

2025 Publications



February

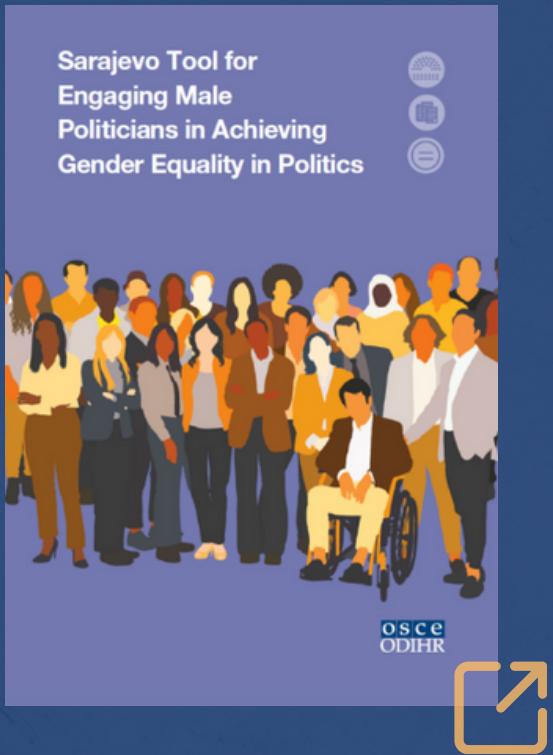


6th Report on Monitoring of Freedom of Peaceful Assembly in Selected OSCE Participating States

This report presents the findings of ODIHR's sixth peaceful assembly monitoring cycle, conducted in Estonia, France, Moldova and Romania, between May 2022 and June 2024.



March



Sarajevo Tool for Engaging Male Politicians in Achieving Gender Equality in Politics

This publication gives guidance on how to inspire and strengthen the engagement of male politicians in promoting gender equality.

March



Capitalizing on the Human Dimension Mandate to Advance Gender Equality

Launched in 2021, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) CHANGE project employs a transformative approach to promoting gender equality, women's human rights and safety. It integrates a broad range of elements from across ODIHR's mandate to address obstacles to achieving gender equality. The project addresses issues relevant across the OSCE region, laying the foundation for long-term change at national level by engaging with men and boys, civil society, political parties, women's associations, women's human rights defenders and under-represented groups. The countries currently benefiting from tailored support are Georgia, North Macedonia, Poland and Uzbekistan.

Gender equality is fundamental to human rights and is a key element of comprehensive security and sustainable democracy. OSCE participating States have made extensive commitments to advancing gender equality, recognizing it as essential for peaceful, secure societies, including: See, for example, the 1991 *Moscow Document*, the 2004 *OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality*, Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/09 on Women's Participation in Political and Public Life, and Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/18 on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women.

ODIHR supports OSCE participating States in implementing these commitments by strengthening institutions, addressing discriminatory laws and policies, and promoting women's full and equal participation in political and public life.

CHANGE operates at three levels — individual, collective, and institutional — to advance gender equality and address violence against women (VAW). The project's goal is to bring about change in behaviour and practices that can only be achieved by addressing the issue from multiple angles and engaging diverse stakeholders. The project not only helps states to address systemic inequalities but also amplifies the voices of women from underrepresented groups, while engaging men allies in building a more inclusive and democratic future.

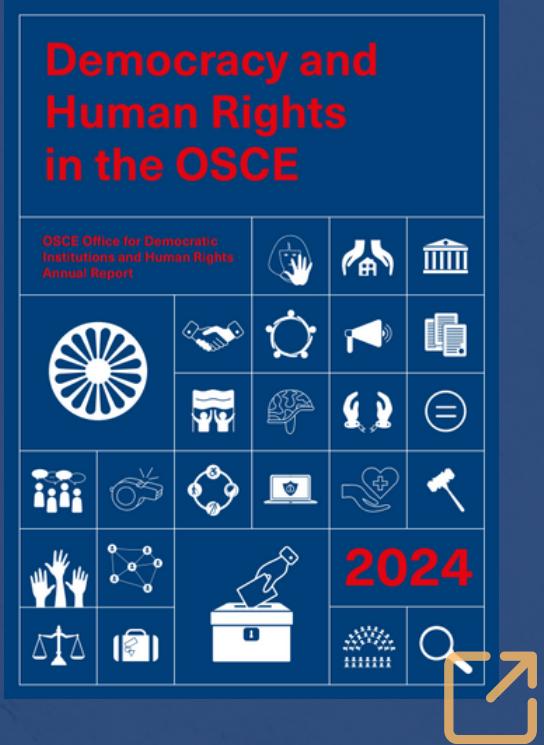
At the **individual** level the project is designed to equip men and women with skills and abilities to challenge negative attitudes towards women's leadership and empowerment. At the **collective** level the goal is to support civil society, women's networks and human rights defenders in their advocacy for better gender policies. At the **institutional** level the project aims to encourage democratic institutions, the security sector and the judiciary to adopt gender-sensitive policies and practices.



CHANGE Project Factsheet

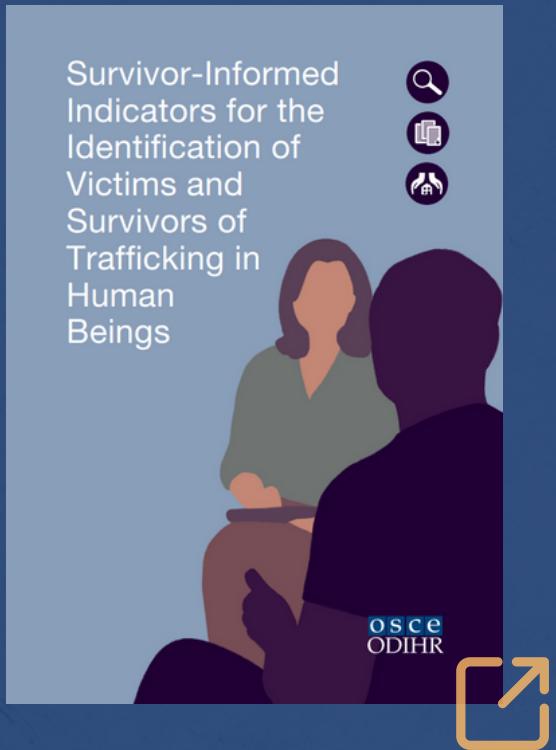
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March



Democracy and Human Rights in the OSCE. The ODIHR Annual Report 2024

March



Survivor-Informed Indicators for the Identification of Victims and Survivors of Trafficking in Human Beings

This publication aims to help address the gap in tools for identifying victims of trafficking in human beings, drawing on the knowledge, professional expertise and lived experience of survivor leaders from ISTAC.



April

Stronger Democratic Institutions in Eastern Partnership Countries



An ODIHR project supported and funded by the EU

Supporting and strengthening democratic institutions and processes is the objective of ODIHR's project on Democratic Institutions in Eastern Partnership Countries, an ODIHR project supported and funded by the EU. The project aims to increase public trust in democratic institutions and foster more inclusive, accountable and transparent governance, with respect for human rights and the rule of law. Stronger democratic institutions contribute to more effective responses to current crises while building resilience to future challenges.

Democratic governance is vital to the principles on which the OSCE is based, ensuring that public institutions promote core principles and function through democratic processes, including the rule of law, transparency, accountability and responsiveness, an active civil society, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and democratic elections.

Bringing together state representatives and civil society from across the OSCE, ODIHR will draw on its expertise in these fields. The Office has a comprehensive range of tools, including in-depth training, which support states in improving their systems of democratic governance and in making their institutions more representative and their political and decision-making processes more inclusive and participatory.

ODIHR's recommendations, as set out in published legal opinions, legislative assessments, monitoring and election observation reports and thematic guidelines, serve as benchmarks to assess and encourage progress.

ODIHR will also leverage its broad range of established partnerships including with international, regional and national organizations throughout this project to ensure joint ownership.

OSCE ODIHR



Stronger Democratic Institutions in Eastern Partnership Countries

An ODIHR project supported and funded by the EU, this project aims to increase public trust in democratic institutions and foster more inclusive, accountable and transparent governance, with respect for human rights and the rule of law. Stronger democratic institutions contribute to more effective responses to current crises while building resilience to future challenges.



English

April

**ODIHR Election
Observation to the 2025
Presidential Election
in Poland**



Following an invitation from the Polish authorities and based on the findings of a pre-election needs assessment mission (NAM), the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) is deploying an observation mission to the forthcoming presidential election taking place on 19 May 2025, with a potential second round on 1 June. This is the seventh time since 2007 that ODIHR is observing an election in Poland; most recently, ODIHR observed the 2023 parliamentary elections.

What is ODIHR's election observation?

ODIHR carries out election observation across the OSCE region. Election observation missions assess the extent to which fundamental freedoms are respected in the campaign and the elections are characterized by equality, universality, political pluralism, confidence, transparency and accountability. ODIHR's mandate to observe elections comes from the OSCE commitments outlined in the 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document, other international obligations standards for democratic elections and with national legislation. Since the Office's establishment over 30 years ago, ODIHR has deployed more than 450 missions.

What is the scope of the mission?

In line with its pre-election needs assessment, ODIHR has deployed a Limited Election Observation Mission (LEOM) to Poland. The LEOM format is used where concerns centre more on the pre-election environment, election preparations, the campaign, media coverage and the handling of election disputes, and do not focus on the voting process on election day.

To provide a comprehensive analysis of the election process, the mission will look at a wide range of activities including:

- Legal framework and its practical implementation
- Election administration, including technical preparations, voter and candidate registration, forming of election commissions, training of polling station staff, voter education and election day procedures
- Campaign environment, including online, and tone of campaign rhetoric used by parties and individual candidates, equal opportunities in the campaign and any misuse of administrative resources



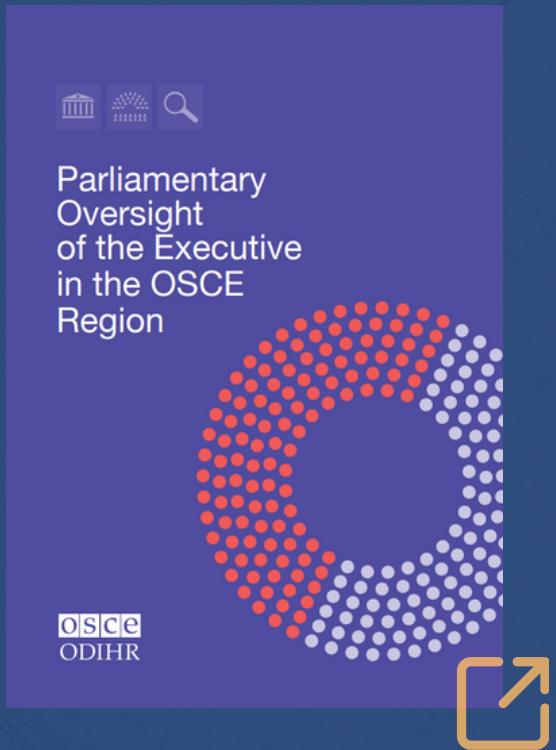
ODIHR Election Observation to the 2025 Presidential Election in Poland

A factsheet explaining the purpose of the Limited Election Observation Mission to Poland's 2025 Presidential Election.



English, Polish

May



ODIHR Election Observation to the 2025 Presidential Election in Poland

This publication presents a comparative study of parliamentary oversight of the executive enshrined in the constitutions and parliamentary Rules of Procedure of 56 OSCE participating States.



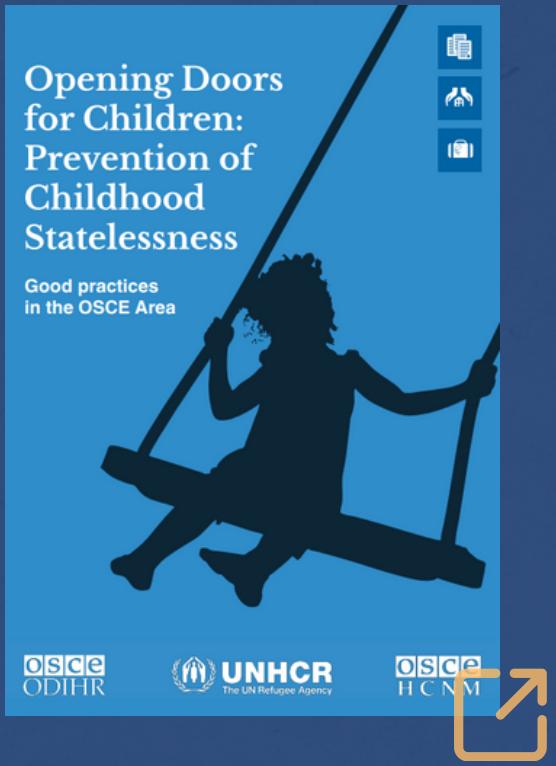
June



ODIHR Election Observation to the 2025 Presidential Election in Poland

These guidelines aim to assist National Human Rights Institutions and National Equality Bodies in protecting and promoting human rights and equality for Roma and Sinti.

July



Opening Doors for Children: Prevention of Childhood Statelessness - Good Practices in the OSCE Area

This guide, jointly developed by ODIHR, the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities and UNHCR, aims to encourage OSCE participating States to adopt good practices to address and prevent childhood statelessness, ensure universal birth registration and implement other positive measures to protect stateless children.



July



Seventh Interim Report
on reported violations of
international humanitarian
law and international human
rights law in Ukraine

7

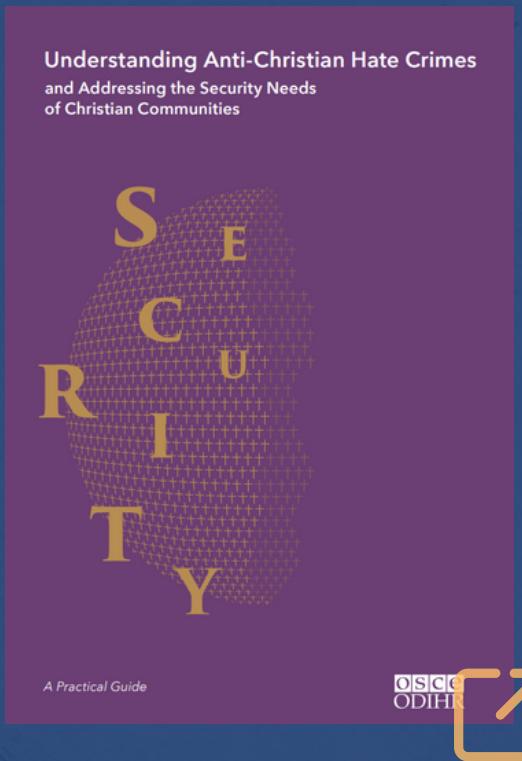


Seventh Interim Report on reported violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in Ukraine



English, Russian, Ukrainian

July



Understanding Anti-Christian Hate Crimes and Addressing the Security Needs of Christian Communities — A Practical Guide

This guide sets out to increase understanding of anti-Christian hate crimes and the importance of ensuring the security needs of Christian communities.



English, Italian, Russian

September

ODIHR and Roma and Sinti Issues



Roma and Sinti communities, often referred to as 'Roma', share common cultural, linguistic and ethnic ties, and constitute the largest minority in Europe. Found throughout the region, mainly in Central and South-Eastern Europe, they have been persecuted throughout history. They still face many challenges in accessing their rights and services and remain under-represented in public and political life, with Roma women often at particular risk of exclusion and exploitation.

In 1990, the OSCE recognized the 'particular problems of Roma [...] in the context of the proliferation of racial and ethnic hatred, xenophobia and discrimination' (Copenhagen Declaration, 1990). The Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues (CPRS), the first such office established by an intergovernmental organization, is a dedicated department in ODIHR that promotes the rights and integration of Roma and Sinti communities.

What we do

Based on the 2000 Action Plan on Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area and subsequent Ministerial Council Decisions, ODIHR assists participating States by:

- Providing practical support on the implementation of OSCE commitments to participating States and civil society;
- Monitoring progress on implementation through regular reporting (status reports, assessment and study visits) and human dimension meetings;
- Helping to shape policies to improve the situation of Roma and Sinti;
- Serving as a clearing house for information, good practices and data on Roma and Sinti policies; and
- Facilitating dialogue between governments, international organizations and civil society on Roma and Sinti issues.

Photo: Piotr Mankowski



ODIHR and Roma and Sinti Issues

A factsheet explaining the work of ODIHR in promoting the human rights of Roma and Sinti and their integration in society.

September

Migration and Human Rights at International Borders



Strengthening migration management and integration across the OSCE region to protect migrant rights and promote social cohesion

Safeguarding the human rights of migrants and refugees is vital for the development of cohesive and stable democratic societies. ODIHR supports participating States (pS) across the OSCE region to protect the human rights of migrants and refugees, and in working towards their integration in host countries. By fostering collaboration among governments, civil society, and international organizations, ODIHR ensures that migration management and integration policies are effective and human rights-compliant, and strengthen social cohesion.

Why is it important?
Migrant and refugee migration is, and will remain, both a significant challenge and valuable opportunity for host countries. Respect for human rights at international borders is an essential part of upholding the rule of law. The drivers and dynamics of migration are evolving rapidly and require States to be adaptable.

How do we work?
ODIHR is uniquely placed to support national, regional and international migration and return integration, drawing on its wide-ranging expertise, the trust and credibility it has built with both civil society and human rights defenders, its long-standing partnerships with other international organizations and established coordination with OSCE field operations.

ODIHR supports participating States in fulfilling the commitments they have made on migration and displacement. This helps civil society become stronger and more effective by:

- Identifying good practices and gaps in migration and integration policies and practices;
- Ensuring compliance with international human rights standards and best international standards;
- Providing training, tailored guidelines and recommendations; and
- Developing peer networks and fostering the exchange of experiences among civil society organizations and national institutions.

Key OSCE commitments

- Vienna 1969: pS reaffirm the right of individuals to leave and return to their country, while committing to simplify visa and exit procedures. States also agree to facilitate family reunification.
- Marrakech 1990: pS pledge to respect the right to seek asylum, enhance the international protection of refugees, uphold human rights in migration settings, combat human trafficking and support coordinated, inclusive strategies for migration management.
- Maastricht 2003: links migration and mobility with human security, emphasizing the need to address the root causes of migration, enhance integration policies and prevent trafficking and migrant smuggling through cooperation.
- Ljubljana 2005: pS commit to promote the dignified treatment of all individuals wanting to cross borders.
- Hamburg 2016: States acknowledge the growing challenges of large migration flows, reaffirm commitments to international protection standards and principles, and commit to more responsible migration through international cooperation.
- OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's Berlin Declaration (2018): calls for upholding the rights of migrants and refugees, especially their freedom from arbitrary detention.



Migration and Human Rights at International Borders

A factsheet explaining the work of ODIHR on migration and human rights at international borders.

September



ODIHR and the Rule of Law

What is the Rule of Law?

The rule of law is a fundamental pillar of any democratic society. Rule of law is not merely a formal legality but "a set of principles according to which power is exercised in the public sphere in accordance with the supreme value of the human personality and guaranteed by institutions providing a framework for its fullest expression" (Copenhagen, 1993). OSCE participating States recognize that the rule of law is based on the principles that all public and private entities, including states themselves, are accountable to laws that are equally enforced, independently adjudicated and consistent with international human rights norms and standards.

What do we do?

ODIHR supports justice systems in upholding due process and fair trial standards, enhancing their independence and transparency. ODIHR also works to build the skills of judges, prosecutors and attorneys, and supports them in being able to work independently, which makes justice systems more responsive, based on the rule of law.

The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) is mandated to assist participating States in upholding and advancing the rule of law, sharing expertise and experiences and good practices from across the OSCE region.

„[T]he development of societies based on pluralism, democracy and the rule of law are prerequisites for a lasting one of peace, security, justice and co-operation in Europe.“ (Moscow, 1991)

„[H]uman rights, the rule of law, and democracy are interlinked and mutually reinforcing.“ (Helsinki, 2008)

ODIHR supports states with their judicial reform processes by providing a platform for dialogue, expert exchanges and cooperation with a broad range of stakeholders, including governments, legislatures, and judiciaries, international organizations, professional associations, civil society organizations, academia, think tanks, international and intergovernmental organizations, and OSCE field operations. In addition to upholding and strengthening judicial independence, ODIHR has developed new methodologies for monitoring judicial administration.

Priority areas include:

Judicial Independence

As a cornerstone of the rule of law, judicial independence is integral to the concept of separation of powers. Independent judges play a vital role in safeguarding human rights and protecting fundamental freedoms.

ODIHR has published two complementary sets of recommendations on judicial independence and accountability: the *Rule of Law Recommendations on Judicial Independence in Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and Central Asia* (*Rule of Law Recommendations*) focus on the rule of law, conflict prevention, peace and accountability, while the *Recommendations on Judicial Independence and Accountability* (*Release Recommendations*) set out universal principles for a broader range of mechanisms, benchmarks for ensuring judicial independence and accountability and ways to balance them effectively.

On request, ODIHR monitors processes for judicial appointments and the evaluation of integrity and/or qualifications of judges, assessing their fairness and compliance with international standards on judicial independence and human rights.



ODIHR and the Rule of Law

A factsheet explaining the work of ODIHR on Rule of Law.

September

Requesting Legislative Assistance from ODIHR



Ensuring legislation is compliant with human rights

ODIHR reviews, upon request, draft and/or existing legislation to assess its compliance with OSCE human dimension commitments and international human rights standards. ODIHR can also provide concrete recommendations for improvement and may also include examples of good practices from other OSCE participating States. Sometimes, ODIHR reviews laws on its own initiative or in close cooperation with other OSCE structures and agencies or other regional organizations, notably the Council of Europe's Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission). In over 20 years of legislative review, ODIHR has assisted more than 600 legal reviews, benefiting over 40 OSCE participating States. On average, ODIHR delivers around 25 legal reviews each year.

Why request a Legal Review?

- To ensure that legislation aligns with international and regional human rights obligations and commitments and is gender-responsive and sensitive to the needs of diverse groups;
- To receive tailored, actionable recommendations to improve the law's clarity, consistency and human rights-compliance of adopted legislation;
- To draw on regional knowledge and good legislative practices from across the OSCE region; and
- To demonstrate a clear commitment to openness, transparency and constructive international cooperation.

Types of Legal Review

- Opinions and Comments: in-depth, legal analysis of draft or existing legislation to assess its compliance with OSCE commitments and international human rights standards, with concrete, practical recommendations for improvement.
- Notes: tailored outlines, analysis or clarification of specific legal issues, or overviews of international norms and comparative practices, prepared in a concise and accessible format.
- Amicus Curiae Briefs: expert legal advice, information and analysis on the applicability of international human rights law, submitted to national or international courts, on the question(s) under their review.

How to request a Legal Review?

Send an official letter to the ODIHR Director at office@odihr.pl.
Please include:

- Clear identification of the existing or draft law(s) to be reviewed;
- Preferred timeline for delivery of the review;
- Text of the (draft) law(s) or legislative provisions for review (ODIHR will handle translation).

Who can request a Legal Review?

Authorities and public bodies of OSCE participating States, such as:

- Parliament (e.g., Speakers/Deputy Speakers/Heads and Deputy Heads of Committees including ad hoc parliamentary working groups)
- Executive branches (e.g., Head of Presidential Administration/Ministers/Deputy Ministers/Heads of Departments/Chairperson of Inter-governmental commissions)
- Judicial self-governing bodies or national courts (including Constitutional or Supreme Courts)
- Election management bodies
- National human rights institutions/ombuds institutions or ombudspersons/legality bodies/anti-corruption or oversight bodies other independent statutory bodies

OSCE field operations or institutions/bodies (directly, or on behalf of public authorities or bodies)

At the invitation of international, regional or inter-governmental organizations, ODIHR can receive requests from an OSCE participating State public authority or body – or international/regional courts for Amicus Curiae Briefs.

ODIHR cannot consider requests for legal reviews from individuals (including members of parliament), political parties, private entities or non-governmental organizations.



Requesting Legislative Assistance from ODIHR

A factsheet explaining the work of ODIHR on Legislative Assistance and how to request it.



English, Russian

September



Strengthening Lawmaking, Improving Laws

ODIHR assistance for more transparent, inclusive and high-quality legislative processes and laws

ODIHR assists national authorities in improving the quality of their legislative processes, addressing lawmaking challenges and enhancing their transparency, accountability, inclusiveness, rule of law and human rights compliance at all stages of the legislative cycle.

Why improving lawmaking matters?

The quality of laws that govern our lives depends directly on how they are developed and consulted. Even well-meaning laws can be ineffective or lack democratic legitimacy if created through opaque, exclusionary or rushed processes that do not reflect public opinion. Effective and transparent democratic lawmaking is essential to a well-functioning democracy and the full realization of human rights.

Why states request support?

- To benefit from ODIHR's expertise and access specialized knowledge, comparative good practices and analysis benchmarked against OSCE commitments and international human rights standards.
- For support with identifying and reforming systemic weaknesses, providing a clear path to addressing underlying challenges in legislative governance.
- To improve the quality and implementation of laws, leading to more effective legislation that better serves society.
- To strengthen democratic institutions and public trust, by enhancing the transparency, inclusivity and accountability of lawmaking.

ODIHR's Guidelines on Democratic Lawmaking for Better Laws

ODIHR's Guidelines on Democratic Lawmaking for Better Laws is a practical tool developed from over two decades of ODIHR assessments of the legislative and legislative processes of OSCE member states. Drawing on OSCE commitments, established international standards and good practices, they offer concrete and practical advice and recommendations on how to improve legislative rules and practices to produce good-quality laws. Applying lawmaking as a full cycle – from policy formulation and drafting to consultation, adoption, publication and post-legislative review – the Guidelines advance openness, transparency, accountability, inclusivity and participation. They seek to ensure that legislative processes and outputs remain rule of law- and human rights-compliant, inclusive, non-discriminatory, gender-responsive and attentive to diverse social needs.

Who is the target audience?

The Guidelines are for anyone involved in lawmaking, including legislators, government officials, parliamentary staff, civil society and national human rights institutions.



Strengthening Lawmaking, Improving Laws

A factsheet explaining the work of ODIHR on democratic lawmaking.



English, Russian

September

Supporting and Promoting the Protection of Human Rights Defenders



Human rights defenders play a vital role in democracies, but they often face violence and challenges due to their important and legitimate work. The right to defend human rights is universally recognized, and OSCE participating States have all committed to providing those who do so with effective protection and support.

Who are human rights defenders?

Anyone who promotes human rights and strives for their protection and realization is a human rights defender, regardless of their profession, age or other status.

They may work alone or with others, as part of an informal group or a non-governmental organization, as a volunteer or professional human rights defender, or as a trade unionist, staff of national human rights institutions (NHRIs), journalists, medical professionals, public servants, students, assembly monitors, whistleblowers or any member of the public, as long as they act through peaceful means and accept the universality of human rights.

The work of a human rights defender can include monitoring and reporting of human rights, uncovering, documenting and speaking up about abuses, campaigning for justice and equal rights, litigating at courts or supporting victims of violations.

Risks and challenges

Human rights defenders are frequently targeted for their work. They face verbal attacks, smear campaigns, stigmatization, intimidation, physical violence, surveillance, judicial harassment, arbitrary arrest, torture, detention and imprisonment. The psychological risks and emotional toll can affect both their well-being and their ability to continue defending human rights.

ODIHR's Starlight Stadium is a learning game for human rights defenders.



Starlight Stadium

Take action and create change!

ODIHR's Starlight Stadium is a learning game for human rights defenders.



Supporting and Promoting the Protection of Human Rights Defenders

A factsheet explaining the work of ODIHR on democratic lawmaking.

September

Freedom of Thought, Conscience, Religion or Belief



Freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief (often shortened to FoRB) is enshrined in international and regional human rights frameworks, including Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which is its foundational document, the Helsinki Final Act, Respect for FoRB, alongside other human rights and functioning democratic institutions, is essential to comprehensive and lasting security.

This right protects everyone, and is one of several mechanisms that facilitate pluralism and tolerance in diverse societies and contribute to democratic participation, including the ability to challenge injustice. It enables individuals to live with dignity and integrity and guarantees respect for personal autonomy while helping to build more peaceful societies. Restrictions on this right often signal a broader threat to rights, especially freedom of expression and freedom of association.

What is FoRB?

Thought and conscience are often called the **internal** parts of the right (from internal).

- **Freedom of thought** is the right of each individual to hold their own thoughts, opinions and ideas without coercion or interference. It includes the ability to think independently, question norms and develop personal views, e.g., on religion, politics and morality.
- **Freedom of conscience** empowers each individual to follow their inner sense of right and wrong in matters of belief, religion and morality. It provides their ability to hold moral or ethical convictions, independent of external influence, coercion or punishment, including objection to actions that violate deeply-held moral principles, such as conscientious objection to military service.

Religion or belief have more visible, external components (from external).

- **Freedom of religion or belief** is everyone's right to choose, hold, change or reject religious or belief in any religion or belief, or none, or discrimination. It is a right for people, not religions, and protects their choice to remain members, convert, or leave a religion or belief, to be religious or an atheist, sceptic, or someone indifferent to such matters.

The external component concerns the freedom of FoRB as individuals gather together. States should guarantee the communal aspect of FoRB as individuals gather together. States should respect the right of each individual to practice their religion or belief in their community, obtain legal permission to operate, but they should make it easy for any community to obtain legal status to perform basic community needs (e.g., opening a bank account or buying and maintaining a place of worship).

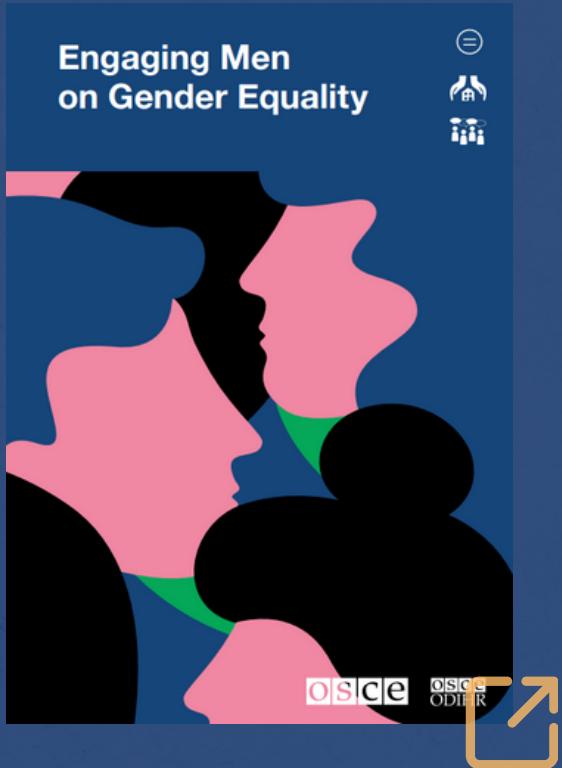
Importantly, the internal and external elements of FoRB are interconnected. The right to conviction and is deeply interconnected with other rights, such as the freedoms of expression and opinion, assembly and association, or the right to privacy.



Freedom of Thought, Conscience, Religion or Belief

A factsheet explaining the work of ODIHR on democratic lawmaking.

September

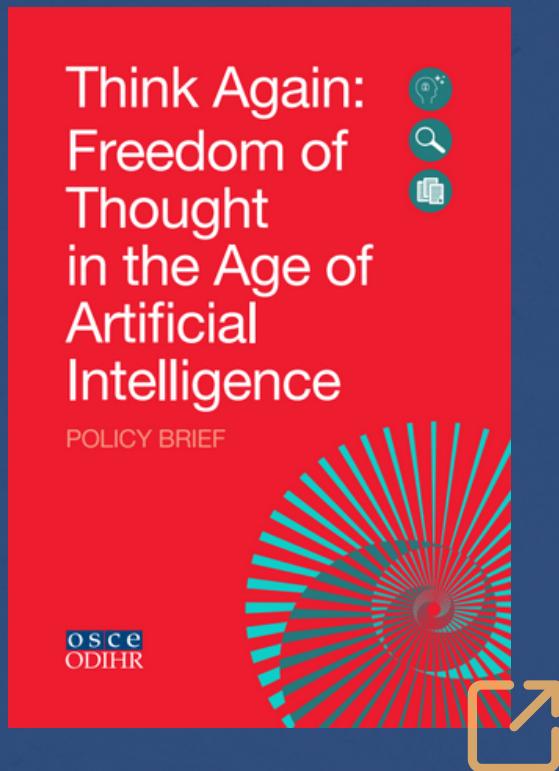


Engaging Men on Gender Equality

This publication presents nine policy and good practice recommendations to support diverse audiences in their work to include men in building a more gender-equal, peaceful, prosperous and democratic world.



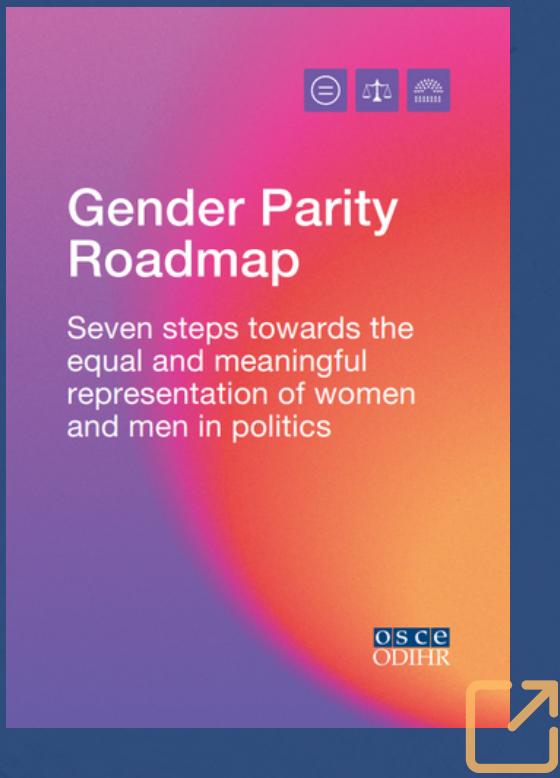
October



Think Again: Freedom of Thought in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

This brief examines the implications for freedom of thought of the new information ecosystem, the potential impacts of AI-based neurotechnologies and outlines recommendations for states to consider in upholding freedom of thought in the digital age.

October



Gender Parity Roadmap: Seven steps towards the equal and meaningful representation of women and men in politics

This publication presents a seven-step roadmap for OSCE participating States to work towards achieving gender parity.



English, Russian

November

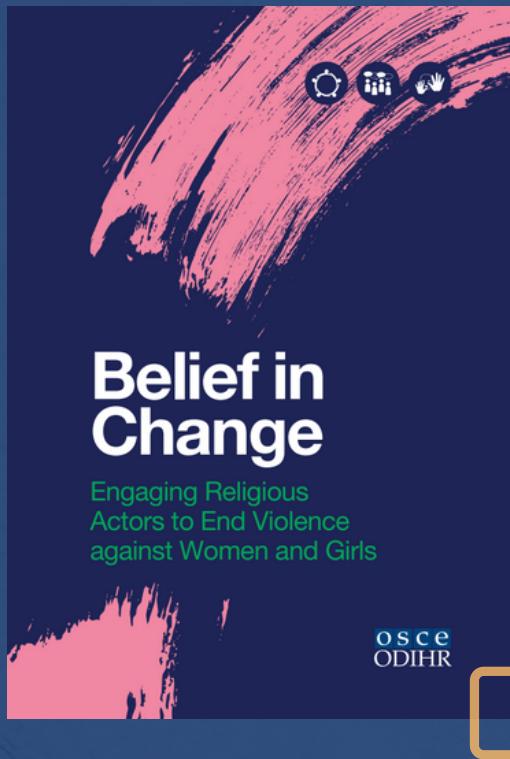


Implementing Restorative Justice for Hate Incidents and Hate Crimes - a Practical Guide

This guide helps practitioners navigate the complexities of restorative justice in hate crime and hate incident cases, while addressing the limitations and risks of such practices.



December



Belief in Change: Engaging Religious Actors to End Violence against Women and Girls

This publication explores the different roles and contributions of religious actors in addressing VAWG. It includes examples of how religious actors are already engaged in fighting VAWG and outlines some ideas for constructive cooperation.

December



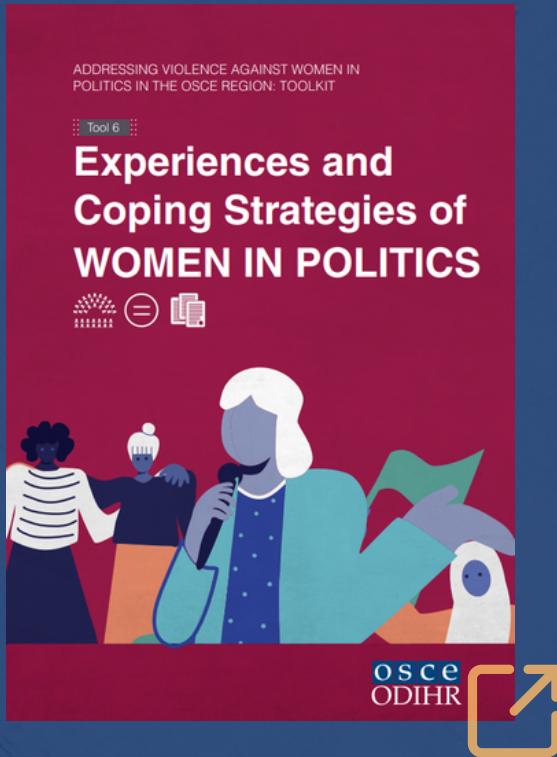
**Eighth Interim Report
on reported violations of
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8



Eighth Interim Report on reported violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in Ukraine

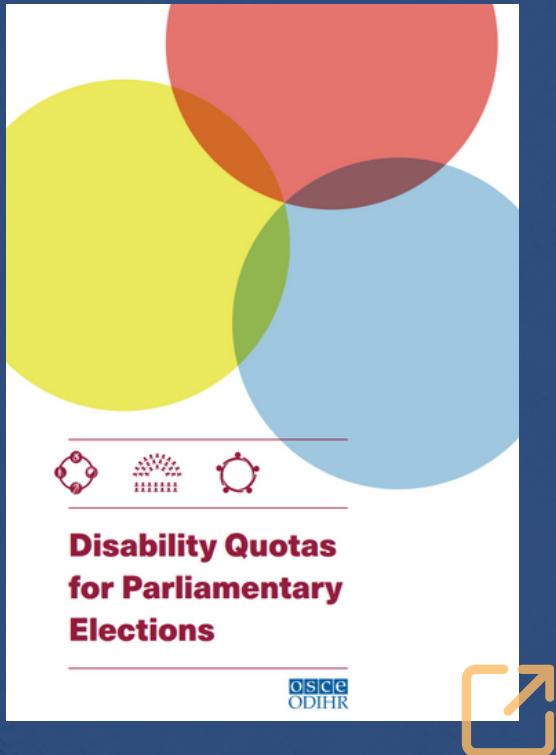
December



Experiences and Coping Strategies of Women in Politics - Tool 6

Complementing the previous five tools in the Addressing Violence against Women in Politics in the OSCE Region Toolkit, this tool presents the experiences of individual women politicians and their strategies for responding to and coping with violence.

December



Disability Quotas for Parliamentary Elections

Disability quotas have emerged as a mechanism for increasing the representation of people with disabilities in national parliaments. This guide examines the three types of quotas used for parliamentary elections: reserved seats, legislative quotas, and party quotas.

Translations of earlier publications

1/4



Sixth Interim Report on reported violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in Ukraine

Russian, Ukrainian

Anti-Muslim Hate Crime factsheet

Bosnian

Belief, Dialogue and Security — Fostering dialogue and joint action across religious and belief boundaries

Albanian, Bosnian, Croatian, Italian, Russian, Ukrainian

Parliamentary bodies for gender equality — Overview and recommendations — Tool 3

Russian

Translations of earlier publications

2/4



Employment: The Right to Freedom of Thought, Conscience, Religion or Belief of Women at Work

Bosnian

NSTAC Guidance on establishing and maintaining National Survivors of Trafficking Advisory Councils (NSTACs)

Russian

Anti-Roma Hate Crime factsheet

Spanish

Anti-Indigenous Hate Crime Factsheet

Spanish

Translations of earlier publications

3/4



Recommendations on Judicial Independence and Accountability (Warsaw Recommendations), 2023

Albanian, Russian, Ukrainian

The Right to Monitor Assemblies in the OSCE Region: Experiences from the Field

Russian

Understanding Anti-Roma Hate Crimes and Addressing the Security Needs of Roma and Sinti Communities: A Practical Guide

Spanish

Translations of earlier publications

4/4



Introduction to the Nelson Mandela Rules International Training Programme, Trainer's Manual

Albanian

Hate Crime Prosecution at the Intersection of Hate Crime and Criminalized 'Hate Speech': a Practical Guide

Bosnian, Spanish, Macedonian, Montenegrin, Polish, Romanian, Serbian Cyrillic

The Sensitive and Respectful Treatment of Hate Crime Victims

Serbian