Basic information	
2023/2840(RSP) RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	Procedure completed
Resolution on the segregation and discrimination of Roma children in education **Subject** 4.10.03 Child protection, children's rights 4.10.08 Equal treatment of persons, non-discrimination 4.40 Education, vocational training and youth	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
14/09/2023	Debate in Parliament		
04/10/2023	Decision by Parliament	T9-0342/2023	Summary
04/10/2023	Results of vote in Parliament		
04/10/2023	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2023/2840(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 142-p5
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Motion for a resolution		B9-0394/2023	02/10/2023	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T9-0342/2023	04/10/2023	Summary

Resolution on the segregation and discrimination of Roma children in education

2023/2840(RSP) - 04/10/2023 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the segregation and discrimination of Roma children in education.

The text adopted in plenary was tabled by the EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ECR and the Left groups.

The resolution stated that thousands of Roma pupils forming part of the biggest EU ethnic minority remain seriously discriminated against at all levels of education as a result of a lack of political will and the failure of several Member States to address effectively and overcome inequalities and their root causes. The persistence of multiple forms of discrimination, racism and prejudices are at the origin of the widespread segregation of Roma students in schools despite the legal prohibition of such practices under national and international frameworks. This educational segregation takes different forms, including the attendance of disproportionate numbers of Roma children in special schools for children with mental disabilities, segregated classes or sections for Roma pupils within mixed mainstream schools, as well as a prevalence of 'ghetto schools'.

The creation of parallel education systems for Roma children seriously restricts a properly functioning democracy and the rule of law, especially when it comes to the protection of minority rights.

Parliament called on the Commission and the Member States to urgently address the situation of Roma children in education in a comprehensive and effective manner, with appropriate short- and long-term policies supported by **sufficient EU and national funding**. Member States are called on to eradicate practices of continued segregation of Roma children, implement comprehensive desegregation strategies with clear targets, sufficient resources and clear and ambitious timetables, adopt inclusive learning methods, guarantee full access for Roma children to school-based activities and implement anti-discrimination campaigns in schools. Members consider that eliminating segregation and discrimination in schools should go hand in hand with socio-economic measures eliminating poverty and social exclusion and increasing living standards of Roma communities.

Parliament firmly believes that the Commission should do everything in its power to halt and prevent violations of human rights and the fundamental values of the EU, starting by effectively channelling EU funds to support non-discriminatory practices in the Member States, including in education. It reiterated its call, therefore, to establish an **early warning mechanism** for reporting risks of abuse or misuse of EU funds earmarked for addressing the situation of Roma people and called on the Commission to regularly inform the public about the efficiency and concrete results of its monitoring exercises.

In addition, Member States are encouraged to effectively use the financial resources made available under various national and EU financial instruments, including Erasmus+, the European Social Fund Plus, the European Regional Development Fund and the Recovery and Resilience Facility, in order to strengthen educational infrastructure and services, which would also allow Roma children to access quality and inclusive education.

Investment in training is needed for teachers to enhance their capacity to provide appropriate teaching for Roma children, especially focused on sensitivity to Roma culture and identity, and to introduce positive strategies for promoting tolerance and tackling discriminatory and anti-Roma behaviour. Moreover, the resolution recalled that the participation of Roma children in early childhood and pre-school education has a positive impact on their development and school attainment, obtaining decent and quality employment, access to housing and living a life free from discrimination, thereby breaking the cycle of marginalisation and disadvantage.

Lastly, Member States are called on to ensure that public policies and universal services in policy planning on education, employment, healthcare, housing, social services, transport, minimum income systems and anti-discrimination legislation reach and include Roma effectively and in a non-discriminatory manner, including those living in remote rural areas.