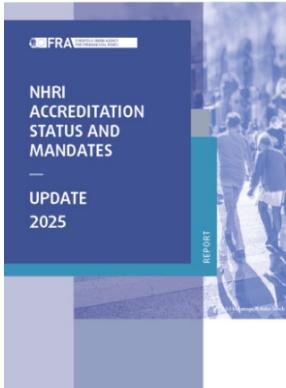


FRA publications overview 2025

FRA product	Description	Languages
 <p>Towards a fundamental rights-compliant European Green Deal January 2025</p>	<p>Towards a fundamental rights-compliant European Green Deal January 2025</p> <p>Climate change affects the daily lives of everyone in the EU and has significant environmental, economic, social and health impacts. To tackle this, the European Green Deal was adopted in 2019. This report examines the Green Deal from a fundamental rights perspective, with the aim of protecting the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment for all.</p>	en
 <p>Technical report – EU LGBTIQ Survey III January 2025</p>	<p>Technical report – EU LGBTIQ Survey III January 2025</p> <p>This technical report presents in detail the stages of the survey implementation and the relevant information needed to assess the quality and reliability of the data.</p>	en
 <p>Planned return hubs in third countries: EU fundamental rights law issues February 2025</p>	<p>Planned return hubs in third countries: EU fundamental rights law issues February 2025</p> <p>This FRA Position Paper outlines the Agency's position on the creation of 'return hubs' in non-EU countries for migrants who have been ordered to leave the EU. Considering the serious fundamental rights risks connected with running return hubs, this legal analysis presents the conditions that would have to be met for return hubs to respect fundamental rights and comply with EU law.</p>	en

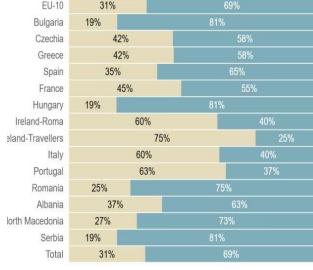
FRA product	Description	Languages
 <p>TOWARDS INTEGRATED CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS — CHALLENGES, PROMISING PRACTICES AND WAYS FORWARD</p>	<p>Towards Integrated Child Protection Systems – Challenges, promising practices and ways forward March 2025</p> <p>In recent years, the EU has taken steps to improve child protection, yet some Member States do not have an integrated approach. FRA first produced an overview of child protection systems in the EU in 2014, and an update in 2023. The data is published in FRA's 'Mapping of Child Protection Systems in the EU – Update 2023'. This report complements the 2023 update with comparative analysis and provides greater detail on children in vulnerable situations, care and the participation of children in matters affecting them.</p>	en
 <p>Joint Factsheet Mass surveillance¹ ECtHR and CJEU Case-Law (last updated: 09/02/2025)</p> <p>This factsheet has been prepared by the Agency of the European Union for Fundamental Rights ('FRA') and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights ('FRA') on a constitutionality of legislative jurisdiction in selected areas where European Union (EU) law and that of the European Convention on Human Rights ('ECHR') are concerned. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.</p> <p>1. Mass surveillance In view of recent technological and social developments in the sphere of electronic communications, the ECtHR and the CJEU have been called upon to address the risks to human rights stemming from mass surveillance regimes and related electronic communications.</p> <p>In particular, how can the vast majority of telecommunications take digital form and are transmitted across global telecommunications networks using a combination of the optical and fibre-optic cables and the microwave and satellite links? How can the data collected by these networks and directly at individuals have therefore the capacity to have a very wide reach, both inside and outside the borders of the European Union?</p> <p>Mass surveillance regimes may operate by tapping into and storing large volumes of data drawn from the telecoms carrying Internet communications (so called bulk interception²). They may also require intercepting and analysing the content of communications, as well as the metadata associated with such communications and related communications data³ and to allow national authorities to have access to these data, often for a fixed and unlimited period⁴, on the basis of general request⁵.</p> <p>¹ The term 'surveillance' is used in this factsheet in its broadest sense, to mean the monitoring of communications. The term 'mass surveillance' is used to cover 'unjustified interception of information in the course of normal electronic communications'. The term 'bulk interception' is used to cover 'interception of information in the course of normal electronic communications, by means of technical devices, the interception of which is not limited to a particular individual, or to a particular type of communication'. See also the ECtHR's judgment in the case of <i>Yıldırım and others v. Turkey</i> (2013) 38 EHRR 103.</p> <p>² See for example the <i>Yıldırım</i> case above, § 35, and, more generally, the case law discussed in <i>Yıldırım and others v. Turkey</i> (2013) 38 EHRR 103, para. 103, and the <i>Yıldırım</i> judgment, para. 14, and the <i>Yıldırım</i> judgment, para. 49, described below in paragraph 4.</p> <p>³ See, for example, <i>Yıldırım and others v. Turkey</i> (2013) 38 EHRR 103, para. 103, and the <i>Yıldırım</i> judgment, para. 49.</p> <p>⁴ See, for example, <i>Yıldırım and others v. Turkey</i> (2013) 38 EHRR 103, para. 103, and the <i>Yıldırım</i> judgment, para. 49.</p> <p>⁵ See, for example, <i>Yıldırım and others v. Turkey</i> (2013) 38 EHRR 103, para. 103, and the <i>Yıldırım</i> judgment, para. 49.</p>	<p>Mass surveillance: ECtHR and CJEU Case-Law – Joint factsheet April 2025</p> <p>This factsheet examines mass surveillance and its impact on human rights within the context of EU law and the European Convention on Human Rights. EU law and the Convention sometimes overlap. The publication clarifies where there are similar principles in different legislation and provides examples of relevant case law.</p>	en

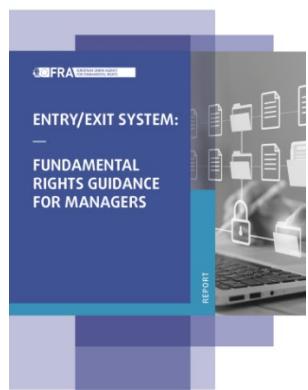
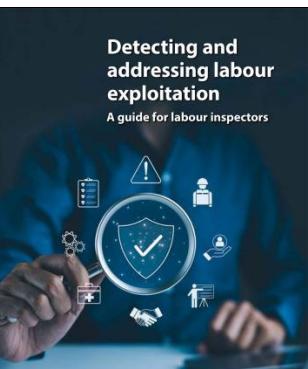
FRA product	Description	Languages
 <p>NHRI Accreditation Status and Mandates – 2025 update April 2025</p>	<p>NHRI Accreditation Status and Mandates – 2025 update April 2025</p> <p>National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) play an important role in providing independent human rights protection in EU Member States. Since 2020, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) has been tracking the accreditation status and mandates of NHRIs across the EU. The 2025 annual update continues this work.</p>	en
 <p>Consolidated Annual Activity Report of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights – 2024 May 2025</p>	<p>Consolidated Annual Activity Report of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights – 2024 May 2025</p> <p>The report contains a comprehensive and thorough account of the activities carried out by FRA in the implementation of its mandate and programme of work during 2024. It provides a detailed account of the results achieved in relation to the objectives set out in the annual work programme and the five strategic areas defined in the FRA strategic plan for 2023–2028, of financial and management information and of the risks related to the organisation’s activities and measures.</p>	en

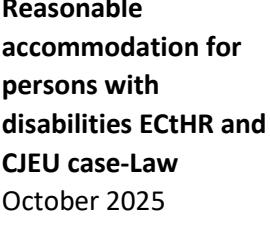
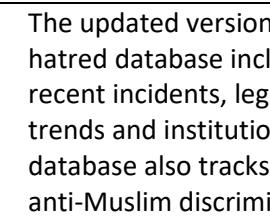
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 Joint Factsheet European Arrest Warrant and Fundamental Rights ECtHR and CJEU Case-Law - Joint Factsheet - 2025 Update May 2025 <small>   European Arrest Warrant and Fundamental Rights ECtHR and CJEU Case-Law <small>This Factsheet has been prepared by the Registry of the European Court of Human Rights ("ECtHR") and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights as part of a collaborative effort to highlight principles of European Union law and the European Convention on Human Rights ("ECHR") and that of the European Convention on Human Rights ("CJEU") ("the Convention") in areas</small> 1.1 The European Arrest Warrant <small>The European Arrest Warrant (EAW) was established under Decision/Decision 2002/583/JC of 15 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States. The EAW is a judicial instrument that allows for the rapid and effective transfer of criminal offenders from one Member State to another for the purpose of conducting a criminal prosecution or executing a custodial sentence or detaining a suspect or accused person.</small> <small>Relying on the principles of mutual recognition and trust between Member States, the executing authority in the Member State where the EAW is issued can request the authorities of another Member State to execute the EAW. Nevertheless, the Member State issuing EAWs does not have the effect of rendering the obligation to request surrender or to execute the EAW binding on the Member State to which the EAW is issued, as the "State of the First Order".</small> <small>Reaching the applicability of Article 47 of the Charter, the EAW further includes the legal proceedings in the set of directions on procedural rights of suspects and accused persons (here referred to as "Guidelines").</small> <small>For more information on the EAW, please refer to the EAW website: www.eaw.europa.eu and the EAW Guidelines: www.eaw.europa.eu/guidelines.</small>  </small>	European Arrest Warrant and Fundamental Rights ECtHR and CJEU Case-Law - Joint Factsheet - 2025 Update May 2025 <small>   European Arrest Warrant and Fundamental Rights ECtHR and CJEU Case-Law <small>This Factsheet has been prepared by the Registry of the European Court of Human Rights ("ECtHR") and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights as part of a collaborative effort to highlight principles of European Union law and the European Convention on Human Rights ("ECHR") and that of the European Convention on Human Rights ("CJEU") ("the Convention") in areas</small> 1.1 The European Arrest Warrant <small>The European Arrest Warrant (EAW) was established under Decision/Decision 2002/583/JC of 15 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States. The EAW is a judicial instrument that allows for the rapid and effective transfer of criminal offenders from one Member State to another for the purpose of conducting a criminal prosecution or executing a custodial sentence or detaining a suspect or accused person.</small> <small>Relying on the principles of mutual recognition and trust between Member States, the executing authority in the Member State where the EAW is issued can request the authorities of another Member State to execute the EAW. Nevertheless, the Member State issuing EAWs does not have the effect of rendering the obligation to request surrender or to execute the EAW binding on the Member State to which the EAW is issued, as the "State of the First Order".</small> <small>Reaching the applicability of Article 47 of the Charter, the EAW further includes the legal proceedings in the set of directions on procedural rights of suspects and accused persons (here referred to as "Guidelines").</small> <small>For more information on the EAW, please refer to the EAW website: www.eaw.europa.eu and the EAW Guidelines: www.eaw.europa.eu/guidelines.</small>  </small>	This factsheet focuses on the European arrest warrant and EU Member States obligations to respect fundamental rights. EU law and the European Convention on Human Rights sometimes overlap. The publication clarifies where there are similar principles in different legislation and provides examples of case law. In collaboration, the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights and the European Court of Human Rights produced this short publication. It is designed to aid lawyers and policymakers in understanding and applying the jurisprudence in this area. The 2025 version now contains recent case-law developments.	en																																										
 CRIMINAL DETENTION IN THE EU <small>COMPARISON AND MONITORING</small> Home Case Law Monitoring reports & statements Research findings National standards <small>The Criminal Detention Database 2015-2022 compiles in one place information on detention conditions in all 27 EU Member States. It does not count countries, but informs – drawing on national, European and international standards, case law and core aspects of detention conditions (including cell space, sanitary conditions, access to healthcare and protection against inhuman and degrading treatment) – about the best practices involved in羁押 (detention). For more details on the data, please refer to the data dashboard.</small> Access data per country <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td> Austria</td> <td> Belgium</td> <td> Bulgaria</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Cyprus</td> <td> Czechia</td> <td> Denmark</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Finland</td> <td> France</td> <td> Germany</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Hungary</td> <td> Ireland</td> <td> Italy</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Lithuania</td> <td> Luxembourg</td> <td> Malta</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Poland</td> <td> Portugal</td> <td> Romania</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Slovenia</td> <td> Spain</td> <td> Sweden</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	 Austria	 Belgium	 Bulgaria	 Cyprus	 Czechia	 Denmark	 Finland	 France	 Germany	 Hungary	 Ireland	 Italy	 Lithuania	 Luxembourg	 Malta	 Poland	 Portugal	 Romania	 Slovenia	 Spain	 Sweden	Criminal detention database - update 2024 May 2025 <small>   Criminal detention database - update 2024 <small>The Criminal Detention Database 2015-2022 compiles in one place information on detention conditions in all 27 EU Member States. It does not count countries, but informs – drawing on national, European and international standards, case law and core aspects of detention conditions (including cell space, sanitary conditions, access to healthcare and protection against inhuman and degrading treatment) – about the best practices involved in羁押 (detention). For more details on the data, please refer to the data dashboard.</small> Access data per country <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td> Austria</td> <td> Belgium</td> <td> Bulgaria</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Cyprus</td> <td> Czechia</td> <td> Denmark</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Finland</td> <td> France</td> <td> Germany</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Hungary</td> <td> Ireland</td> <td> Italy</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Lithuania</td> <td> Luxembourg</td> <td> Malta</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Poland</td> <td> Portugal</td> <td> Romania</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Slovenia</td> <td> Spain</td> <td> Sweden</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </small>	 Austria	 Belgium	 Bulgaria	 Cyprus	 Czechia	 Denmark	 Finland	 France	 Germany	 Hungary	 Ireland	 Italy	 Lithuania	 Luxembourg	 Malta	 Poland	 Portugal	 Romania	 Slovenia	 Spain	 Sweden	The database compiles information on various detention issues. These include:detention conditions such as the size of cells, sanitary conditions, solitary confinement and external contact, access to healthcare, prison food, surveillance, strip searches, protection from violence and the time prisoners spend out of their cells. It also contains Information about specific groups like women, foreign nationals, vulnerable inmates, children and young detainees. A compilation of latest case law from the European Court of Human Rights and the EU's Court of Justice is also provided as well as over 183 national case law cases from across EU countries. Reports from relevant monitoring bodies on detention conditions in the countries are also covered.	en
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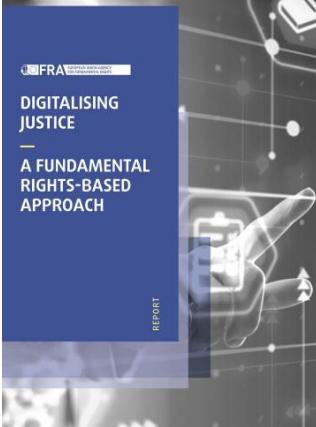
FRA product	Description	Languages
 <p>Fundamental Rights Report 2025 June 2025</p>	<p>Fundamental Rights Report 2025</p> <p>The Fundamental Rights Report 2025 is the annual report of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA). It provides an overview of the state of fundamental rights in the EU and highlights selected critical developments and trends in 2024. The report covers issues such as inclusive elections, gender-based violence, and the implementation of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.</p>	en
 <p>Fundamental Rights Report 2025 – FRA opinions June 2025</p>	<p>Fundamental Rights Report 2025 – FRA opinions</p> <p>This publication is an excerpt from the Fundamental Rights Report 2025, the annual report of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA). It presents selected critical developments in fundamental rights in 2024, as well as the key findings and FRA opinions from the report's chapters.</p>	en; de; fr; bg; cs; da; el; es; et; fi; ga; hr; hu; it; lt; lv; mk; mt; nl; pl; pt; ro; sr; sk; sl; sq; sv; (26)
 <p>European Arrest Warrant and Fundamental Rights ECtHR and CJEU Case-Law 2025 Update June 2025</p>	<p>European Arrest Warrant and Fundamental Rights ECtHR and CJEU Case-Law - Joint Factsheet - 2025 Update</p> <p>This factsheet focuses on the European arrest warrant and EU Member States obligations to respect fundamental rights. EU law and the European Convention on Human Rights sometimes overlap. The publication clarifies where there are similar principles in different legislation and provides examples of case law. In collaboration, the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights and the European Court of Human Rights. The 2025 version now contains recent case-law developments.</p>	en

FRA product	Description	Languages
 <p>JUNE 2025 UPDATE SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR) OPERATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS REPORT</p>	<p>Search and rescue operations in the Mediterranean and fundamental rights – June 2025 update June 2025</p>	<p>The EU Agency for Fundamental Rights regularly collects data on the operations of NGO vessels involved in search and rescue in the Mediterranean. This includes any legal proceedings against them, as well as any difficulties in disembarking migrants in safe ports.</p> <p>en</p>
 <p>FRA POSITION PAPER - 2/2025 COUNTERING THE INSTRUMENTALISATION OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES AND RESPECTING FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS POSITION PAPER INSTRUMENTALISATION VIENNA, 23 JULY 2025</p>	<p>Countering the instrumentalisation of migrants and refugees and respecting fundamental rights July 2025</p>	<p>This position paper examines how the EU can counter the instrumentalisation of migrants while also upholding fundamental rights. Instrumentalisation refers to countries outside the EU using migration to exert political pressure. This position paper defines the phenomenon, provides examples, and outlines legal obligations under EU law.</p> <p>en</p>
 <p>FRA POSITION PAPER - 2/2025 COUNTERING THE INSTRUMENTALISATION OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES AND RESPECTING FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS POSITION PAPER INSTRUMENTALISATION VIENNA, 23 JULY 2025</p>	<p>Investigating alleged ill-treatment at the European Union's external borders – 2025 update July 2025</p>	<p>This publication looks at how EU countries investigate abuse and ill-treatment at their borders. While more incidents are now raised with judicial authorities, convictions remain rare. Covering incidents up to the end of 2024 - including serious cases and shipwrecks - it also highlights the role of Frontex and pending cases before the European Court of Human Rights.</p> <p>en</p>

FRA product	Description	Languages																																																
 <p>Being intersex in the EU September 2025</p>	<p>This report highlights the discrimination, harassment, violence, and non-consensual medical interventions faced by intersex people across 30 European countries, based on responses from nearly 2,000 participants in FRA's 2023 EU LGBTIQ Survey III. It reveals that many intersex individuals also identify as trans, non-binary, gender-diverse and have varied sexual orientations, which further compounds their experiences of discrimination.</p>	en																																																
 <p>Roma Survey 2024 September 2025</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>EU-10</td> <td>31%</td> <td>69%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bulgaria</td> <td>19%</td> <td>81%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Czechia</td> <td>42%</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greece</td> <td>42%</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spain</td> <td>35%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>France</td> <td>45%</td> <td>55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hungary</td> <td>19%</td> <td>81%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ireland-Roma</td> <td>60%</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Albania-Travellers</td> <td>75%</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Italy</td> <td>60%</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Portugal</td> <td>63%</td> <td>37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Romania</td> <td>25%</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Albania</td> <td>37%</td> <td>63%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Macedonia</td> <td>27%</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serbia</td> <td>19%</td> <td>81%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>31%</td> <td>69%</td> </tr> </table>	EU-10	31%	69%	Bulgaria	19%	81%	Czechia	42%	58%	Greece	42%	58%	Spain	35%	65%	France	45%	55%	Hungary	19%	81%	Ireland-Roma	60%	40%	Albania-Travellers	75%	25%	Italy	60%	40%	Portugal	63%	37%	Romania	25%	75%	Albania	37%	63%	North Macedonia	27%	73%	Serbia	19%	81%	Total	31%	69%	<p>FRA's 2024 survey on Roma and Travellers in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Spain collected information from 10,126 respondents living in private households who self-identify as Roma or Traveller, are 16 or older and have lived in the survey countries for at least the 12 months before the survey.</p>	en
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 <p>Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries – Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024 October 2025</p>	<p>This report examines the fundamental rights and living conditions of Roma and Travellers across 10 EU Member States and 3 accession countries. The survey evaluates progress towards the EU Roma strategic framework's 2030 objectives, covering areas such as discrimination, poverty, education, employment, health, and housing.</p>	en																																																

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	<p>Entry/Exit System: Fundamental rights guidance for border guards October 2025</p> <p>The Entry/Exit System (EES), launching in 2025, will register non-EU nationals crossing the EU's external borders. This FRA guidance helps border guards apply the new rules in line with EU fundamental rights. It offers practical tips on informing people, collecting biometric data and supporting people with specific needs. Based on fieldwork at 10 border crossing points in 6 Member States, the guidance will ensure rights are respected under the new system.</p>	en
	<p>Entry/Exit System: Fundamental rights guidance for managers October 2025</p> <p>The Entry/Exit System (EES), launching in 2025, will register non-EU nationals crossing the EU's external borders. This FRA guidance supports managers overseeing the operation of the new system. It helps them to ensure compliance with EU fundamental rights. It outlines operational considerations: clear communication, dignified biometric data collection and data protection. It also addresses staff training needs.</p>	en
	<p>Detecting and addressing labour exploitation – A guide for labour inspectors October 2025</p> <p>Labour inspectors are essential for enforcing workers' rights and for detecting and addressing labour exploitation. Together, the European Labour Authority (ELA) and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) have developed a guide for workplace inspectors on how to detect labour exploitation. This guide is a practical tool for labour inspectors. It focuses on non-national workers in the EU who work in a country other than their own. Such workers are particularly vulnerable to labour exploitation.</p>	en

FRA product	Description	Languages
 <p>A HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH TO DUE DILIGENCE: REFLECTIONS ON KEY PRINCIPLES October 2025</p>	<p>This publication discusses how businesses can meet their human rights and environmental responsibilities. It focuses on key elements of mandatory human rights due diligence and presents reflections on principles from international law and EU law. The paper explains why risk-based human rights due diligence is needed and how it should be implemented.</p>	en
 <p>Reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities October 2025</p> <p><small>Introduction Reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities has been defined in Article 2 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) as "necessarily and reasonably required in a given circumstances to enable a person with a disability to enjoy all human rights on an equal basis with others". The term "circumstances" can include, for example, the person's age, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, culture, child or any other need". Both the European Court of Justice (CJEU) and the ECtHR have adopted that definition and have considered that a failure to fulfil the obligation to take appropriate measures for the reasonable accommodation of persons with disabilities to discriminate. The majority of this case law has been decided in several areas. Both European courts have held that it is not their task to define the measures to be implemented, the resources to be allocated nor the form which the reasonable accommodation of persons with disabilities should take. The availability of this factsheet depends on the field of application and the nature of the needs involved. The CJEU has only examined cases in the field of employment, while the ECtHR has examined cases in the field of physical accessibility and education.</small></p>	<p>This factsheet summarises key Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) cases on reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities. Building on Article 2 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), the courts address employment, physical accessibility, and education.</p>	en; fr
 <p>Anti-Muslim Hatred Database – Update 2025 31 October</p> <p><small>The database contains up-to-date information on hate crime, incited to violence and害怕, harassment, hate speech and discrimination against Muslims in 30 EU Member States. It also tracks broader patterns of anti-Muslim discrimination, hate crime and hate speech across Europe. The database is a valuable tool for policy makers, researchers and civil society organisations to better understand the nature and scale of anti-Muslim hatred in Europe. The database is updated annually.</small></p>	<p>The updated version of its anti-Muslim hatred database includes information on recent incidents, legal measures, judicial trends and institutional responses. The database also tracks broader patterns anti-Muslim discrimination, hate crime and hate speech across Europe. The information collected spans from 2012 to 2024.</p>	en

FRA product	Description	Languages
 <p>National Human Rights Structures Navigator November 2025</p> <p>The Human Rights Structures Navigator is a new comprehensive tool providing a centralised overview of major human rights institutions and structures across the EU and candidate countries. The resource aims to support practitioners, EU institutions, Member States and stakeholders in navigating human rights protection mechanisms effectively.</p>		en
 <p>Digitalising Justice: A fundamental rights-based approach November 2025</p> <p>FRA analysed 31 digital tools and systems across seven EU Member States, exploring potential positive and negative effects on victims, claimants and defendants. By identifying risks early, investing in skills and training, and embedding protections from the outset, policymakers and practitioners can build effective and inclusive justice systems. This report provides practical suggestions to help ensure that digitalised justice systems are accessible and deliver fair outcomes for all.</p>		en

FRA product	Description	Languages
 <p>PLACES OF CARE = PLACES OF SAFETY? — VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Places of care = places of safety? Violence against persons with disabilities in institutions</p> <p>November 2025</p>	<p>This report looks at the breadth and depth of violence and neglect faced by people with disabilities living in institutions. It highlights the shortcomings by EU Member States in preventing violence and protecting those who are at a higher risk of experiencing it, in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p>
 <p>ASSESSING HIGH-RISK ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS RISKS</p>	<p>Assessing High-risk Artificial Intelligence: Fundamental Rights Risks</p> <p>December 2025</p>	<p>Artificial Intelligence comes with both benefits and risks. Safe AI use that accounts for fundamental rights is thus crucial. While the 2024 EU AI Act was a milestone in this regard, its broad definitions regarding AI systems and high-risk AI could introduce loopholes for fundamental rights compliance. This report offers an empirical basis for much-needed practical guidance on the Act's implementation.</p>

FRA product	Description	Languages	
	<p>Better legislation – Human rights impact assessments in lawmaking</p>	<p>This report examines how human rights impact assessments (HRIAs) are built into lawmaking across the EU and its Member States. It highlights that, although progress has been made, the use of HRIAs remains uneven and often superficial. In many EU countries, the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights is frequently overlooked. The report identifies insufficient consultation with external experts, limited stakeholder participation and a lack of evaluation once laws are in force.</p>	en
	<p>EU accession to the European Convention on Human Rights – Questions and answers on legal and operational implications</p>	<p>As the EU prepares to join the European Convention Human Rights (ECHR), this report outlines the main changes that accession would bring, offering an overview of the legal and operational implications. Presented in a Q&A format, it provides answers to 19 key questions for legal professionals and a broader audience.</p>	en

Translations published in 2025

 **Handbook on European law relating to the rights of the child – 2022 edition**
bg, el, es, hu, nl, pl, ro, sv, uk (9)

 **Monitoring fundamental rights during screening and the asylum border procedure**
A guide on national independent mechanisms
cs, el, es, fi, hr, hu, it, pl (8)

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hu; it; lt; lv; mk; mt; nl; pl; pt; ro; sr; sk;
sl; sq; sv (26)