and ethnic origin.

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) prohibits racial discrimination, defining it as any distinction based on race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin.

Article 14 of the European Convention on human rights and fundamental freedoms (ECHR)<sup>3</sup> prohibits discrimination based – among other grounds - on race, colour, language, religion, national or social origin and association with a national minority. Protocol 12 of ECHR provides for a general prohibition of discrimination including by public authorities.

While all EU Member States have signed and ratified the ICERD, Protocol 12 of the ECHR is not ratified by all EU Member States. Various international and national courts have interpreted ethnic origin broadly and national laws often define and list recognised ethnic minorities.

ICERD is central to EU's fight against racism in the cooperation and in the political dialogues with partner countries and regional and international organizations such as the OSCE, Council of Europe, the African Union and the United Nations.

The normative standards enshrined in binding treaties and their corresponding monitoring mechanisms, as well as the institutional structures of the UN human rights system, provide a framework to fight contemporary forms of racism (e.g., religious intolerance, "racially" motivated hate speech and hate crimes).

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<sup>1</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32000L0043>

<sup>2</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32008F0913>

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/convention\\_eng.pdf](https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/convention_eng.pdf)

## 'Being Black in the EU'

In 2018, the FRA published a report on [Being Black in the EU](#) based on findings from the second [EU Survey on Minorities and Discrimination \(EU-MIDIS II\)](#). The report examines the experiences of almost 6,000 people of African descent in 12 Member States. The findings of the report shed light on the experiences of discriminatory treatment that many black people face in the EU, including by the police. Selected key findings:

- **Racist harassment and violence:** 30% of respondents say they had been racially harassed and 5% attacked in the five years before the survey. Young respondents are more likely to experience racist harassment. Men who wear traditional or religious clothing in public are twice as likely to experience racist violence compared to men who do not (12 % vs. 5 %).
- **Yet very few victims report racist harassment and violence** to any authority. 64 % of victims of racist violence, including 63 % of victims of racist physical attacks by police officers, did not report the most recent incident to any organisation – either because they felt reporting it would not change anything (34 %) or because victims do not trust or are afraid of the police (28 %).
- **Police stops are often experienced as racial profiling.** 24 % of all persons of African descent surveyed had been stopped by the police in the five years before the survey. Among those, 41% felt that the stop constituted racial profiling. **Gender plays an important role** – men are three times more likely to be stopped than women (22 % vs 7 %), and they are more likely to consider the most recent stop as racial profiling compared to women (men: 17 %, women: 4 %). Moreover, while 60 % of those who were stopped by the police in the five years before the survey say that they were treated respectfully during the most recent stop, 16 % say that the police treated them disrespectfully – and only 9 % of respondents who said they were treated disrespectfully reported or made a complaint about this.
- **Racial profiling impacts on trust in the police.** Levels of trust in the police are not affected by the number of police stops experienced, but they are affected when respondents perceive the stop as racially motivated. Consequently, the lowest level of trust in the police is found among respondents who view the most recent police stop they experienced as racial profiling.
- **Racial discrimination persists across all areas of life.** Overall, 39 % felt racially discriminated against in the five years before the survey. 27 % identify skin colour as the main reason for experiencing discrimination when looking for work, at work, in education or in housing in the five years preceding the survey; 19 % consider that their ethnic origin is the main ground of discrimination in these areas of life, and another 5 % their religion or beliefs.
- **Underreporting is widespread**, with only 16 % who felt racially discriminated against reporting about the most recent incident to any organisation or body. The most common reasons for not reporting are the belief that nothing would change as a result; because the incident is not worth reporting; or because they had no proof of having been discriminated against.
- **Labour market participation – not a level playing field.** The survey findings on labour market participation are particularly striking, showing that people of African descent are disproportionately engaged in employment requiring lower levels of education than the one they have. For instance, twice as many respondents with

tertiary education (9 %) are employed in elementary occupations than members of the general population with that educational level (5 %).

- **Skin colour affects access to housing.** Nearly half of the respondents live in overcrowded housing (45 %), compared to 17 % of the general population in the EU. Moreover, 14 % say that they were prevented from renting accommodation by a private landlord because of their racial or ethnic origin; 6 % experienced this in municipal or social housing.

## Racism affects equal treatment

Complaints data and survey findings across the EU show that many of those belonging to ethnic minorities and migrants continue to face racism and discrimination at the level of the individual and with regard to specific services. FRA's [research shows that there is evidence in some Member States](#) of racial and ethnic discrimination by public authorities and discriminatory racial profiling by law enforcement. FRA surveys show that across the EU it is people with certain characteristics, such as those with ethnic or immigrant backgrounds, People of African descent (or Black people), Roma and Travellers, as well as Muslims, and those wearing traditional or religious clothing who indicate that they are more often stopped and searched by law enforcement, and often consider such stops as discriminatory.

- For example, according to FRA's 2021 report [Your rights matter: Police stops - Fundamental Rights Survey](#), 22% of respondents who consider themselves to be part of an ethnic minority in EU-27 were stopped by the police in the year before the survey, as opposed to 13% of people who do not consider themselves to be part of an ethnic minority.
- FRA's EU-MIDIS II survey conducted in 2016 showed that almost a quarter of the respondents of African descent had been stopped by the police in the five years before the survey, and among them 44% felt that it was due to racial profiling.
- People's experiences also differ in terms of the contexts in which they are stopped. For example, based on findings of FRA's 2019 Fundamental Rights Survey for the general population in Greece and Austria, most police stops (94 % and 87 %, respectively) happened when people were driving, on a bike, or using another vehicle, as opposed to police stopping them while on foot or in another situation. By contrast, EU-MIDIS II survey findings show that 78 % of immigrants and descendants of immigrants from South Asia in Greece and 72 % of immigrants and descendants of immigrants from Sub-Saharan Africa in Austria who were stopped by the police experienced this while moving on foot. The context for a police stop can affect the way people experience them. Perceptions of profiling may be less common when people are stopped while driving because this is more likely to involve random checks unrelated to the personal characteristics of the person being stopped.

When looking at other evidence from its ongoing research, FRA finds reports of cases of individual racist misconduct by police ranging from disrespectful and hostile behaviour, use of racist language, use of excessive force, physical attacks, as well as practices such as racial profiling and over-policing of certain groups. While there is a variety of policy responses in Member States such as codes of ethics and practical guidance, or training and

community policing initiatives, these are often either anecdotal in nature and are not embedded within a broader anti racism strategy or implemented activities are not sufficiently evaluated or their impact assessed. In some EU countries there are efforts to recruit officers with minority ethnic background, but there is little data on diversity within police forces.

According to a recent EP Resolution (10-11-2022) “structural and institutionalised racism is also mirrored in socioeconomic inequality and poverty”.

- In this regard, FRA survey findings also signpost particular racial dimensions of inequality across Member States, as illustrated for example by the [findings on people of African descent in EU-MIDIS II](#): Twice as many respondents of African descent with tertiary education are employed in elementary occupations compared to the general population (5 %). More than one in two (55 %) respondents of African descent have a household income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold after social transfers in the country where they live. The at-risk-of-poverty rate is high for second-generation respondents (48 %), as well as for respondents who are citizens of the survey country (49 %) and is higher when compared with the rate for the general population. One in two respondents of African descent reported living in overcrowded housing (45 %), compared with 17 % of the general population. One in 10 (12 %) people of African descent experience housing deprivation, which includes living in a dwelling without a bath and a toilet or in a dwelling that is too dark, has rot in the walls or windows, or has a leaking roof.

## **National strategies and action plans – state of play**

21 years since the UN World Conference against racism, where Member States made commitments towards strengthened efforts to combat racism, the state of implementation in the EU falls short. The call for adopting national action plans against racism (NAPARs) by the end of 2022 as envisaged in the EU Anti-racism Action Plan, as well as in the Council Conclusions from March 2022 on combating racism and antisemitism, was met only halfway. By the end of 2022, about half Member States have a dedicated anti-racism action plan or integrated measures in place. In some countries, targeted efforts took place on the local and regional levels reflecting an increased understanding that racism should be tackled across all levels and through coordinated and participatory approach.

## **Tackling intersectional and multiple discrimination**

[FRA evidence](#) consistently shows that many people across the EU experience discrimination on the basis of various combinations of grounds. However, current EU and national legal provisions on equal treatment pay limited attention to aspects of multiple and intersectional discrimination, which makes it challenging to adequately tackle the different ways in which unequal treatment can manifest itself.

In order to adequately capture situations in which different grounds of discrimination intersect or act in combination with one another – that is, multiple and intersectional discrimination respectively – FRA has recommended the use of comprehensive equality data collection tools, including large-scale quantitative surveys covering different

population groups and grounds of discrimination, alongside discrimination testing, which is an established method for generating objective evidence of discrimination.

## **Addressing the urgent need to tackle discrimination when using new technologies, including algorithms and artificial intelligence**

FRA has published several reports addressing the human rights impact of new technologies, such as big data and artificial intelligence (AI). [FRA research](#) shows that the use of algorithms and AI can challenge people's right to privacy, *non-discrimination*, and access to an effective remedy, as well as any other human rights depending on the context of applications. FRA calls for proper assessments of how an increased reliance on algorithms and AI in decision making impacts on human rights, especially on equal treatment and non-discrimination. Examples of potential problems with using AI-related technologies in relation to fundamental rights include an online chatbot which became 'racist' within a couple of hours; machine translations which showed gender bias; and facial recognition systems which detect gender well for white men, but not for black women. In addition to conducting human rights impact assessments prior to using AI systems and ensuring effective oversight, FRA recommends that effective accountability systems are in place to monitor and, where needed, address any negative impact of AI systems on fundamental rights.

Using facial recognition technology (FRT) – a technology that has been developing quickly in the past years and is increasingly used by multiple actors – affects a range of fundamental rights. The [fundamental rights implications of relying on facial recognition technology](#) should be thoroughly assessed, in view of existing evidence that while the accuracy of matches is improving, the risk of errors remains real – particularly for certain minority groups. When deploying such technologies, the risks of wrongly flagging people must be taken properly into account by law enforcement and judicial authorities. In some areas, it is hard to imagine that the use of FRT is necessary and proportionate.

### **Bias when using algorithms**

FRA's 2022 report '[Bias in algorithms – Artificial intelligence and discrimination](#)' looks at the use of artificial intelligence in predictive policing and offensive speech detection.

The findings show that the development of bias in algorithms over time through 'feedback loops' risks reinforcing or creating discriminatory practices that affect groups with protected characteristics disproportionately. To assess potentially disproportionate 'overpolicing' of certain groups, assessments of outputs (algorithmic predictions) are needed with respect to the composition of the target groups.

In addition, to better understand how bias can lead to discrimination, data on protected characteristics may need to be collected by users of AI systems to enable assessment of potential discrimination. This data collection needs to be justified, based on strict necessity and should include a variety of safeguards in relation to the protection and use of these data.

The findings from this FRA report also show that offensive speech detection algorithms are strongly biased against certain ethnic groups, leading to high rates of wrongly flagging non-offensive content as offensive or not flagging offensive content. Biases against ethnic groups are also already enshrined in existing AI language models.

## **Discrimination, racist hate crimes and hate speech persist across the EU**

Racist hate crimes and hate speech persist across the EU, [FRA's 2022 annual report on the protection of fundamental rights in the EU Member States](#) shows. The report also evidences discriminatory profiling practices by police officers.

FRA's 2023 annual report – to be published in June 2023 – demonstrates that discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin, bias-motivated crimes and racist speech remained widespread also in 2022. Evidence also shows indications of systemic racism, including within law enforcement.

## **Encouraging and facilitating reporting of hate crime**

FRA's report on [Encouraging hate crime reporting – The role of law enforcement and other authorities](#) examines why victims do not report bias-motivated incidents and the barriers that they face when reporting incidents through national crime reporting systems. By mapping existing practices that have a bearing on the victim's experiences when reporting bias-motivated violence and harassment, it aims to provide evidence to support national efforts to encourage and facilitate reporting – and ultimately assist Member States in delivering on their duties with regard to combating hate crime.

## **Compendium of practices for combating hate crime**

The [compendium of practices for combating hate crime](#) was developed as part of the mandate of the FRA facilitated 'Working Group on hate crime recording, data collection and encouraging reporting', under the EU High Level group on combating hate crime and hate speech. The Compendium focuses on practices which encourage reporting of hate crime; improve hate crime recording and data collection; and promote co-operation with civil society organisations in encouraging reporting and improving recording and data collection of hate crime.

## **Need for more and better equality data**

To date, few EU countries operate comprehensive systems or have a coordinated approach to collecting and using equality data that would uncover inequalities based on racial or ethnic origin. The resulting paucity of relevant data prevents them from understanding patterns of discrimination.

To address this shortcoming the European Commission established a [Subgroup on Equality Data](#), facilitated by FRA. The subgroup developed [guidelines on improving the collection and use of equality data](#), and more recently a [guidance on improving the collection of data disaggregated by racial or ethnic origin](#) providing practical guidance on effective ways to produce comprehensive, reliable, comparable, and regular data which can support public

sector institutions and other relevant stakeholders to identify disparities based on ethnic or racial origin and effectively combat racism.

In the context of this work a number of challenges were identified. There is a **lack of consistency and coherence of definitions, classifications and categorisations**, which affects the comparability of equality statistics across and within states. Systematic collection of reliable and comparable data disaggregated by racial and ethnic origin should be collected based on self-identification and civil society organisations representative of groups at risk of discrimination should contribute to developing relevant definitions and indicators.

As a result of this work, a few Member States started the development of a more systematic or coordinated approach to collecting and using equality data, showing some tangible progress, such as Finland, Luxembourg or Belgium. In Ireland, on 21 March 2022, the government announced the development of a National Equality Data Strategy to improve the collection, use and dissemination of equality data. It is important to note the concept of equality data in the Irish initiative as a “public good” that requires collective effort and inter-institutional cooperation.

## **FRA’s ongoing work**

### **EU Survey on Immigrants and Descendants of Immigrants**

FRA completed in 2022 the [third wave of its survey on immigrants and descendants of immigrants](#). In 13 EU countries FRA surveyed people of African descent collecting data on their experiences of discrimination in employment, education, housing and healthcare services; police stops and criminal victimisation, including hate crime; awareness of rights and redress mechanisms and societal participation and integration. FRA will publish results based on the experiences of people of African descent, as second edition to its ‘Being black in the EU’ report in November 2023.

### **Anti-racism in policing in the EU: challenges and opportunities**

In response to the EU Anti-racism Action Plan’s invitation “to collect and disseminate good practices promoting fair policing” FRA recently completed research on anti-racism in policing in all EU Member States. This report will provide an overview of respective national legislation and will offer examples of policies and practices that support or impede the implementation of anti-racism in policing across the 27 EU Member States, with a particular focus on police practices that address racism and racial discrimination and promote anti-racism and equality. It will provide a snapshot of the current state of play regarding existing practices to address discriminatory policing with respect to racism across the EU and will identify existing gaps in the responses of Member States to racism in policing.

The report will be published in the second half of 2023.



## Racist hatred online

FRA is conducting research on [Online content moderation – harassment, hate speech and \(incitement to\) violence against specific groups](#) which addresses content moderation of online hatred against women and ethnic minorities, including people of African descent, linked to harassment, hate speech, and incitement to violence and hatred. The research contributes to the categorisation and development of a typology of examples of online hatred and is based on data collected from social media platforms in four EU Member States. Results will be published in the second half of 2023.

Racism and discrimination when using new technologies: FRA continues to research fundamental rights implications, including discrimination, when using new technologies, such as AI. FRA is currently conducting research on the use of remote biometric identification, such as facial recognition technology, with a view to support the fundamental rights compliant use in the context of law enforcement. In addition, FRA is further analysing how human rights risks need to be assessed in the context of selected high-risk AI use cases, with a view to support the implementation of future EU legislation on AI.

## FRA PUBLICATIONS

- FRA (2022), [Bias in algorithms - Artificial intelligence and discrimination](#)  
This report looks at the use of artificial intelligence in predictive policing and offensive speech detection. It demonstrates how bias in algorithms appears, can amplify over time and affect people’s lives, potentially leading to discrimination. It corroborates the need for more comprehensive and thorough assessments of algorithms in terms of bias before such algorithms are used for decision-making that can have an impact on people.
- FRA (2022), [Fundamental Rights Report 2022](#)  
The COVID-19 pandemic brought to the surface existing racism, xenophobia and related intolerance and exacerbated them. The health crisis was increasingly used as a pretext to attack minorities – including migrants, people with immigrant backgrounds and Roma – who were already subject to racial and ethnic discrimination, hate speech and hate crime. The Black Lives Matter movement mobilised societies across the globe to address racism and discrimination by law enforcement authorities. The European Commission adopted its first ever anti-racism action plan, setting out concrete measures for tackling racism and ethnic discrimination in the EU. A number of EU Member States took steps to develop national anti-racism action plans and other measures to address extremism, hate crime and hate speech.
- FRA (2021), [Your rights matter: Police stops - Fundamental Rights Survey](#)  
This paper presents statistical survey data for the EU on how often people are stopped by the police, in what kind of situations they are stopped, the action taken by the police during stops, and views on whether or not the police acted respectfully. The statistical data in the report are drawn from FRA’s Fundamental Rights Survey on the general population, and on people with an ethnic minority or immigrant background, including Roma, from FRA's second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey 2016 and its Roma and Travellers Survey 2019.

- FRA (2021), [Equality in the EU 20 years on from the initial implementation of the equality directives](#)  
This opinion illustrates the extent and nature of lived experiences of inequality and discrimination across the EU. It does so with reference to the grounds of discrimination and areas of life covered by the racial and employment equality directives, as well as in relation to the grounds and areas covered by the proposed Equal Treatment Directive.
- FRA (2020), [Getting the future right – Artificial intelligence and fundamental rights](#): the report looks into uses of AI systems in both the private and public sector through interviews with around 100 public and private entities that use AI, including law enforcement. It analyses the impact of these systems on a range of fundamental rights, including non-discrimination, as well as access to justice. The report's recommendations refer to the importance of conducting human rights impact assessments prior to using AI systems, and on the essential role of oversight mechanisms and bodies.
- FRA (2019), [Facial recognition technology: fundamental rights considerations in the context of law enforcement](#): This paper looks at the fundamental rights implications of relying on live facial recognition technology (FRT) for law enforcement and border-management purposes. FRT makes it possible to compare digital facial images to determine whether they are of the same person. Comparing footage obtained from video cameras (CCTV) with images in databases is referred to as 'live facial recognition technology'. Examples of national law enforcement authorities in the EU using such technology are sparse – but several are testing its potential. The paper highlights the serious threats of using such technologies in the law enforcement context, and insists that any use of the technology needs to be thoroughly assessed in terms of its potential impact on *non-discrimination* and rights of special groups, such as children, older persons and persons with disabilities, because of the (sometimes unknown) varying accuracy of the technology for these groups and according to other protected characteristics. Moreover, freedom of expression, association and assembly must not be undermined by the use of the technology. Lastly, the paper highlights that it is essential to consider procedural rights when facial recognition technology is used by public administrations, including the right to good administration and the right to an effective remedy and fair trial.
- FRA (2018), [Being black in the EU](#)  
Almost twenty years after adoption of EU laws forbidding discrimination, people of African descent in the EU face widespread and entrenched prejudice and exclusion. This report outlines selected results from FRA's second large-scale EU-wide survey on migrants and minorities (EU-MIDIS II). It examines the experiences of almost 6,000 people of African descent in 12 EU Member States.
- FRA (2018): [Preventing unlawful profiling today and in the future: a guide](#)  
This guide explains what profiling is, the legal frameworks that regulate it, and why conducting profiling lawfully is both necessary to comply with fundamental rights and crucial for effective policing and border management. The guide also provides practical guidance on how to avoid unlawful profiling in police and border management operations.
- FRA (2013): [Fundamental rights-based police training – A manual for police trainers](#)  
Police officers who ensure that people are able to exercise their fundamental rights and freedoms earn the respect and trust of the public. With this in mind, this manual

sets out to foster such human rights-based police work by integrating human rights training into the heart of police training, in line with the European Union's goals in the field of justice and home affairs.

- [Encouraging hate crime reporting - The role of law enforcement and other authorities](#): This report examines why victims do not report bias-motivated incidents and the barriers that they face when reporting incidents through national crime reporting systems. By mapping existing practices that have a bearing on the victim's experiences when reporting bias-motivated violence and harassment, it aims to provide evidence to support national efforts to encourage and facilitate reporting – and ultimately assist Member States in delivering on their duties with regard to combating hate crime.
- [Key guiding principles on encouraging reporting of hate crime](#): For Member States to comply with and deliver on legal duties that the EU legal framework stipulates, they need to remove barriers that prevent victims from reporting hate crimes, and to encourage them to do so. Given this, the principles in this document aim to support Member States in meeting obligations and commitments they have made with regard to ensuring access to justice for all, protecting and supporting victims, and combating hate crime.
- [Key guiding principles on Improving the recording of hate crime by law enforcement authorities](#): The purpose of this paper is to provide authorities in EU Member States with a compilation of guiding principles that can assist law enforcement agencies in their efforts to improve hate crime recording mechanisms. In this context, the paper suggests concrete steps that Member States could take to put these principles into practice.
- [Hate crime recording and data collection practice across the EU](#): This report provides information on hate crime recording and data collection systems across the EU, including any systemic cooperation with civil society, highlighting persisting gaps in hate crime recording and data collection.
- [Compendium of practices on hate crime](#): The Compendium offers practical examples on how to implement the Key guiding principles to improve recording of hate crime and the Key guiding principles on encouraging reporting of hate crime. It provides step-by-step descriptions of the national practices and their main outputs and identifies success factors which could be adapted for use in other national contexts.