

**Question for written answer E-004947/2021
to the Commission**

Rule 138

Samira Rafaela (Renew)

Subject: Ethnic profiling

On 26 October, Amnesty International published its report titled 'Xenophobic Machines'¹. In it, Amnesty International concludes that the Dutch tax authorities connect factors such as race and ethnicity to an assumption of criminality in their risk assessments to combat possible tax fraud.

Using race and ethnicity in risk analysis and enforcement practice amounts to ethnic profiling, which is a violation of human rights. The Dutch child benefit scandal has led to 47 000 victims being wrongly accused of fraud and forced into debt, and at least 1 115 children being displaced.

Recently the District Court of the Hague ruled that ethnicity may be used to single out passengers for customs checks at Dutch airports. Risk analysis based on race/ethnicity has become a central security and law enforcement practice in the Netherlands and other EU Member States.

1. Does the Commission agree that Member States need to publish the criteria they use in risk analyses?
2. Will it initiate an EU-wide research proposal to identify the scope of human rights violations against EU citizens by Member States that use racial/ethnic criteria in risk analyses?
3. Will it call for a moratorium on the use of race/ethnicity in risk analyses until it has assessed the scope of human rights violations against EU citizens?

¹ <https://www.amnesty.org/fr/documents/eur35/4686/2021/en/>