

Home > Carta dei diritti fondamentali dell'UE > Titolo III: Uguaglianza > Articolo 21 - Non discriminazione



Carta dei diritti fondamentali dell'UE

EU CHARTER SEARCH OPTIONS

Search the full Charter Search within Uguaglianza only

Effettua una ricerca nella Carta

RICERCA



TITOLO III

Uguaglianza



Articolo 21 - Non discriminazione



Articolo 21 - Non discriminazione

1. È vietata qualsiasi forma di discriminazione fondata, in particolare, sul sesso, la razza, il colore della pelle o l'origine etnica o sociale, le caratteristiche genetiche, la lingua, la religione o le convinzioni personali, le opinioni politiche o di qualsiasi altra natura, l'appartenenza ad una minoranz

nazionale, il patrimonio, la nascita, la disabilità, l'età o l'orientamento sessuale.

2. Nell'ambito d'applicazione dei trattati e fatte salve disposizioni specifiche in essi contenute, è vietata qualsiasi discriminazione in base alla nazionalità.

[SPIEGAZIONI](#)

[GIURISPRUDENZA](#)

[DIRITTO COSTITUZIONALE NAZIONALE](#)

[DIRITTO DELL'UE](#)

[DI](#)

Text:

Il paragrafo 1 si ispira all'articolo 13 del trattato CE, ora sostituito dall'articolo 19 del trattato sul funzionamento dell'Unione europea, e all'articolo 14 della CEDU, nonché all'articolo 11 della convenzione sui diritti dell'uomo e la biomedicina per quanto riguarda il patrimonio genetico. Nella misura in cui coincide con l'articolo 14 della CEDU, si applica in conformità dello stesso. Non v'è contraddizione né incompatibilità fra il paragrafo 1 e l'articolo 19 del trattato sul funzionamento dell'Unione europea, che ha campo d'applicazione e finalità diversi: l'articolo 19 conferisce all'Unione la facoltà di adottare atti legislativi, compresa l'armonizzazione delle disposizioni legislative e regolamentari degli Stati membri, per combattere alcune forme di discriminazione di cui l'articolo stesso riporta un elenco completo. La normativa in questione può regolamentare gli interventi delle autorità degli Stati membri (come pure i rapporti fra i privati) in qualsiasi settore entro i limiti delle competenze dell'Unione. La disposizione dell'articolo 21, paragrafo 1, invece, non conferisce nessuna facoltà di emanare norme contro la discriminazione in questi settori d'intervento degli Stati membri o nei rapporti fra privati né sancisce nessun divieto assoluto di discriminazione in settori così ampi. Essa infatti tratta soltanto delle discriminazioni ad opera delle istituzioni e degli organi dell'Unione stessi nell'esercizio delle competenze conferite ai sensi dei trattati e ad opera degli Stati membri soltanto quando danno attuazione al diritto dell'Unione. Il paragrafo 1 non altera quindi l'ampiezza delle facoltà conferite a norma dell'articolo 19 né l'interpretazione data a tale articolo.

Il paragrafo 2 corrisponde all'articolo 18, primo comma, del trattato sul funzionamento dell'Unione europea e va applicato in conformità di tale articolo.

Source:

Gazzetta ufficiale dell'Unione europea C 303/17 - 14.12.2007

Preamble - Explanations relating to the Charter of Fundamental Rights:

Le presenti spiegazioni erano state elaborate, nella versione iniziale, sotto l'autorità del praesidium della Convenzione che aveva redatto la Carta dei diritti fondamentali dell'Unione europea e sono ora state aggiornate sotto la responsabilità del praesidium della Convenzione europea, sulla scorta degli adeguamenti redazionali che quest'ultima Convenzione ha apportato al testo della Carta (in particolare agli articoli 51 e 52) e dell'evoluzione del diritto dell'Unione. Benché non abbiano di per sé

status di legge, esse rappresentano un prezioso strumento d'interpretazione destinato a chiarire le disposizioni della Carta.

Deciding bodyAll selected  SEARCH

CJEU Case C-233/18/ Judgment*Zubair Haqbin v Federaal agentschap voor de opvang van asielzoekers***Decision date:**

12 Nov 2019

Deciding body type:

Court of Justice of the European Union

Deciding body:

Court, Grand Chamber

Type:

Decision

Policy area:

Justice, freedom and security

Borders and Visa

ECLI (European case law identifier):

ECLI:EU:C:2019:956

CJEU Joined Cases C-80/18 to C-83/18 / Judgment*Asociación Española de la Industria Eléctrica (UNESA) and Others v Administración General del Est. and Others***Decision date:**

07 Nov 2019

Deciding body type:

Court of Justice of the European Union

Deciding body:

Court (Fifth Chamber)

ECLI (European case law identifier):

ECLI:EU:C:2019:934

CJEU Case C-467/18 / Opinion

Rayonna prokuratura Lom v EP

Decision date:

10 Jul 2019

Deciding body type:

Court of Justice of the European Union

Deciding body:

Advocate General

Type:

Opinion

Policy area:

Justice, freedom and security

ECLI (European case law identifier):

ECLI:EU:C:2019:590

CJEU Case C-233/18/ Opinion

Zubair Haqbin v Federaal agentschap voor de opvang van asielzoekers

Decision date:

06 Jun 2019

Deciding body type:

Court of Justice of the European Union

Type:

Opinion

Policy area:

Justice, freedom and security

ECLI (European case law identifier):

ECLI:EU:C:2019:468

CJEU Case C-161/18/ Judgment

Violeta Villar Láiz v Instituto Nacional de la Seguridad Social (INSS), Tesorería General de la Seguridad Social (TGSS)

Decision date:

08 May 2019

Deciding body type:

Court of Justice of the European Union

Deciding body:

Third Chamber

ECLI (European case law identifier):

ECLI:EU:C:2019:382

CJEU Case C-24/17/ Judgment

Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund, Gewerkschaft Öffentlicher Dienst v Republik Österreich

Decision date:

08 May 2019

Deciding body type:

Court of Justice of the European Union

Deciding body:

First Chamber

ECLI (European case law identifier):

ECLI:EU:C:2019:373

CJEU Case C-396/17 / Judgment

Martin Leitner v Landespolizeidirektion Tirol

Decision date:

08 May 2019

Deciding body type:

Court of Justice of the European Union

Deciding body:

Court (First Chamber)

Type:

Decision

Policy area:

Employment and social policy

ECLI (European case law identifier):

ECLI:EU:C:2019:375

CJEU Case T-737/17/ Judgment

Francis Wattiau v European Parliament

Decision date:

30 Apr 2019

Deciding body type:

Court of Justice of the European Union

Deciding body:

Ninth Chamber

ECLI (European case law identifier):

ECLI:EU:T:2019:273

CJEU Case C-49/18/ Judgment*Carlos Escribano Vindel v Ministerio de Justicia***Decision date:**

07 Feb 2019

Deciding body type:

Court of Justice of the European Union

Deciding body:

Second Chamber

ECLI (European case law identifier):

ECLI:EU:C:2019:106

CJEU Case T-11/17/ Judgment*RK v Council of European Union***Decision date:**

07 Feb 2019

Deciding body type:

Court of Justice of the European Union

Deciding body:

Second Chamber

ECLI (European case law identifier):

ECLI:EU:T:2019:65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	next ›	last »
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	--------	--------

Paese

Nessun elemento selezionato

 SEARCH

67 results found

Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms

URL: [Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms](#)

Country: Czechia

Article 3 (1) Everyone is guaranteed the enjoyment of her fundamental rights and basic freedoms without regard to gender, race, colour of skin, language, faith and religion, political or other convictions, national or social origin, membership in a national or ethnic minority, property, birth, or other status

Listina základních práv a svobod

URL: [Listina základních práv a svobod](#)

Country: Czechia

Článek 3 (1) Základní práva a svobody se zaručují všem bez rozdílu pohlaví, rasy, barvy pleti, jazyka, víry a náboženství, politického či jiného smýšlení, národního nebo sociálního původu, příslušnosti k národnostní nebo etnické menšině, majetku, rodu nebo jiného postavení. (...)

Equality Act 2006

URL: [Equality Act 2006](#)

Country: United Kingdom

An Act to make provision for the establishment of the Commission for Equality and Human Rights; dissolve the Equal Opportunities Commission, the Commission for Racial Equality and the Disability Rights Commission; to make provision about discrimination on grounds of religion or belief; to enable provision to be made about discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation; to impose duties relating to sex discrimination on persons performing public functions; to amend the Disability Discrimination Act 1995; and for connected purposes.

Equality Act 2010

URL: [Equality Act 2010](#)

Country: United Kingdom

Section 13 Direct discrimination (1) A person (A) discriminates against another (B) if, because of a protected characteristic, A treats B less favourably than A treats or would treat others. (2) If the protected characteristic is age, A does not discriminate against B if A can show A's treatment of B be a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. (3) If the protected characteristic is disability and B is not a disabled person, A does not discriminate against B only because A treats or would treat disabled persons more favourably than A treats B. (4) If the protected characteristic is marriage and civil partnership, this section applies to a contravention of Part 5 (work) only if the treatment is because it is B who is married or a civil partner. (5) If the protected characteristic is race, less favourable treatment includes segregating B from others. (6) If the protected characteristic is sex— (a) less favourable treatment of a woman includes less favourable treatment of her because she is breast-feeding; (b) in a case where B is a man, no account is to be taken of special treatment afforded to a woman in connection with pregnancy or childbirth. (7) Subsection (6)(a) does not apply for the purposes of Part 5 (work). (8) This section is subject to sections 17(6) and 18(7). ... Section 19 Indirect discrimination (1) A person (A) discriminates against another (B) if A applies to B a provision, criterion or practice which is discriminatory in relation to a relevant protected characteristic of B's. For the purposes of subsection (1), a provision, criterion or practice is discriminatory in relation to a relevant protected characteristic of B's if— (a) A applies, or would apply, it to persons with whom B does not share the characteristic, (b) it puts, or would put, persons with whom B shares the characteristic at a particular disadvantage when compared with persons with whom B does not share it, (c) it puts, or would put, B at that disadvantage, and (d) A cannot show it to be a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. (3) The relevant protected characteristics are— age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation

Human Rights Act 1998

URL: [Human Rights Act 1998](#)

Country: United Kingdom

See ECHR provisions of Article 14 which have been incorporated into UK law by the Human Rights Act 1998. Schedule 1, Article 14 Prohibition of discrimination The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

Instrument of Government

URL: [Instrument of Government](#)

Country: Sweden

Chapter 1 - Basic principles of the form of government: Article 2. Public power shall be exercised with respect for the equal worth of all and the liberty and dignity of the individual. (...) The public

institutions shall promote the opportunity for all to attain participation and equality in society and the rights of the child to be safeguarded. The public institutions shall combat discrimination of persons on grounds of gender, colour, national or ethnic origin, linguistic or religious affiliation, functional disability, sexual orientation, age or other circumstance affecting the individual. The opportunities of the Sami people and ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities to preserve and develop a cultural and social life of their own shall be promoted; Article 9 Courts of law, administrative authorities and others performing public administration functions shall pay regard in their work to the equality of all before the law and shall observe objectivity and impartiality. Chapter - Fundamental rights and freedoms: Article 12 No act of law or other provision may imply the unfavourable treatment of anyone because they belong to a minority group by reason of ethnic origin, colour, or other similar circumstances or on account of their sexual orientation; Article 13 No act of law or other provision may imply the unfavourable treatment of anyone on grounds of gender, unless the provision forms part of efforts to promote equality between men and women or relates to compulsory military service or other equivalent official duties.

Kungörelse (1974:152) om beslutad ny regeringsform

URL: [Kungörelse \(1974:152\) om beslutad ny regeringsform](#)

Country: Sweden

1 kapitlet - Statsskickets grunder: 2 § Den offentliga makten ska utövas med respekt för alla människors lika värde och för den enskilda människans frihet och värdighet. (...) Det allmänna ska verka för att alla människor ska kunna uppnå delaktighet och jämlikhet i samhället och för att barn rätt tas till vara. Det allmänna ska motverka diskriminering av människor på grund av kön, hudfärg, nationellt eller etniskt ursprung, språklig eller religiös tillhörighet, funktionshinder, sexuell läggning, ålder eller andra omständigheter som gäller den enskilde som person. Samiska folkets och etniska språkliga och religiösa minoriteters möjligheter att behålla och utveckla ett eget kultur- och samfundsliv ska främjas; 9 § Domstolar samt förvaltningsmyndigheter och andra som fullgör offentliga förvaltningsuppgifter ska i sin verksamhet beakta allas likhet inför lagen samt iakttaga saklighet och opartiskhet. 2 kapitlet - Grundläggande fri- och rättigheter: 12 § Lag eller annan föreskrift får inte innebära att någon missgynnas därför att han eller hon tillhör en minoritet med hänsyn till etniskt ursprung, hudfärg eller annat liknande förhållande eller med hänsyn till sexuell läggning; 13 § Lag eller annan föreskrift får inte innebära att någon missgynnas på grund av sitt kön om inte föreskriften utgör ett led i strävanden att åstadkomma jämställdhet mellan män och kvinnor eller avser värnplikt eller motsvarande tjänsteplikt.

Constitución Española

URL: [Constitución Española](#)

Country: Spain

Artículo 14 Los españoles son iguales ante la ley, sin que pueda prevalecer discriminación alguna razón de nacimiento, raza, sexo, religión, opinión o cualquier otra condición o circunstancia personal o social.

Constitution of the Kingdom of Spain

URL: [Constitution of the Kingdom of Spain](#)

Country: Spain

Section 14 Spaniards are equal before the law and may not in any way be discriminated against on account of birth, race, sex, religion, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstan

Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia

URL: [Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia](#)

Country: Slovenia

Article 14 In Slovenia everyone shall be guaranteed equal human rights and fundamental freedoms irrespective of national origin, race, sex, language, religion, political or other conviction, material standing, birth, education, social status, disability or any other personal circumstance. All are equal before the law.

Ustava Republike Slovenije

URL: [Ustava Republike Slovenije](#)

Country: Slovenia

14. člen V Sloveniji so vsakomur zagotovljene enake človekove pravice in temeljne svoboščine, ne glede na narodnost, raso spol, jezik, vero, politično ali drugo prepričanje, gmotno stanje, rojstvo, izobrazbo, družbeni položaj, invalidnost ali katerokoli drugo osebno okoliščino.

ACT No. 365/2004 Coll. - Antidiscrimination Act

URL: [ACT No. 365/2004 Coll. - Antidiscrimination Act](#)

Country: Slovakia

§ 1 Scope This Act provides for the application of the principle of equal treatment and lays down the means of legal protection in a case of violation of this principle. § 2 Basic provisions (1) Adherence to the principle of equal treatment shall lay in the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of sex, religion or belief, race, nationality or ethnic origin, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital or famil

status, colour, language, political affiliation or other conviction, national or social origin, property, lineage or any other status. (2) While adhering to the principle of equal treatment, observance shall also be paid to good morals for the purpose of broadening of protection against discrimination. (3) Adherence to the principle of equal treatment shall also rest in adoption of measures for the protection against discrimination.

Constitution of the Slovak Republic

URL: [Constitution of the Slovak Republic](#)

Country: Slovakia

Article 12 (...) (2) Basic rights and freedoms on the territory of the Slovak Republic are guaranteed everyone regardless of sex, race, color of skin, language, faith and religion, political, or other though national or social origin, belonging to a national minority or an ethnic group, property, gender, or an other status. No one may be harmed, preferred, or discriminated against on these grounds. (...)

Ústava Slovenskej republiky

URL: [Ústava Slovenskej republiky](#)

Country: Slovakia

Čl. 12 (...) (2) Základné práva a slobody sa zaručujú na území Slovenskej republiky všetkým bez ohľadu na pohlavie, rasu, farbu pleti, jazyk, vieru a náboženstvo, politické, či iné zmýšľanie, národný alebo sociálny pôvod, príslušnosť k národnosti alebo etnickej skupine, majetok, rod alebo iné postavenie. Nikoho nemožno z týchto dôvodov poškodzovať, zvyhodňovať alebo znevýhodňovať. (...)

Constituția României

URL: [Constituția României](#)

Country: Romania

Articolul 4 (...) (2) România este patria comuna și indivizibilă a tuturor cetățenilor săi, fără deosebiri de rasă, de naționalitate, de origine etnică, de limbă, de religie, de sex, de opinie, de apartenență politică, de avere sau de origine socială.

Constitution of Romania

URL: [Constitution of Romania](#)

Country: Romania

Article 4 (...) (2) Romania is the common and indivisible homeland of all its citizens, without any discrimination on account of race, nationality, ethnic origin, language, religion, sex, opinion, political adherence, property or social origin.

Constituição da República Portuguesa

URL: [Constituição da República Portuguesa](#)

Country: Portugal

Artigo 13.º (Princípio da igualdade) 1. Todos os cidadãos têm a mesma dignidade social e são iguais perante a lei. 2. Ninguém pode ser privilegiado, beneficiado, prejudicado, privado de qualquer direito ou isento de qualquer dever em razão de ascendência, sexo, raça, língua, território de origem, religião, convicções políticas ou ideológicas, instrução, situação económica, condição social ou orientação sexual.

Constitution of the Portuguese Republic

URL: [Constitution of the Portuguese Republic](#)

Country: Portugal

Article 13 (Principle of equality) (1) All citizens possess the same social dignity and are equal before the law. (2) No one may be privileged, favoured, prejudiced, deprived of any right or exempted from any duty for reasons of ancestry, sex, race, language, territory of origin, religion, political or ideological beliefs, education, economic situation, social circumstances or sexual orientation.

Constitution of the Republic of Poland

URL: [Constitution of the Republic of Poland](#)

Country: Poland

Article 32 1. All persons shall be equal before the law. All persons shall have the right to equal treatment by public authorities. 2. No one shall be discriminated against in political, social or economic life for any reason whatsoever.

Konstytucja Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej

URL: [Konstytucja Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej](#)

Country: Poland

Art. 32. 1. Wszyscy są wobec prawa równi. Wszyscy mają prawo do równego traktowania przez

władze publiczne.2. Nikt nie może być dyskryminowany w życiu politycznym, społecznym lub gospodarczym z jakiegokolwiek przyczyny.

1 2 3 4 next › last »

4 results found

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, General recommendation No. 35 Combating racist hate speech

'24. Article 5 of the Convention enshrines the obligation of States parties to prohibit and eliminate racial discrimination and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the rights to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of opinion and expression, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association.' 'The Committee considers that the expression of ideas and opinions made in the context of academic debates, political engagement or similar activity, and without incitement to hatred, contempt, violence or discrimination, should be regarded as legitimate exercises of the right to freedom of expression even when such ideas are controversial.' '26. In addition to its inclusion in article 5, freedom of opinion and expression is recognized as a fundamental right in a broad range of international instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which affirm that everyone has the right to hold opinions and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds through any media and regardless of frontiers. The right to freedom of expression is not unlimited but carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but only if they are provided by law and are necessary for protection of the rights or reputations of others and for the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals. Freedom of expression should not aim at the destruction of the rights and freedoms of others, including the right to equality and non-discrimination.'

Human Rights Council Resolution 26/15 (2014) - Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: violence against women as

barrier to women's political and economic empowerment

URL: ([Human Rights Council Resolution 26/15 \(2014\)](#)).

'6. Emphasizes that the prohibition of discrimination against women on grounds of sex, pregnancy maternity, parenthood or care work should be enforced for all women in all areas of work, including the informal sector; 7. Requests States to take measures to overcome the barriers to women's economic opportunities resulting from maternity and the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work in order to permit choice by women and men as to how they allocate work and family duties ; in order to enable the complementarity of work and family between women and men; 8. Urges States to take measures to reduce informal work for women, with a focus on female participation in economic life and by increasing women's economic opportunities, particularly in formal employment in order to promote gender equality; [...]'

Human Rights Council Resolution 26/5 (2014) - Elimination of discrimination against women

URL: ([Human Rights Council Resolution 26/5 \(2014\)](#)).

Human Rights Council Resolution 35/18 (2017) - Elimination of discrimination against women and girls

URL: ([Human Rights Council Resolution 35/18 \(2017\)](#)).

3 results found

Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection...

URL: ([Directive on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences](#)).

Article 10 Processing of special categories of personal data 'Processing of personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation shall be allowed only where strictly necessary, subject to appropriate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of the data subject, and only: (a) where authorised by Union or Member State law; (b) to protect the vital interests of the data subject or of another natural person; or (c) where such processing relates to data which are manifestly made public by the data subject.'

Directive 2014/54/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on measures facilitating the exercise of rights conferred on workers in the context of freedom of movement for workers Text with EEA relevance

URL: ([Directive on measures facilitating the exercise of rights conferred on workers in the context of freedom of movement](#))

Article 4 - Bodies to promote equal treatment and to support Union workers and members of their family '1. Each Member State shall designate one or more structures or bodies ('bodies') for the promotion, analysis, monitoring and support of equal treatment of Union workers and members of their family without discrimination on grounds of nationality, unjustified restrictions or obstacles to their right to free movement and shall make the necessary arrangements for the proper functioning of such bodies. Those bodies may form part of existing bodies at national level which have similar objectives. [...]'

Regulation (EU) No 1381/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme for the period 2014 to 2020 Text with EEA relevance

URL: ([Regulation establishing a Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme for the period 2014 to 2020](#))

Preamble: '(7) Equality between women and men is one of the Union's founding values. Unequal treatment between women and men violates fundamental rights. Moreover, the promotion of equality between women and men also contributes to achieving the objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy. The objective of promoting equality between women and men should be implemented in a mutually reinforcing manner with other Union or Member States activities that have the same objective, in particular with those referred to in the European Pact for gender equality for the period 2011 to 2020; (8) Discrimination on the ground of sex includes, in line with the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, discrimination arising from gender reassignment. In the implementation of the Programme, regard should also be had to developments in Union law and in the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union.'

of Justice of the European Union with regard to further gender related aspects, including gender identity. (9) The right to be treated with dignity in the workplace and society in general is an expression of the founding values of the Union and coordinated action is necessary to permit targeted activities in relation to the employment market. Therefore, actions in the area of gender equality and non-discrimination should include promoting equality between women and men and combating discrimination in the workplace and the employment market.'

and empowerment of local communities

Summary



The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union sets out rights that are particularly relevant to persons of Roma origin. The most important is the right to non-discrimination (Article 21).

Despite efforts at the national, European and international level to improve the social and economic integration of Roma in the European Union (EU), many still face deep poverty, profound social exclusion, and discrimination. This often means limited access to quality education, jobs and services, low income levels, sub-standard housing conditions, poor health and lower life expectancy. These problems also present often insurmountable barriers to exercising their fundamental rights guaranteed in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

In recent years, the EU has increasingly engaged in efforts to improve the social inclusion of Roma and combat discrimination and anti-Gypsyism. An important turning point came in April 2011: the European Commission – determined to achieve more tangible change – introduced the EU Framework for National

level'.² The Commission assesses progress in implementing the Recommendation annually.³

The EU Fundamental Rights Agency participated in the European Commission's Roma Task Force in 2010 and 2011, and provided survey-based statistical evidence⁴ on the situation of Roma. This evidence, however, could not explain why EU investment in Roma inclusion did not produce the expected outcomes. The agency therefore developed a multi-annual research project to identify and understand the operation of barriers to and drivers of successful investment in Roma inclusion. The project 'Local Engagement for Roma Inclusion' was implemented in 21 localities across 11 EU Member States, exploring how Principle No. 10 of the EU's Common Basic Principles on Roma Inclusion concerning the active participation of Roma is respected and implemented in practice.⁵ The research is also needed because a deeper understanding of the drivers of and barriers to integration efforts at the local level is essential in order to develop and monitor the implementation of measures responding to national and

¹ Council of the European Union (2000), Council

SUMMARY

21 January 2019

Lavorare con i Rom: partecipazione e responsabilizzazione delle comunità locali - Sintesi

La presente relazione di sintesi illustra i principali risultati dell'indagine sul campo e i conseguenti pareri della FRA.





HANDBOOK / GUIDE / MANUAL | Uguaglianza, non discriminazione e razzismo; Children, youth and older people; People with disabilities; Hate crime; Racial and ethnic origin; Religion and belief; Roma; Sex, sexual orientation and gender

21 March 2018

Manuale di diritto europeo della non discriminazione – edizione 2018

Il diritto europeo in materia di non discriminazione, costituito dalle direttive dell'UE contro la discriminazione e dalla convenzione per la salvaguardia dei diritti dell'uomo e delle libertà fondamentali (CEDU), in particolare l'articolo 14 e il protocollo n. 12, vieta le discriminazioni in tutta una serie di contesti e per tutta una serie di motivi. Il presente manuale passa in rassegna il diritto europeo in materia di non discriminazione derivante da queste due fonti quali sistemi complementari attingendo a entrambi in modo intercambiabile, quando si sovrappongono, ed evidenziando le differenze dove esistono.





REPORT / PAPER / SUMMARY | Rom

29 November 2016

Seconda indagine su minoranze e discriminazioni nell'Unione europea – Rom: una selezione di risultati

Con l'80 % dei Rom intervistati che vive al di sotto della soglia di rischio di povertà del proprio Stato membro di residenza, uno su tre che abita in alloggi privi di acqua corrente, un bambino o adolescente Rom su tre in una famiglia in cui un membro si è coricato affamato almeno una volta nel corso del mese precedente e i bambini Rom che restano indietro rispetto ai compagni non Rom in tutti gli indicatori relativi all'istruzione, questa relazione sottolinea una realtà tanto inquietante quanto inevitabile: la più numerosa minoranza etnica dell'Unione europea continua a essere vittima di discriminazione e accesso non paritario a diversi servizi fondamentali.



HANDBOOK / GUIDE / MANUAL

20 November 2015

Manuale di diritto europeo in materia di diritti dell'infanzia e dell'adolescenza

Bambini e adolescenti sono titolari di diritti a pieno titolo. Sono beneficiari di tutti i diritti umani e fondamentali nonché oggetto di regolamenti speciali, in virtù delle loro caratteristiche specifiche. Il presente manuale si prefigge lo scopo di illustrare in che modo il diritto e la giurisprudenza europei tengono conto degli interessi e delle esigenze specifici dei minori.



SUMMARY | Uguaglianza, non discriminazione e razzismo

05 March 2014

Violenza contro le donne: un'indagine a livello di Unione europea Panoramica dei risultati

La violenza contro le donne mina alla base i diritti fondamentali delle donne quali dignità, accesso alla giustizia e parità di genere. Ad esempio, una donna su tre ha subito violenza fisica o sessuale dopo i 15 anni; una donna su cinque ha subito comportamenti persecutori (stalking); una donna su due ha avuto a che fare con una o più forme di molestie sessuali.

Article 1 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union states that human dignity is inviolable; it must be respected and protected. Article 2 guarantees the right to life, and Article 4 the prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Article 21 recognises the right to be free from discrimination, including on the ground of sex, and Article 47 secures the right to access justice.

FRANCE

services. It is therefore clear that the needs and the rights of many women in the EU are currently not being met in practice.

Given the significant impact of violence against women, it is unfortunate that policy makers and practitioners in many EU Member States still have to grapple with a lack of comprehensive data on the scale and nature of this problem. As most women do not report violence and do not feel encouraged to do so by systems that are often seen as unresponsive, official criminal justice data only record those few cases that are reported. As a result, policy and structural measures

INTRODUCTION

Violence against women encompasses crimes that disproportionately impact on women, such as sexual assault, rape and domestic violence. It is a violation of women's fundamental rights with respect to dignity and equality. The impact of violence against women stretches beyond those women who are themselves victims, since it affects families, friends and society as a whole. It calls for a critical look at how society and the state respond to this abuse. Measures to fight and prevent violence against women are therefore required at both European Union (EU) and national levels.

Measures at European level that can serve to address violence against women include the EU Victims' Directive (2012/29/EU) and the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention). The EU Victims' Directive, adopted in 2012, establishes minimum standards on the rights, protection and support of victims of crime in the EU and makes specific reference to victims of gender-based violence, victims of sexual violence and victims of violence in a close relationship. The Istanbul Convention, which the Council of

to address violence against women are not always informed by comprehensive evidence. While some EU Member States and research institutions have undertaken surveys and other research on violence against women, a lack of comprehensive and comparable data remains in this field across the EU, compared with other areas, such as employment, where a number of Member States collect data in relation to gender.

The FRA EU-wide survey responds to a request for data on violence against women from the European Parliament, which the Council of the EU reiterated in its Conclusions on the eradication of violence against women in the EU. The results from the survey interviews can be linked at alongside existing data and gaps in knowledge on violence against women at EU and Member State level, and is ready to be used in the development of policies and action on the ground to combat this human-rights violation.

Figure 1. Women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 and in the 12 months before the interview, EU-28 (%)



IN BRIEF / FACTSHEET | Uguaglianza, non discriminazione e razzismo

05 March 2014

Violenza contro le donne: un'indagine a livello di Unione europea

La presente scheda riporta alcuni esempi dei risultati dell'indagine, accanto alle considerazioni generali come possibili «vie da percorrere» per rispondere alla violenza contro le donne.