

2025 Publications



February



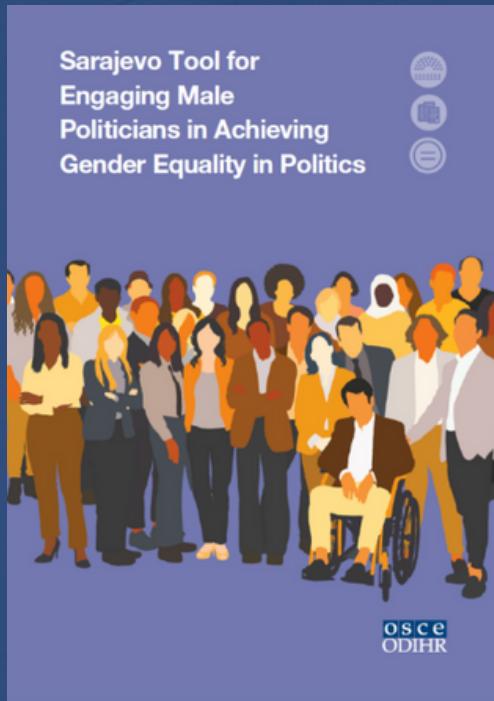
6th Report on Monitoring of Freedom of Peaceful Assembly in Selected OSCE Participating States

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.

 English



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.



English, Bosnian, Russian



March



The image shows the front page of a factsheet titled 'CHANGE Project'. The title is at the top in a large, bold, white font. Below the title is a graphic of stylized human profiles in various colors (pink, green, blue, black) arranged in a cluster. The main text is organized into two columns. The left column is titled 'Capitalizing on the Human Dimension Mandate to Advance Gender Equality' and discusses the project's launch in 2021 and its focus on gender equality across the OSCE region. The right column details the project's approach, mentioning ODIHR's support for OSCE participating States in implementing gender equality commitments through individual, collective, and institutional levels, and its focus on non-discriminatory laws and policies, and women's full and equal participation in political and public life.

CHANGE Project

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 promote 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 a more inclusive and sustainable future. Engaging with democratic institutions, the security sector, civil society, political leaders, 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 committed to advancing gender equality and gender equality, recognizing it as essential for peaceful, secure and inclusive societies. See, for example, the 1991 Moscow Document, the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality and the 2007 Decision 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.

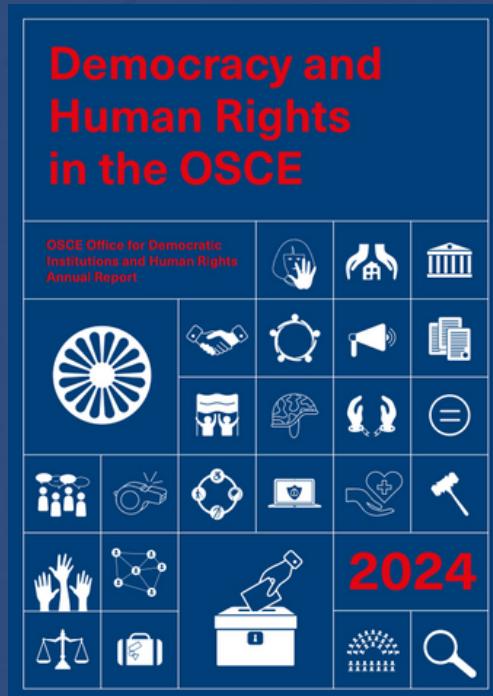
CHANGE operates at three levels — individual, collective, and institutional — to advance gender equality and address violence against women (VAW), recognizing that sustainable change in behaviour and practices can only be achieved by addressing the issue from multiple angles and engaging diverse stakeholders. The project not only helps to address systemic challenges but also amplifies the voices of women and under-represented groups, while engaging men as 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 toward women's leadership and empowerment. At the **collective** level the goal is to support civil society, women's networks and other actors to engage in 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

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.

March



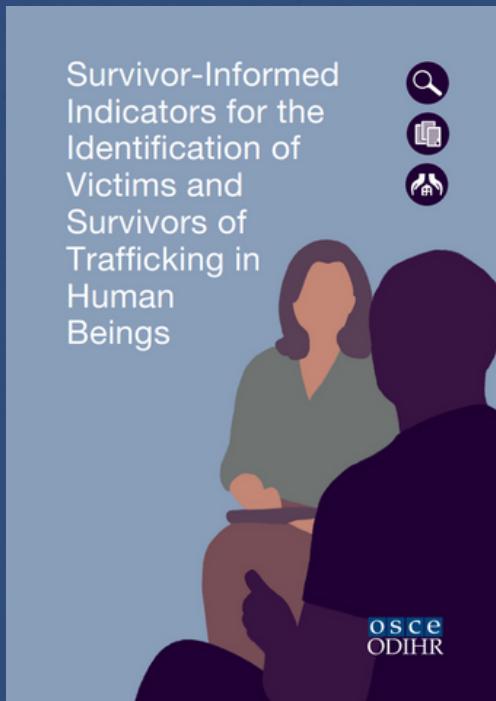
Democracy and Human Rights in the OSCE. The ODIHR Annual Report 2024

This report highlights the impact of activities carried out by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) in 2024.

 English



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.

 English



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 Stronger 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 participation, inclusion, accountability and responsiveness, an active civil society, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and democratic elections.

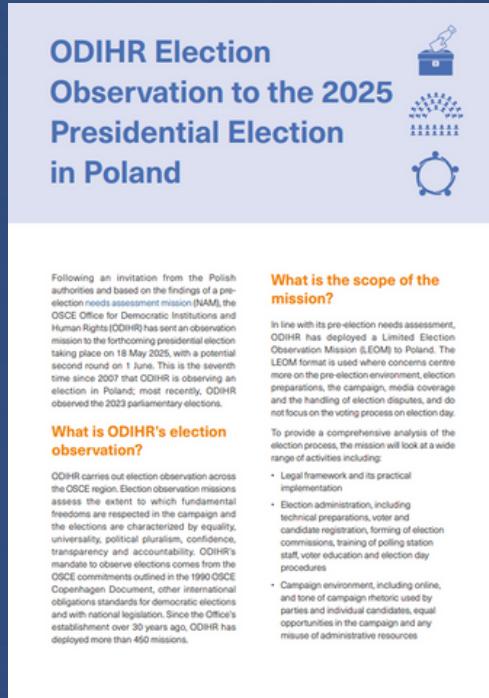
Bringing together state representatives and civil society from across the OSCE, ODIHR will draw on its unique expertise in these fields. The project will implement a range of tools, including in-depth training, which support states in improving their systems of democratic governance and in making their 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 reports, election 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

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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) has sent an observation mission to the forthcoming presidential election taking place 18 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 assesses 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, the OSCE's own standards and with national legislation. Since the Office's establishment over 20 years ago, ODIHR has deployed more than 460 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 concern centre more on the pre-election period, 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

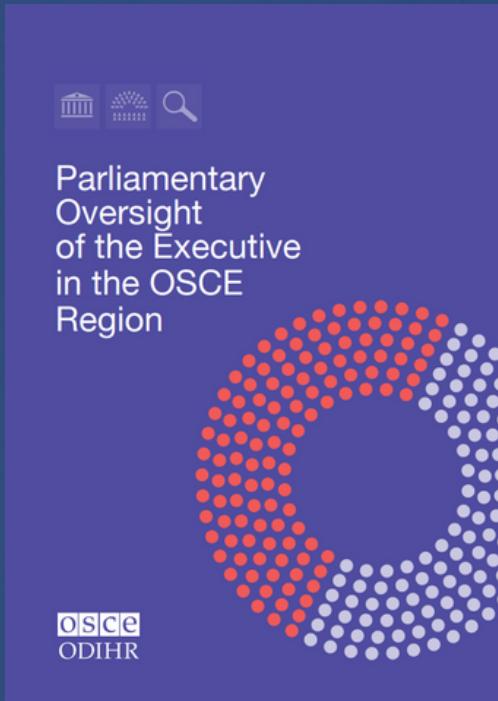
A factsheet explaining the purpose of the Limited Election Observation Mission to Poland's 2025 Presidential Election.



English, Polish



May



ODIHR Election Observation to the 2025 Presidential Election in Poland

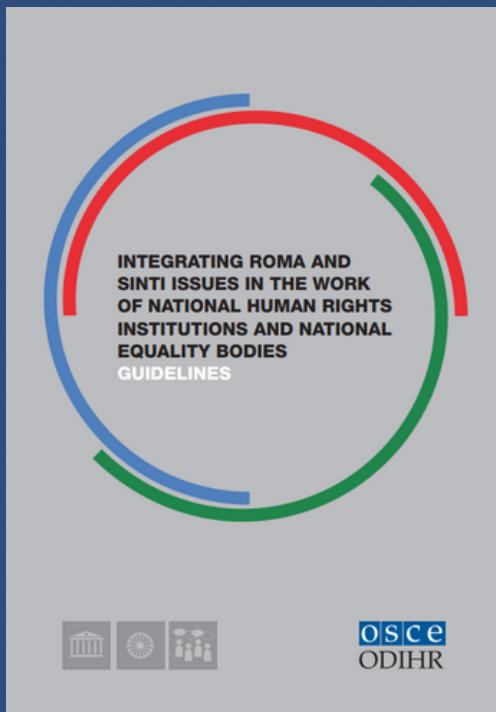
This publication presents a comparative study of parliamentary oversight of the executive enshrined in the constitutions and parliamentary Rules of Procedure of 56 OSCE participating States.



English, Russian



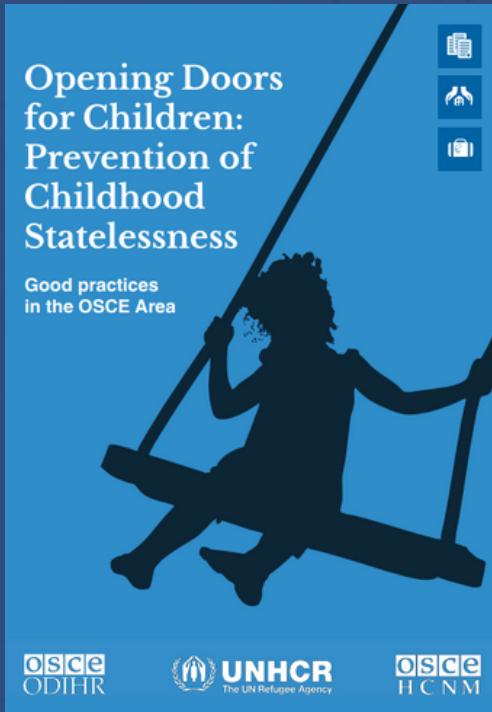
June



Integrating Roma and Sinti issues in the work of National Human Rights Institutions and National Equality Bodies — Guidelines

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.

English



July



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

7

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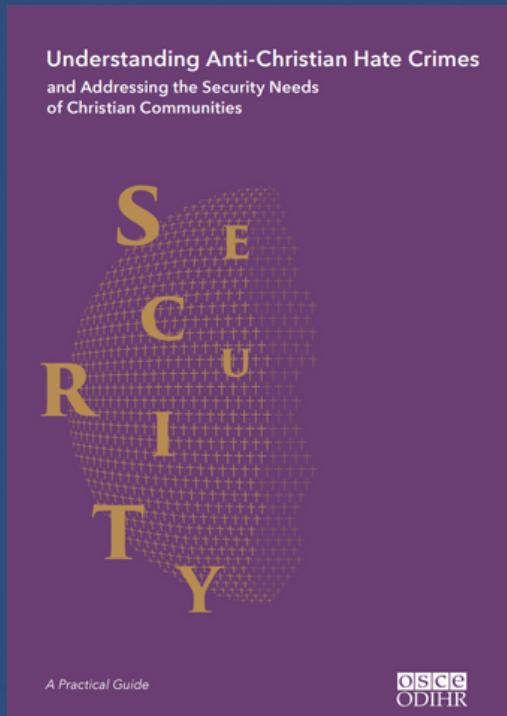
Seventh Interim Report on reported violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in Ukraine



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 'Romani', share common cultural, linguistic and ethnic ties, and constitute the largest ethnic minority in Europe. Found throughout the OSCE 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 "grave problems of Roma [...] in the context of the proliferation of racial and ethnic hatred, xenophobia and discrimination" (Copenhagen, 1990). The Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues (CPRS), the first such office established by the OSCE, and now a dedicated department in ODIHR that promotes the rights and integration of Roma and Sinti communities.

What we do

Based on the 2003 Action Plan on Improving the Situation of 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;
- acting 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.

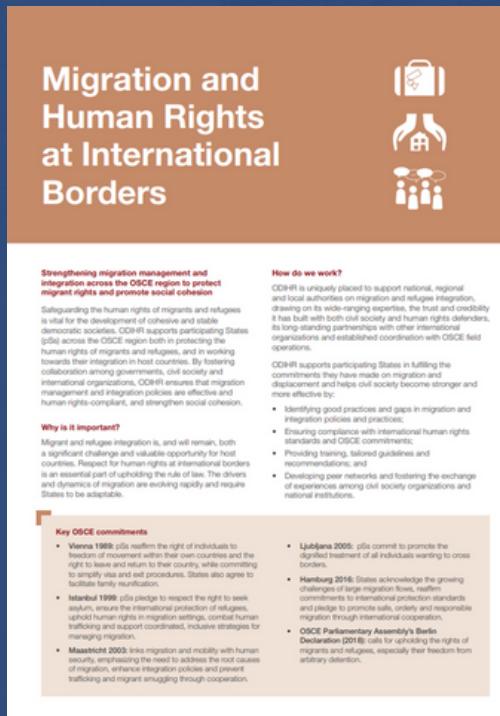
Photo: Piotr Makhovski

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

Key OSCE commitments

- Vienna 1989: p5a reaffirm the right of individuals to freedom of movement within their own countries and the right to leave and return to their country, while committing to simplify visa and entry procedures. States also agree to facilitate family reunification.
- Istanbul 1999: p5a pledge to respect the right to seek asylum, ensure the international protection of refugees, combat trafficking in human beings and combat human trafficking and support coordinated, inclusive strategies for managing migration.
- Maastricht 2005: links migration and mobility with human security and highlights the need to address the root causes of migration, enhance integration policies and prevent trafficking and migrant smuggling through cooperation.
- Ljubljana 2006: p5a commit to promote the dignified treatment of all individuals wanting to cross borders.
- Hamburg 2016: States acknowledge the growing challenge of large migration flows, reaffirm their commitments to international protection standards and pledge to promote safe, orderly and 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 "justice based on the recognition and full acceptance of the supreme value of the human personality and guaranteed by institutions and processes that are open, transparent and accountable" (Copenhagen, 1990). OSCE participating States recognize that the rule of law requires that all people, institutions and entities, including states themselves, are accountable to law. Laws 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 promotes the skills of judges, prosecutors and attorneys, and supports them in being able to work independently, which makes justice systems more resilient, based on the rule of law.

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 *Kyiv Recommendations on Judicial Independence in Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and Central Asia* (2008) which focus on judicial appointments, court administration, and accountability; while the *Recommendations on Judicial Independence and Accountability (Vienna)* (2009) are not regional but focus for a broader range of issues, including mechanisms 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 qualifications of judges, assessing their fitness and compatibility with professional standards on judicial independence and human rights.

Human rights, the rule of law, and democracy are interdependent and mutually reinforcing*
(*Barro, 2008)

ODIHR and the Rule of Law

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



English, Russian



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 legal reviews are conducted in a confidential and impartial manner and also include examples of good practices from other OSCE participating States. Sometimes, ODIHR prepares reviews jointly or in close cooperation with other OSCE structures and international organizations, such as the OSCE Office of Democratic Institutions and Commission for Democracy through Law (Vienna Commission). In over 20 years of legislative assistance, ODIHR has issued more than 500 legal reviews, benefiting close to 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 standards and is clear, consistent, and responsive and sensitive to the needs of diverse groups;
- To receive tailored, actionable recommendations to improve the quality, clarity, consistency and human rights-compliance of adopted legislation;
- To draw on international 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;
- Notes: technical outlines, analysis or clarification of specific legal issues, or overviews of international norms and comparative good legislative practices in a certain legal area;
- Amicus Curiae Briefs: expert legal advice, information and analysis on specific aspects of a draft or existing piece of 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 odihr@osce.org.
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 branch (e.g., President/Heads of Presidential Administration/Ministers/Deputy Ministers/Heads of Executive Committees/Chairpersons of Inter-governmental commissions)
- Judicial self-governing bodies or national courts (including requests for Amicus Curiae Briefs from Constitutional or Supreme Courts)
- Executive government 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 — following a request from an OSCE participating State or its authority or body — or international organizations such as the European Union.

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

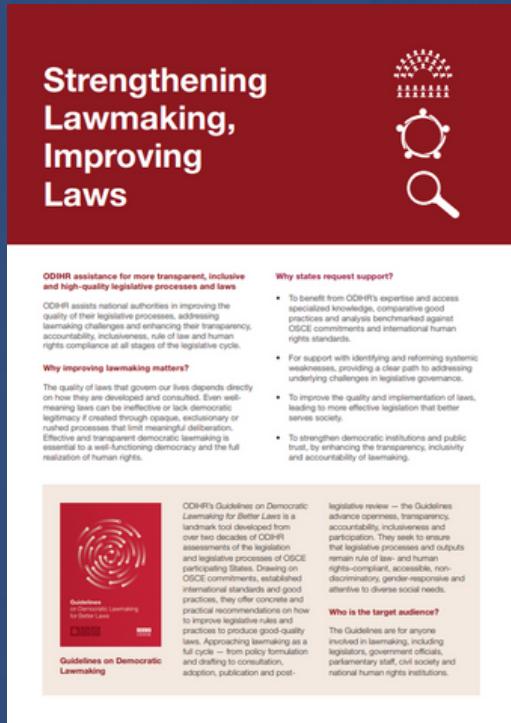
A factsheet explaining the work of ODIHR on Legislative Assistance and how to request it.



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 they are developed in secret, or if rushed processes that limit meaningful deliberations. 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 to support the achievement of 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

The Guidelines on Democratic Lawmaking for Better Laws is a landmark tool developed from over two decades of ODIHR assessments of the legislation and lawmaking processes in OSCE participating States. Drawing on OSCE commitments, established international standards, and good practices, the Guidelines contain practical recommendations on how to improve legislative rules and practices to produce good-quality laws. Applied consistently as a full cycle — from policy formulation and drafting to consultation, adoption, publication and post-legislative review — the Guidelines advance openness, transparency, accountability, inclusiveness and participation. They seek to ensure that legislative processes and outputs are inclusive, transparent, rights-compliant, accessible, 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.

Guidelines on Democratic Lawmaking

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 serious risks 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 professionally. Human rights defenders may be lawyers, trade unionists, journalists, activists, members of civil society (IN-PePs), 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 violations, documenting, 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 and criminalization, arbitrary arrest, detention and torture. The psychological risks and emotional toll can affect both their well-being and their ability to continue defending human rights.

Shrinking civic space, growing restrictions on the freedoms of expression, assembly and association, and problems with access to funding and resources for their work are increasingly difficult. Human rights defenders often lack opportunities for meaningful participation in public affairs, or are actively blocked from it, and face challenges in accessing international, regional, national, community and human rights forums. In recent years, the securitization and polarization of politics and society, alongside backsliding on human rights, democracy and gender equality, has increased the pressure on human rights defenders across the OSCE region.

Certain groups of defenders are particularly at risk; those in exile face specific challenges, including in light of growing transnational repression. Environmentalists and human rights defenders working on climate issues are frequently targeted by state and non-state actors. Women human rights defenders, people working for the equal rights of sexual minorities, racial or religious minorities, refugees and migrants, people with disabilities or other discriminated groups, and defenders working in conflict settings face additional risks.

Starlight Stadium
ODIHR's Starlight Stadium e-learning game for human rights defenders

Supporting and Promoting the Protection of Human Rights Defenders

A factsheet explaining the work of ODIHR on supporting and protecting human rights defenders.

September

The infographic is a vertical card with a purple header and white text. The title 'Freedom of Thought, Conscience, Religion or Belief' is in bold. Below the title are three icons: a circle with a cross, a group of people, and hands holding a flag. The main text discusses the right to hold one's own beliefs and the right to change them, including the right to conscientious objection. It also covers the right to practice religion and the right to privacy. The footer contains a 'What is FoTcRB?' section with a list of sub-points: Freedom of thought, Freedom of conscience, and Freedom of religion or belief. The footer also includes a 'States' section and a note about the interdependence of the internal and external elements of FoTcRB.

Freedom of Thought, Conscience, Religion or Belief

Freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief (often shortened to FoTcRB) is enshrined in international and regional human rights frameworks, including Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and numerous OSCE commitments, starting with its foundational document, the Helsinki Final Act. Respect for FoTcRB, alongside other human rights and functioning democratic societies, is essential to comprehensive and lasting security.

This right protects everyone, and is one of several freedoms that foster pluralism and coexistence in diverse societies and contribute to democratic participation, including the ability to challenge injustice. It is a right that protects individuals from discrimination and guarantees respect for personal autonomy while fostering more peaceful societies. Restrictions on this right often signal a broader threat to rights, especially freedom of expression and freedom of association.

What is FoTcRB?

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

- **Freedom of thought** is the right of each individual to hold and form their own beliefs, opinions and ideas without coercion or interference. It includes the ability to think independently, question norms and develop one's own 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, ethics and morality. It protects their ability to hold moral or ethical convictions, independent of what the law or society says or punishes, 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 Latin *exterior*):

- **Freedom of religion or belief** is everyone's right to choose, hold, change or reject religious or non-religious beliefs, without coercion or discrimination. It is a right for people, not nations, and includes their right to remain neutral, convert to, 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 to practice, worship, teach and observe religious or belief customs, individually or in community with others. This includes the right to freedom of religious or belief expression, including meeting to worship, language, dress, rituals, observing days of rest or specific holidays, and public processions.

States should guarantee the communal aspect of FoTcRB as individuals gather together. States should not require that religious or belief communities obtain legal personality to operate, but they should make it easy for any community to do so. This includes the right to meet for community needs (e.g., opening a bank account or buying and maintaining a place of worship).

Importantly, the internal and external elements of FoTcRB are interdependent. The right also overlaps and is deeply interconnected with other rights, such as the right to privacy, the right to freedom of assembly and association, or the right to privacy.

Freedom of Thought, Conscience, Religion or Belief

A factsheet explaining the work of ODIHR in promoting the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief.

September

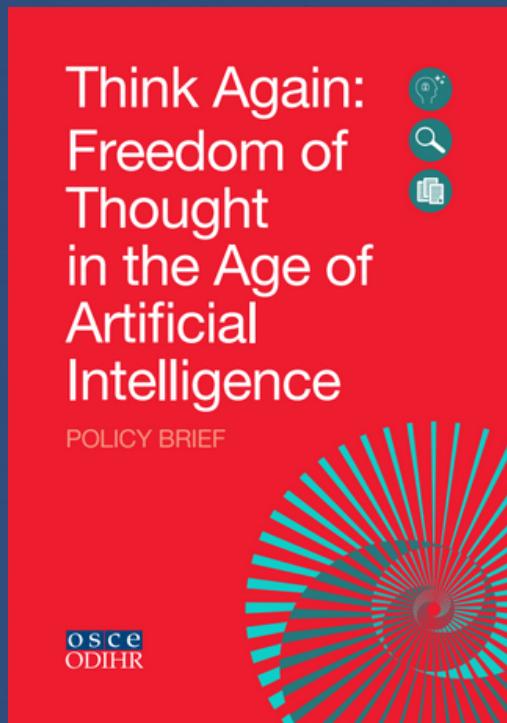


Engaging Men on Gender Equality

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

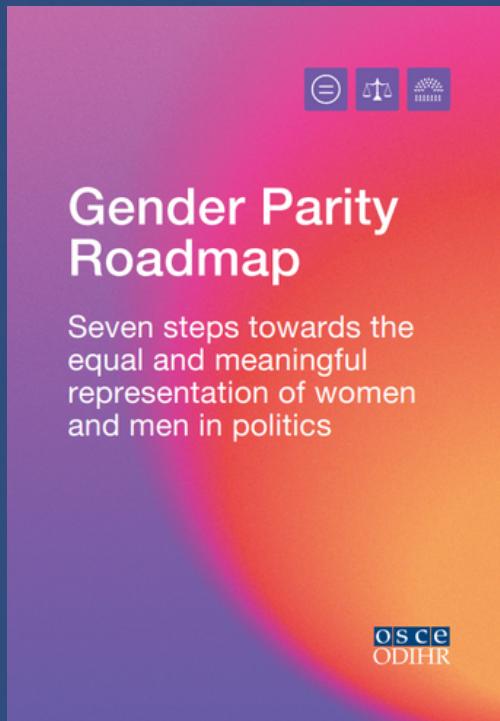


Think Again: Freedom of Thought in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

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



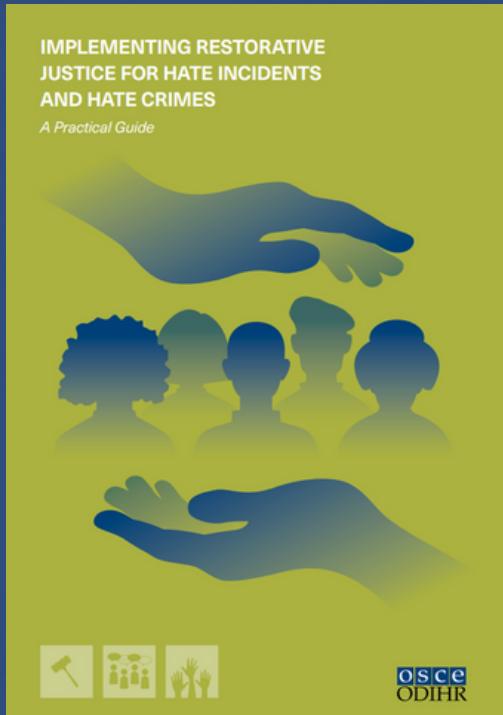
Gender Parity Roadmap: Seven steps towards the equal and meaningful representation of women and men in politics

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

 English, Russian



November



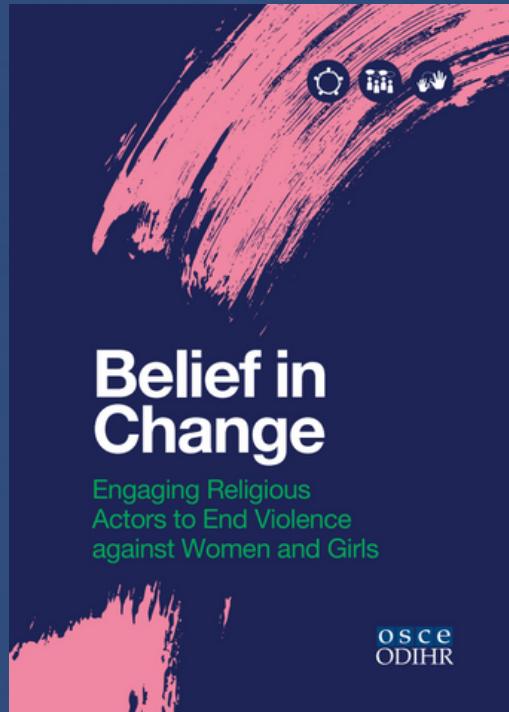
Implementing Restorative Justice for Hate Incidents and Hate Crimes - a Practical Guide

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.

 English



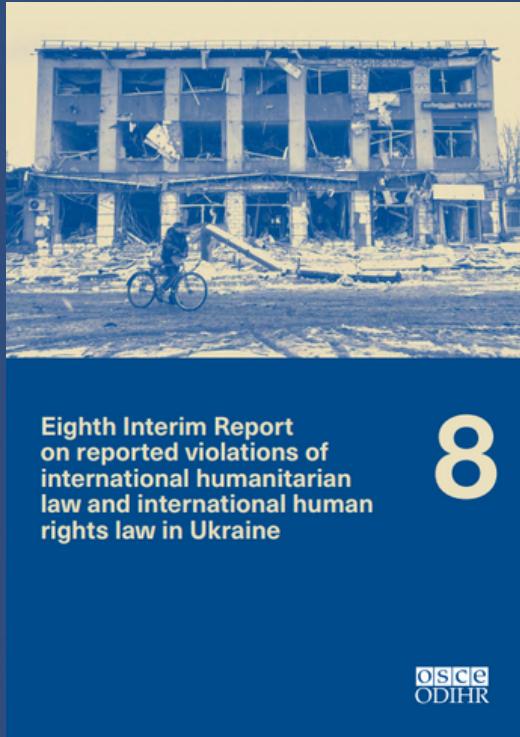
December



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

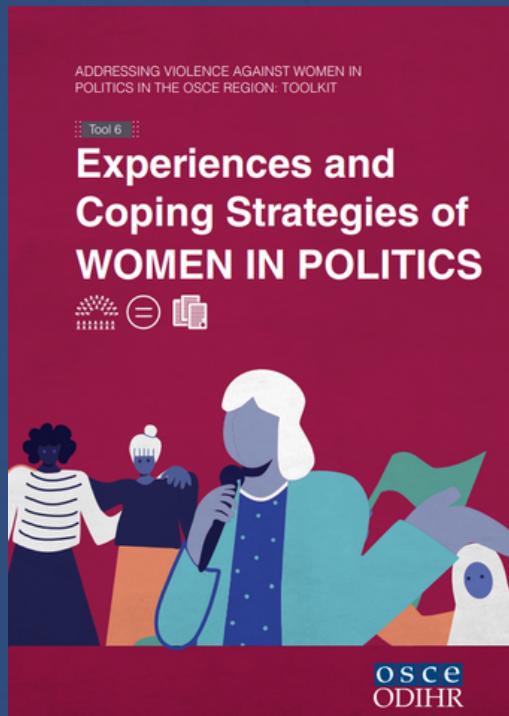


Eighth Interim Report on reported violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in Ukraine

 English



December



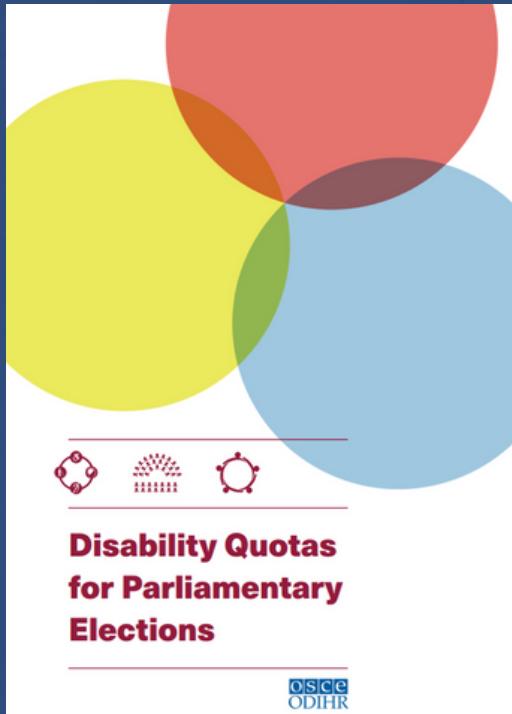
Experiences and Coping Strategies of Women in Politics - Tool 6

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.

 English



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



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



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



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



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



Lithuanian

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