

ECRI

European Commission against Racism and Intolerance
Commission européenne contre le racisme et l'intolérance

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European Commission against Racism and Intolerance

ANNUAL REPORT
ON ECRI'S ACTIVITIES
COVERING THE PERIOD
FROM 1 JANUARY
TO 31 DECEMBER 2000

Strasbourg, 2 January 2001



COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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PREFACE

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) is a mechanism which was established by the first Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe member States. The decision to establish ECRI is contained in the Vienna Declaration adopted by the first Summit on 9 October 1993. The second Summit, held in Strasbourg on 10-11 October 1997, decided to strengthen ECRI's action.

ECRI's task is to combat racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance at the level of greater Europe and from the perspective of the protection of human rights. ECRI's action covers all necessary measures to combat violence, discrimination and prejudice faced by persons or groups of persons, on grounds of race, colour, language, religion, nationality and national or ethnic origin.

ECRI's members are appointed by their governments on the basis of their in-depth knowledge in the field of combating intolerance. They should have high moral authority and recognised expertise in dealing with racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance. They are nominated in their personal capacity and act as independent members.

ECRI's programme of activities comprises three aspects: the country-by-country approach, work on general themes; and relations with civil society. ECRI's strategy for constantly enhancing its activities is to take a step-by-step approach, building on the work it has already accomplished by evaluating, consolidating and extending its action.

MAIN TRENDS

1. In the light of the data compiled in the course of its various activities in the year 2000, ECRI wishes to highlight some of the main trends reflecting the context in which it will need to continue its efforts and step up its action in the future. The precise characteristics and extent of these trends vary from region to region and from country to country; they are, however, sufficiently widespread to justify special mention.
2. **Persistent racial discrimination** at various levels remains a fundamental problem in Europe. It is closely linked to **a lack of effective anti-discrimination legislative provisions** in the majority of member States, which do not all have comprehensive legislation to combat discrimination. As Mr Alvaro GIL ROBLES, the Human Rights Commissioner, said in his General Report on the European Conference against racism, "Completing anti-discrimination legislation at national level remains a priority. It is incredible - but true - that in the year 2000 not all European countries possess such legislation." This gap is also a recurrent feature of ECRI's country-by-country analyses. ECRI continues to stress the need for many member States to adopt specific and comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation comprising civil and administrative law provisions covering various areas such as employment, education, housing, access to public and social services and contractual relations between individuals.
3. ECRI has frequently noted in its analyses **unsatisfactory implementation of existing anti-racism provisions**. Where such provisions exist, they are far from being a part of people's everyday lives. This is why ECRI is firmly convinced of the need to set up machinery to monitor legislation and help ensure that it is applied in practice. ECRI's general policy recommendation no. 2 on specialised bodies to combat racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance at national level could serve as a source of inspiration for governments in this regard.
4. Unfortunately, **racist violence** has recently resurfaced in a number of countries and has erupted on several occasions, in the form of anti-immigrant riots or attacks, occasionally lethal, against members of minority groups. Even though such occurrences are not widespread, expressions of racist violence are a continuing source of concern not only for their own seriousness, but because they are likely to lead to further and even worse acts of violence.
5. Of equal concern to ECRI is the **use of racist and xenophobic propaganda in politics**. In their Political Declaration adopted at the close of the European Conference against racism, the Ministers of the Council of Europe member States expressed their alarm at the support given to political parties and organisations disseminating xenophobic ideology in Europe and other regions of the world. ECRI believes that there is, unfortunately, insufficient opposition at present to extremism – particularly that of political parties. The line crossed by certain

democratic political parties when entering into coalition with extremist, racist and xenophobic political parties in order to exercise power is a real danger: such coalitions gradually trivialise the use of racist and xenophobic arguments in the day-to-day life of countries. Even when there are no such unacceptable political agreements, it can be seen that xenophobic themes have on occasion crept into the positions adopted by democratic political parties. ECRI considers that it is essential to encourage the world of politics to take a more responsible attitude in this connection and that politicians have a responsibility not only to speak out against the destructive effects of racism and xenophobia, but also to pay tribute to the positive contribution made by minority groups to society as a whole.

6. A further cause for concern is the increase in **occurrences of xenophobia, discrimination and racist acts against immigrants or people of immigrant origin, refugees and asylum-seekers**. A widespread sense of hostility towards this section of the community can be discerned in some of the media and the speeches of certain political figures. These negative developments, which foster a general anti-immigrant and anti-refugee climate among public opinion, are in some cases coupled with the adoption of restrictive legislation and policies in the field of immigration and asylum. Not only can such legislation and policies lead to potential discrimination, they can also have a negative influence on public opinion and the general climate in society. ECRI is concerned that the erroneous link drawn by some between the presence of immigrants/refugees and the existence of racism, xenophobia and intolerance only serves to place the blame on the shoulders of the victims. The prevalence of racist attitudes is a problem affecting society as a whole which cannot be justified on any grounds and which must be addressed and countered by the whole country, including its political leaders. The human rights of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, which lie at the heart of the fight against racism and xenophobia, are far from being upheld everywhere in Europe.
7. **Roma/Gypsies** continue to be **particularly exposed to racism** in many countries. They suffer from prejudice and discrimination in many aspects of social and economic life. They are also the target of violent manifestations of racism and intolerance. The implementation of ECRI's general policy recommendation no. 3 on combating racism and intolerance against Roma/Gypsies could serve as a guide for a variety of activities in this connection and remains a top priority.
8. ECRI is still concerned about the extent of **incitement to intolerance or racial hatred**. The increasing use of the new mass communication technologies by groups and individuals for racist purposes, such as the use of the **Internet** for disseminating racist messages, is a serious problem. ECRI sincerely hopes that a specific Protocol to the future Convention on Cyber-Crime will be drafted as soon as possible in order to deal with offences of a racist, xenophobic and antisemitic nature.
9. Acts of violence against members of the Jewish communities and the **dissemination of antisemitic** material have not decreased. There has also been a certain rise in the spread of antisemitic ideas.
10. Prejudice against Muslim communities (**Islamophobia**) is a disturbing trend, manifested in violence, harassment, discrimination, general negative attitudes and stereotypes.

11. Lastly, racism and prejudice are still present in public institutions, including the judicial system and the police. There has been no reduction in the number of complaints concerning racist attitudes and behaviour on the part of law enforcement officers (such as the police and border control personnel). There would appear to be little effort devoted to combating this **racism which exists in certain public institutions and bodies** and an inability by governments to attach the appropriate level of priority and allocate sufficient resources to questions relating to the fight against racism and intolerance.
12. However, the major trends are not all negative. ECRI welcomes a number of encouraging signs at international, European and national level. These demonstrate a commitment by both member States and civil society to combating racism and intolerance.
13. Certain member States are beginning to introduce new legislative provisions against racism and discrimination, or are making efforts to ensure more effective implementation of already existing legislative and policy measures. A number of countries are beginning to give serious consideration to setting up specialised bodies responsible for combating racism and intolerance. Various good practices in the fight against racism and intolerance in various fields at national level can be cited as examples and ECRI plays an active role in collecting and disseminating such examples.
14. In general, there would appear to be within European society an increasing acknowledgement of the problems of racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance; there is also a trend towards more public debate and examination of these issues. Civil society as a whole appears keen to react and to define exactly what is unacceptable. Internet offers unprecedented possibilities for combating racism by disseminating information on anti-discrimination legislation, raising public awareness and increasing knowledge of the rights of the persons concerned.
15. Another encouraging sign is the commitment at European level of the governments of member States to take firm and sustained action in the fight against racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance. A real demonstration of this commitment was the European Conference against racism, held in Strasbourg from 11 to 13 October 2000, Europe's specific contribution to the future World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. This regional preparatory Conference for the World Conference was a welcome opportunity to take stock of the situation in Europe, and for governments to reassert their political commitment to take up the challenges facing them and to map out the route to be followed. We should pay tribute to the major contribution made by Non-Governmental Organisations to the preparatory stages and to the holding of the European conference itself, entitled *All different, all equal: from principle to practice*. We must hope that all parties involved - politicians and policy-makers, non-governmental organisations, national and European institutions - will implement the recommendations contained in the general conclusions of the conference and that the commitments made in the political declaration adopted by the Ministers of Council of Europe member States will be put into practice.

16. Finally, the year 2000 saw significant progress in European law in the field of protection against discrimination. The adoption and opening for signature, in the symbolic context of the 50th anniversary of the European Convention on Human Rights, of Protocol No. 12 on the general prohibition of discrimination, is tangible proof of European commitment to this issue. ECRI sincerely hopes that Protocol No. 12 will soon be signed and ratified by all Council of Europe member States, who will thus demonstrate their commitment to take concerted action to eliminate all forms of discrimination and to join forces to fight racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance.

ECRI'S ACTIVITIES IN 2000

I. COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY APPROACH

1. The first aspect of ECRI's activities concerns its country-by-country approach. This is a method whereby ECRI closely examines the situation in each of the member States of the Council of Europe and draws up, following this analysis, suggestions and proposals as to how the problems of racism and intolerance identified in each country might be dealt with. The aim of this exercise is to formulate helpful and well-founded proposals which may assist governments in taking practical and precise steps to counter racism and intolerance.
2. ECRI's reports are first transmitted in the form of draft texts to the member States concerned for a brief process of confidential dialogue with the national authorities of these countries. The content of the report is reviewed in the light of this dialogue. The report is then adopted in its final form and transmitted by ECRI to the government of the member State concerned, through the intermediary of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers. The report is made public two months after the transmission, unless the government in question expressly opposes its publication.
3. ECRI's country-by-country approach concerns all Council of Europe member States on an equal footing. The work takes place in four-year cycles, with ten countries being covered each year. The reports for the first cycle were completed in late 1998. Since January 1999, ECRI has been working on the second stage of its country-by-country approach. This will run up to December 2002.
4. The second-stage reports combine the monitoring of proposals set out in the first reports, the updating of the reports' general content and an in-depth analysis of issues of particular concern in the various countries.
5. On the basis of an assessment of ECRI's methods for producing its first round of reports and the results of the first stage of the procedure, new working methods have been introduced for the second stage.
6. An important aspect of these new methods is that a contact visit to the country concerned is arranged before the second report is drawn up. The aim of the contact visits is to obtain as detailed and complete a picture as possible of the situation regarding racism and intolerance in the countries being examined. The visits provide an opportunity for the rapporteurs and co-rapporteurs to meet officials from the various ministries and national public authorities dealing with issues within ECRI's remit. They also allow the rapporteurs and co-rapporteurs to meet representatives of NGOs working in the field, as well as some of ECRI's other partners and anyone else concerned with matters within ECRI's remit.

7. On 21 March 2000, ECRI published its second-stage reports on Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Switzerland. On 27 June 2000, it published its second-stage reports on France, Greece, Norway, Poland and Slovakia.
8. The publication of ECRI's country-by-country reports is a stage in the development of an ongoing, active dialogue between ECRI and the authorities of member States with a view to identifying solutions to the problems of racism and intolerance with which the latter are confronted. The input of Non-Governmental Organisations and other bodies or individuals active in this field is a welcome part of this process, and should ensure that ECRI's contribution is as constructive and useful as possible.
9. ECRI attaches considerable importance to this dialogue with government authorities and non-governmental bodies as a means of following up the suggestions made in its country-by-country reports. Adequate dissemination of the results of its work in the member States is part of its strategy in this connection.
10. The ten second-stage reports published in 2000 have all been translated into the national language(s) of the country concerned, and national NGOs have been encouraged to organise an event in the country concerned upon publication of the report as a means of raising awareness of its content. Steps have been taken to ensure that the report is circulated as widely as possible among relevant bodies at national level. A "dissemination plan" has been drawn up in conjunction with the relevant national member of ECRI.
11. As far as media coverage is concerned, a press release has systematically been issued and widely distributed each time a report is published. Most of these press releases have served as a basis for articles in the press and radio broadcasts.
12. In the year 2000, ECRI also carried out eleven contact visits and drafted eleven new reports on the following countries: Albania, Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey and the United Kingdom. It is expected that these reports will be published in the course of 2001.
13. At the end of 2000, having already covered 21 member States in the second stage of its country-by-country approach, ECRI is able to state that its assessment half-way through the process is overall a positive one: generally speaking the second-stage reports show a marked improvement and the contact visits represent an undeniable additional benefit.
14. All the same, even though this country-by-country approach has improved in quality, as witnessed by the second-stage reports, a number of improvements have still to be made to both the procedure adopted and working methods and organisation. An ad hoc ECRI working group will be tasked with putting forward proposals for the third stage of the process in order to improve the country-by-country approach in general.

II. WORK ON GENERAL THEMES

15. The second aspect of ECRI's programme includes work on general themes and activities specifically based on these themes, with a view to making a real contribution to the setting up and strengthening of those institutions which underpin the functioning of civil society.

General policy recommendations

16. In the year 2000, ECRI drafted and adopted two new general policy recommendations on two major topical issues in the fight against racism and intolerance.
17. General policy recommendation no. 5 on combating intolerance and discrimination against Muslims was adopted on 16 March 2000.
18. In this recommendation, ECRI expresses its concern at signs that religious intolerance towards Islam and Muslim communities is increasing in countries where this religion is not observed by the majority of the population, and strongly regrets that Islam is sometimes portrayed inaccurately on the basis of hostile stereotyping aimed at depicting this religion as a threat. It provides a series of guidelines containing measures which could be taken at national level to combat discrimination against minority Muslim communities.
19. ECRI general policy recommendation no. 6 on combating the dissemination of racist, xenophobic and antisemitic material via the Internet was adopted on 15 December 2000.
20. In this recommendation, ECRI, while acknowledging the positive contribution that the Internet can make to combating racism and intolerance on a world scale, nevertheless expresses its deep concern that it is also used for disseminating racist, xenophobic and antisemitic material by individuals and groups with the aim of inciting intolerance or racial and ethnic hatred. Amongst other things, it recommends that the governments of member States cover the issue of combating racism, xenophobia and antisemitism in all current and future work at international level aimed at the suppression of illegal content on the Internet, including by the preparation of a specific Protocol to the future Convention on Cyber-Crime.

Collection and dissemination of examples of "good practices"

21. In April 2000, ECRI published in its series of examples of "good practices" a collection on the fight against racism and intolerance in the media. This compilation, containing 21 examples of "good practices" relating to the press, radio, television, training, trade unions and associations, and prizes, has been widely circulated among the relevant circles, including schools of journalism.

The problem of the dissemination of racist messages via the Internet

22. In June 2000, ECRI published a report by the Swiss Institute of Comparative Law (Lausanne), which had been commissioned to make an analysis of the legal instruments to combat racism on the Internet. This exhaustive study covers the technical and legal environment of the Internet, the legal issues involved in the work of the law enforcement and investigation authorities, the responsibility of the various Internet stakeholders, the position under international public law and soft law. Drawing on the results of this study, ECRI adopted a number of general conclusions which it submitted to the European Conference against racism. This study was also the basis for its general policy recommendation no. 6, referred to above.

Follow-up to work on the broadening of the non-discrimination clause (Article 14) of the European Convention on Human Rights

23. Further to an ECRI proposal contained in a detailed report on the strengthening of the non-discrimination clause (Article 14) of the European Convention on Human Rights, in April 1996, the Committee of Ministers instructed the Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH) to study the desirability and feasibility of a legal instrument to combat racism and intolerance. Subsequently, ECRI was directly involved in the drafting of the text via its representatives participating in the work of the Committee of Experts for the Development of Human Rights (DH-DEV) and the work of the CDDH.
24. This work led to the drafting of Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights on the general prohibition of discrimination. Protocol No. 12 was opened for signature at the 50th anniversary of the Convention, following the commemoration ceremony in Rome on 4 November 2000. At present, the Protocol has been signed by 25 member States. It will enter into force once it has been ratified by 10 States.

Relations with other Council of Europe bodies

25. ECRI is kept regularly informed of the work of other Council of Europe bodies dealing with issues related to racism and intolerance. Its Secretariat regularly provides information on ECRI's work to these bodies, particularly to the European Committee on Migration (CDMG). ECRI is represented by one of its members in the Group of Specialists on Roma/Gypsies (MG-S-ROM) and the Ad hoc Working Party on Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Sport. The Parliamentary Assembly is represented in ECRI and actively contributes to its work. On 16 March 2000, ECRI forwarded to the Ministers' Deputies, at their invitation, its opinion on Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 1438 (2000) on the threat posed to democracy by extremist parties and movements in Europe.

III. RELATIONS WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

26. A successful strategy against racism and intolerance depends to a large extent on an awareness of the threat posed by these phenomena and the filtering-down of the anti-racist message throughout civil society in general. ECRI attaches increasing importance to this third aspect of its programme of activities.

Communication and co-operation with NGOs

27. In 2000, priority was given to disseminating as broadly as possible the results of ECRI's activities, in particular its country-by-country reports, general policy recommendations and its collections of examples of "good practices". All these have, wherever possible, been translated into the national languages of member States. When distributing its documents, ECRI uses a targeted mailing list, containing over a thousand addressees throughout Europe: intergovernmental organisations, national and local authorities, national specialised bodies, national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, ombudsmen, universities and research institutions and contacts in the legal field. The largest category is that of non-governmental organisations at international or, in most cases, national or local level.
28. An important instrument in ECRI's communication strategy is its "Combating racism and intolerance" website (www.ecri.coe.int). This bilingual (English/French) anti-racist site contains over 4,000 pages and is aimed at a wide-ranging audience: organisations and individuals involved in combating racism and intolerance, researchers, students, journalists, young people, etc. The presentation of the site was updated in 2000 and new technical facilities introduced to improve site possibilities and facilitate use by the public at large.
29. Specific co-operation between ECRI and NGOs in 2000 focused above all on developing relations and exchanging information during the contact visits prior to the drawing up of the second-stage country-by-country reports. ECRI also provided active support for a number of NGO-organised events, either via direct participation or by providing the results of its own activities. ECRI Secretariat's involvement in the European preparations for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance also provided an opportunity for increased co-operation with NGOs working to combat racism and intolerance.

European Conference against racism

30. Acting on a proposal from the UN Commission on Human Rights, the United Nations General Assembly decided at its 52nd session to convene a World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. The World Conference will be held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 7 September 2001.
31. With this in mind, it was decided, at the suggestion of the then Presidency of the European Union (Luxembourg, December 1997), that the Council of Europe should be entrusted with the preparation at European level of the World Conference. These preparations would include a European Conference against racism.
32. The Conference was prepared by governmental experts within a Technical Working Group. ECRI was represented at the Working Group's various meetings, providing an input through its experience and knowledge of the issues to be dealt with by the Conference.
33. The European Conference against racism *All different, all equal: from principle to practice* was held in Strasbourg from 11 to 13 October 2000. It was presided by Italy as Chair of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. It was attended by over 500 participants including minister's senior civil servants and representatives of the Council of Europe, the European Union, the United Nations and NGOs.
34. The European Conference against racism focused on four main themes:
 - Legal protection against racism and related discrimination at sub-national, national, regional and international levels
 - Policies and practices to combat racism and related discrimination at sub-national and national level
 - Education and awareness-raising to combat racism, related discrimination and extremism at local, national, regional and international levels
 - Information, communication and the media.
35. The participants at the European Conference against racism adopted General Conclusions. At the closing session, the Ministers of the Council of Europe member States adopted a Political Declaration.
36. An NGO Forum, entitled *End Racism Now!* preceded the European Conference. Some 250 NGO representatives discussed their contribution to the Conference's four main themes and added a fifth: immigration and asylum in relation to xenophobia and racial discrimination.

37. Apart from its participation in the preparatory stages of the European Conference through its representation on the Technical Working Group, ECRI drafted position papers on each of the four themes in order to provide substance for the discussions of the working groups on these themes. An 8-member ECRI delegation attended the European Conference. In addition, the Chair and other members of ECRI held offices as Chair, Vice-Chair, Discussants and Rapporteurs during the European Conference against racism.

Co-operation with the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia

38. On 10 February 1999, the European Community and the Council of Europe signed an Agreement to establish close co-operation between the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia and ECRI. The Bureaux of the two bodies held a joint meeting in Vienna on 31 May 2000 to discuss the practical areas of co-operation.
39. In the year 2000, co-operation between the Monitoring Centre and ECRI focused primarily on the preparation and holding of the European Conference against racism, to which the two bodies made a substantial contribution. It should also be pointed out that a joint project between the Monitoring Centre and the Migration Policy Group on legislation and policies has led to co-operation with ECRI, particularly with regard to the documentation which ECRI is able to supply on existing legislation against racism and intolerance in European Union member States.

APPENDIX I

MEMBERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AGAINST RACISM AND INTOLERANCE (31 December 2000)

Albanie / Albania

Professeur Arben PUTO, Président,
Comité Albanais d'Helsinki

Andorre / Andorra

Autriche / Austria

Professor Dr Stefan KARNER, Ludwig
Boltzmann Institut für Kriegsfolgen-
Forschung

Professor Dr Gerald SCHÖPFER*

Belgique / Belgium

Monsieur Johan LEMAN, Directeur du
Centre pour l'Égalité des Chances et la
Lutte contre le Racisme

Monsieur François SANT'ANGELO*

Bulgarie / Bulgaria

Monsieur Luben KOULICHEV,
Assemblée Nationale de la République de
Bulgarie

Croatie / Croatia

Ms Maja SERSIC, Assistant Professor,
International Law Department at the
Faculty of Laws of the Zagreb University

Chypre / Cyprus

Ms Maro CLERIDES-TSIAPPAS,
Counsel for the Republic of Cyprus,
Office of the Attorney General of the
Republic of Cyprus

Mrs Chrystalleni HOURI*

République Tchèque / Czech Republic

Mr Miloslav PETRŮ, Legal Adviser -
International Law Department, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

Danemark / Denmark

Professor Eva SMITH ASMUSSEN,
Retsvidenskabeligt Institut A

Estonie / Estonia

Mr Mart NUTT, Member of Parliament

Finlande / Finland

Mr Lauri HANNIKAINEN, Senior
Researcher, Northern Institute for
Environmental and Minority Law

Ms Merja PENTIKÄINEN*

France

Madame Martine VALDES-
BOULOUQUE, Inspecteur des Services
Judiciaires, Ministère de la Justice

* *Suppléant / Substitute*

Géorgie / Georgia

Professor Levan ALEXIDZE, Head of Chair of International Law

Allemagne / Germany

Mr Klaus STOLTENBERG, Ministerialdirigent, Bundesministerium der Justiz

Mr Jürgen HABERLAND*

Grèce / Greece

Mr Nikos FRANGAKIS, Vice-Chairman of the National Commission for Human Rights

Mr Pericles PANGALOS*

Hongrie / Hungary

Mr Jenő KALTENBACH, Parliamentary Commissioner for National, Ethnic and Minority Rights, Parliamentary Commissioners' Office

Islande / Iceland

Reverend Baldur KRISTJÁNSSON

Irlande / Ireland

Mr Seamus CULLIMORE

Mr Thomas KEHOE*

Italie / Italy

Monsieur Claudio MORENO, Président du Comité national italien pour les Droits de l'Homme, Direction générale pour les Affaires Politiques Multilatérales et les Droits de l'Homme

Monsieur Giulio VINCI GIGLIUCCI*

Lettonie / Latvia

Mrs Ruta MARJAŠA, Lawyer

Liechtenstein

Monsieur Hans BRUNHART, Ancien Chef du Gouvernement, Euroconsult AG

Madame Christine STEHRENBARGER*

Lituanie / Lithuania

Mr Remigijus MOTUZAS, Director General of the Department of National Minorities and Lithuanians Living Abroad

Luxembourg

Monsieur Roger LINSTER

Malte / Malta

Mr Godwin MUSCAT-AZZOPARDI, Judge

Moldova

Professeur Victor VOLCINSCHI, Universitatea de Stat din Moldova

* *Suppléant / Substitute*

Pays-Bas / The Netherlands

Mrs Winnie SORGDRAGER, Senator,
Former Minister of Justice

Norvège / Norway

Mr Petter DREFVELIN, Director
General, Norwegian Directorate of
Immigration (UDI)

Pologne / Poland

Professor Andrzej SICINSKI, Institute
of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish
Academy of Sciences

Portugal

Monsieur Fernando FERREIRA
RAMOS, Juge de la Cour Suprême de
Justice, Gabinete de Documentação e
Direito Comparado

Monsieur José Antonio MESQUITA*

Roumanie / Romania

Professeur Raluca BESTELIU,
Professeur en Droit International Public,
Ancien juge ad-hoc à la Cour européenne
des Droits de l'Homme

Fédération de Russie / Russian Federation

Mr Alexander VLADYCHENKO,
Doctor of History, Deputy Director,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs – European
Cooperation Department

Saint-Marin / San Marino

Madame Federica BIGI, Ministère des
Affaires Etrangères de Saint-Marin,
Direction des Affaires Politiques

Slovaquie / Slovakia

Professor Juraj ŠVEC, Department of
Oncology, Faculty of Medicine,
Comenius University, St Elisabeth
Institute of Oncology

Slovénie / Slovenia

Mrs Alenka PUHAR, Journalist-Publicist

Espagne / Spain

Mr Tomás CALVO BUEZAS,
Catedrático de Antropología Social,
Facultad de Ciencia Políticas y
Sociología – Universidad Complutense

Mr Secundino VALLADARES
FERNANDEZ*

Suède / Sweden

Ms Margareta WADSTEIN,
Ombudsman against Ethnic
Discrimination

Ms Ylva BRUNE*

Suisse / Switzerland

Professeur Joseph VOYAME

Madame Doris ANGST YILMAZ*

«L'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine» / «The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia»

Ms Elizabeta GORGIEVA, Senior
Officer at the Human and Minority
Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

Turquie / Turkey

Professor Gün KUT, Boğaziçi
University, Faculty of Political Science

* *Suppléant / Substitute*

Ukraine

Mr Oleg SEMENENKO, Second Secretary of the European and Transatlantic Integration Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Royaume-Uni / United Kingdom

Mr Michael HEAD

.....

Observateurs/Observers:

Assemblée Parlementaire / Parliamentary Assembly

Commission des questions juridiques et des droits de l'homme/Committee on Legal Questions and Human Rights

Commission de la culture et de l'éducation/Committee on Culture and Education

Commission des questions politiques/Committee on Political Affairs

Congrès des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux d'Europe / Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe

Monsieur Gianfranco MARTINI, Segretario Generale dell'Associazione Italiana del Consiglio dei Comuni e Regioni d'Europa

Commission des Communautés Européennes / Commission of the European Community

Monsieur Rob CORNELISSEN, Chef de l'Unité V/D/4 - J-37 2/20, Commission européenne

Saint-Siège/Holy See

Monsieur Joël-Benoît d'ONORIO, Directeur du Département des Sciences juridiques et morales, Institut Portalis

Monsieur Bernard BOUGON*

* *Suppléant / Substitute*

ECRI'S BUREAU

Until 31 December 2000:

Mr Nikos FRANGAKIS

Chair
member in respect of Greece

Mr Joseph VOYAME

1st Vice-Chair
member in respect of Switzerland

Mr Michael HEAD

2nd Vice-Chair
member in respect of the United Kingdom

Mr Godwin MUSCAT-AZZOPARDI

Bureau member
member in respect of Malta

Ms Alenka PUHAR

Bureau member
member in respect of Slovenia

Mr Fernando FERREIRA RAMOS

Bureau member
member in respect of Portugal

Ms Eva SMITH ASMUSSEN

Bureau member
member in respect of Denmark

It should be noted that ECRI's Bureau was renewed in elections held end of December 2000. The new composition is as follows:

Mr Nikos FRANGAKIS

Chair
member in respect of Greece

Ms Alenka PUHAR

1st Vice-Chair
member in respect of Slovenia

Mr Jenö KALTENBACH

2nd Vice-Chair
member in respect of Hungary

Mr Godwin MUSCAT-AZZOPARDI

Bureau member
member in respect of Malta

Mr Roger LINSTER

Bureau member
member in respect of Luxembourg

Ms Winnie SORGDRAGER

Bureau member
member in respect of the Netherlands

Ms Margareta WADSTEIN

Bureau member
member in respect of Sweden

APPENDIX II

SECRETARIAT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AGAINST RACISM AND INTOLERANCE

Mme Isil GACHET, Direction Générale des Droits de l'Homme – DG II, Secrétaire exécutive de la Commission européenne contre le racisme et l'intolérance / Directorate General of Human Rights, Executive Secretary of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, Conseil de l'Europe, 67075 STRASBOURG CEDEX, France
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Mme Sylvia LEHMANN, Assistante/Assistant
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Mme Vincente MUSCATIELLO, Responsable de la gestion du site web/Responsible for managing the web site
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E-mail: webmaster@www.ecri.coe.int

APPENDIX III

MEETINGS HELD BY ECRI IN 2000

Plenary sessions

- 14-16 March 2000
- 13-16 June 2000
- 11-15 December 2000

Bureau meetings

- 13 March 2000
- 11 December 2000

Meetings of CBC Working Groups

- CBC 1 : 31 January 2000
- CBC 2 : 9 June 2000
- CBC 3 : 17 July 2000
- CBC 4 : 22 February 2000
- CBC 5 : 10 July 2000
- CBC 6 : 22 September 2000
- CBC 7 : 22 February 2000
- CBC 8 : 21 February 2000
- CBC 9 : 25 January 2000
- CBC 10 : 20 September 2000
- CBC ad hoc : 3 March 2000

Meetings of the Working Group of CBC Rapporteurs

- 22 May 2000
- 27 November 2000

Meeting of the Working Group on Internet

- 3 April 2000

Contact Visits

- « The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia » : 7-10 March 2000
- Austria : 26-29 March 2000
- Albania : 10-14 April 2000
- Denmark : 25-28 April 2000
- United Kingdom : 9-12 May 2000
- Netherlands : 4-7 June 2000
- Cyprus : 23-27 July 2000
- Croatia : 4-8 September 2000
- Germany : 22-26 October 2000
- Turkey : 1-4 November 2000
- Russian Federation : 12-17 November 2000

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

- ECRI and its programme of activities
- Legal measures to combat racism and intolerance in the member States of the Council of Europe
- Legal measures to combat racism and intolerance in the member States of the Council of Europe
- Examples of “Good practices”: Specialised bodies to combat racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance at national level
- Examples of "Good practices" to fight against racism and intolerance in the European media
- Legal instruments for combating racism on Internet
- Compilation of ECRI's general policy recommendations
- ECRI general policy recommendation n° 1: Combating racism, xenophobia antisemitism and intolerance
- ECRI general policy recommendation n°2: Specialised bodies to combat racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance at national level
- ECRI general policy recommendation n° 3: combating racism and intolerance against Roma/Gypsies
- ECRI general policy recommendation N°4: National surveys on the experience and perception of discrimination and racism from the point of view of potential victims
- ECRI general policy recommendation N° 5: Combating intolerance and discrimination against Muslims

- ECRI general policy recommendation N° 6: Combating the dissemination of racist, xenophobic and antisemitic material via the Internet
- ECRI's country-by-country approach:

First round :

- Volume I
- Volume II
- Volume III
- Volume IV
- Volume V
- Volume VI
- Volume VII

Second round :

- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- France
- Greece
- Hungary
- Norway
- Poland
- Slovakia
- Switzerland

- Activities of the Council of Europe with relevance to combating racism and intolerance
- Recommendations adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in the field of combating racism and intolerance
- Recommendations adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in the field of combating racism and intolerance
- Texts of international instruments relevant to the work of ECRI