

# ANNUAL REPORT ON ECRI'S ACTIVITIES

covering the period  
from 1 January to 31 December 2008



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**ECRI Secretariat  
Directorate General of Human Rights and Legal Affairs  
Council of Europe  
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex  
Tel. : +33 (0)3 88 41 29 64  
Fax : +33 (0)3 88 41 39 87**

**Strasbourg, May 2009**

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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. On 13 June 2002, the Committee of Ministers adopted an autonomous Statute for ECRI and thus consolidated its role as an independent human rights monitoring mechanism specialised in questions relating to racism and intolerance.*

*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 or national or ethnic origin.*

*ECRI's members are appointed 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 serve in their individual capacity, are independent and impartial in fulfilling their mandate, and do not receive any instructions from their government.*

*ECRI's statutory activities are: the country-by-country monitoring; 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. Each year, as an introduction to its Annual Report, ECRI outlines, in the light of the data compiled in the course of its various activities, some of the main trends reflecting the context in which it must 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 a special mention. Most of these trends are the result of problems which have existed for several years and have already been mentioned by ECRI. However, the situation continues to be worrying and ECRI wishes to draw attention to these trends, which are at the very heart of its concerns.

2. The overall picture as regards contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination is complex and worrying. Throughout Europe, these issues are giving increasing cause for political and social concern. The negative climate of public opinion, which plays a key role in the appearance of manifestations of racism or intolerance within society, remains of concern to ECRI. This climate is fuelled by some **media** and also by the increasing use of racist and xenophobic arguments in **political discourse**. Virulent manifestations of racism and intolerance can be observed in member States of the Council of Europe.

3. Faced with this situation, and in the light of its wide experience, ECRI advocates strengthening **legal protection** against racist acts and discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, language, religion, nationality or national or ethnic origin. ECRI welcomes the fact that member States are continuing to adopt and fine-tune criminal law provisions against racist acts and antidiscrimination legislation. However, many others are yet to fill the remaining gaps in their legislation in these fields. Once legislation is adopted, experience shows that it is necessary to raise the awareness of those entrusted with the task of implementing it but also to inform potential victims about their rights.

4. Training, information and awareness raising activities are key elements in a strategy for promoting the implementation of national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination. **National specialised bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination** play a significant role in this respect and this is one of the reasons why

ECRI welcomes the setting up of such bodies in an increasing number of countries. These institutions are an undeniable asset and already play a very positive role on the ground in the countries where they exist. ECRI underlines the importance of setting up such a body in each member State and of giving it the independence and the resources it requires to function effectively.

5. In 2008, the negative portrayal of Muslims in the media continued to be one of the main obstacles to their integration in member States. **Islamophobia** continued to manifest itself through prejudice and stereotypes against Muslims, which in turn lead to acts of discrimination and intolerance against them in everyday life. European governments took some initiatives to combat this problem, including establishing fora for intercultural dialogue to encourage greater tolerance of religious diversity in Europe. However, greater efforts are still necessary to raise public awareness of the fact that Muslims are fully-fledged citizens by, amongst other things, removing legal and psychological barriers which still exist in some countries as concerns Muslims practicing their religion, in particular as regards the construction of Mosques. More efforts are also still necessary to integrate Muslims in the fields of education and employment, as they continue to face discrimination and exclusion in these areas.

6. In 2008, the year which marked the commemoration of the 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Crystal Night, ECRI continued to be concerned by manifestations of **antisemitism** in Europe. Attacks on synagogues and Jewish cemeteries, and sometimes physical assaults, continued to take place. Antisemitic rhetoric was increasingly spread through the use of modern technologies such as the Internet. In many countries, political parties and politicians fuelled this rhetoric. ECRI strongly recommends that member States continue and reinforce their co-operation in order to find a solution to combat antisemitism and other forms of intolerance on the Internet.



7. In 2008, **anti-Gypsyism** continued to be a worrying problem, with extreme forms of racism and discrimination being experienced by Roma and Travellers in some Council of Europe member States, including instances of raids and attacks against their settlements. Public opinion continued to be openly hostile towards Roma and Travellers in many European countries, sometimes encouraged by political figures who incited racial hatred against this group often for electoral purposes. In parallel, there was greater public awareness of the discrimination and social exclusion faced by Roma and Travellers in many areas including housing, education and employment, partly as a result of increased activism by organisations representing this minority. Programmes in favour of Roma and Travellers adopted and implemented by member States continued to improve the situation in some respects. However, in order to be efficient, such programmes need to be fully implemented and their impact duly monitored and assessed.

8. **Anti-Black racism** against Black citizens or Black people who have emigrated or sought asylum in Council of Europe member States continued. Black people encountered racism and discrimination in various areas such as housing and employment, with many facing difficulties in obtaining employment commensurate with their qualifications. Racial profiling, racially motivated attacks as well as police brutality continued to be a problem faced by many Black people in Europe. While sport remains one of the best known areas of Black integration and visibility, many Black professionals and spectators still encountered racism and discrimination at sports events, such as racist chants and insults at football matches. On 19 December 2008, ECRI adopted its General Policy Recommendation No.12 on combating **racism and racial discrimination in the field of sport** which will be a useful tool in this regard. Finally, the election of President Obama in the United States highlighted the need to strengthen efforts in member States to increase Black political representation and participation.

9. ECRI considers it necessary to be aware of the specific characteristics of different types of racism and deal with them accordingly. There are different forms of racism in Europe today, which must be clearly distinguished from one another since specific measures are required to deal with each of them. ECRI believes, however, that parallel actions, whose paths never cross, entail the risk of spreading efforts too thinly. At the same time, ECRI is

particularly opposed to any approach which prioritises different forms of racism and presents one form as more serious and a greater cause for concern than another. ECRI believes it is important to approach **all the various types of racism** in the light of the long-term fight against racism in general. The various efforts to combat racism should be mutually reinforcing. In ECRI's opinion, any approach involving competition between the victims of racism is unacceptable. Its efforts to combat racism and discrimination must be aimed at every victim and every target group, in accordance with the general principle of the equal dignity of all human beings.

10. **Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers** are particularly subject to the negative climate of opinion. On the subject of immigration, the tone of political debate has not only hardened considerably, but also tends to stigmatise entire communities, including nationals of immigrant backgrounds. Foreigners are too often presented as the persons responsible for the deterioration of security conditions, unemployment and increased public expenditure. As the financial and economic crisis struck Europe at the end of 2008, ECRI underlines that in times of crisis, it is essential for politicians and the media to refrain from fuelling xenophobic feelings. This process of stigmatisation provides a breeding ground for racial discrimination towards this part of Europe's population.

11. ECRI is aware that it is the duty of the State to fight against **terrorism**. It regrets, however, that such a fight has in some cases resulted in the adoption of discriminatory practices against some minority groups by public authorities. The fight against terrorism has also often resulted in increased levels of racist prejudice in some media and political discourse, and racial discrimination by individuals.

12. Although ECRI is aware that combating crime, including terrorism, is a challenging task for the authorities, and in particular the **police**, to accomplish, it notes that there are still too many cases of discriminatory practices against some minority groups by public authorities. ECRI is particularly concerned at the fact that **racial profiling** by the police is continuing throughout Europe. Racial profiling is the use by the police, with no objective and reasonable justification, of grounds such as race, colour, language, religion, nationality or national or ethnic origin in control, surveillance and investigation activities, for example when carrying out identity

checks in the street. ECRI notes that increasingly, the police in Council of Europe member States develop means such as training and other initiatives aimed at addressing the problem of racial profiling in close partnership with civil society and in particular with representatives of the minority groups concerned. ECRI strongly encourages such initiatives.

13. The persistence of **discrimination** on a daily basis continues to be a crucial problem. Despite progress in legislation and policies, many people still suffer from discrimination in important fields such as employment, education, housing and health. As one of a number of tools that are important to combat racial discrimination effectively, ECRI has long advocated collecting relevant **statistical data** broken down by grounds such as nationality, national or ethnic origin, language and religion, that provide a better picture of the situation and a sounder basis for the adoption and evaluation of policies. It welcomes the fact that the need for such statistical data is increasingly recognised in member States, some of which have started to introduce or reflect upon how to introduce such tools.

14. It is not sufficient simply to declare discrimination illegal. Discrimination must also be fought in practice. “True equality” is still far from being a universal reality. In this connection, ECRI notes the on-going debate on whether it is necessary to introduce specific measures in favour of minority groups. ECRI stresses that **positive action**, in the sense of temporary special measures to address situations of de facto inequality and discrimination, is in no sense itself a form of discrimination. ECRI recognises the importance of the issue and invites member States to continue examining the circumstances in which such action would be appropriate, the form it should take and the principles which should be observed in order to ensure that positive action serves to achieve genuine equality.

15. **Integration** remains an issue that is giving rise to broad debates and general strategies in most member States. ECRI welcomes the efforts made by some member States to offer real possibilities of integration to several groups, for instance through free or inexpensive access to language courses or specific measures in favour of integration of members of minority groups in employment. However, ECRI is worried that the debate and measures around integration in many countries in Europe have continued to focus almost exclusively on actual or perceived “deficiencies” among the

minority population and ignore both the economic, social and cultural contributions made by minority groups and the lack of effort made by the majority population to integrate them. ECRI underlines in this respect that the success of any integration strategy depends on the importance the strategy accords to the issue of combating discrimination. Successful integration is a two-way process, a process of mutual recognition, which bears no relation to assimilation.

16. The **case-law** of the domestic courts in several European countries has made significant progress in combating racism and racial discrimination. Some domestic courts have recently handed down encouraging decisions, punishing acts of racial discrimination, particularly with regard to access to employment or to goods and services. It is to be hoped that this trend will continue and become more widespread and that the action taken against the perpetrators will serve as a deterrent. Over the past few years, the **European Court of Human Rights** has been building up a detailed body of case-law on issues concerning racial discrimination, racist violence and religious freedom.

17. ECRI has already had occasion to welcome the entry into force on 1 April 2005 of **Protocol No.12** to the European Convention on Human Rights, providing for a general prohibition of discrimination. ECRI strongly welcomes the fact that Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, Georgia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Spain, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and Ukraine are already parties to the Protocol. ECRI calls on states which have signed Protocol No.12 to ratify it as soon as possible (Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Norway, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Turkey). Lastly, ECRI encourages states which have neither signed nor ratified Protocol No.12 (Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) to do so as soon as possible.

# ECRI's activities in 2008

## 1. Country-by-country approach

1. The first aspect of ECRI's statutory activities is its country-by-country monitoring work. 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 overcome. The aim 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.

3. ECRI's country-by-country approach concerns all Council of Europe member States on an equal footing. The reports for the first cycle were completed in late 1998. From January 1999 to the end of December 2002, ECRI worked on the second round of its country-by-country approach. From January 2003 to the end of December 2007, ECRI worked on the third round of its country-by-country approach.

4. At the beginning of 2008, ECRI completed its third round of country-by-country monitoring work and started a new monitoring cycle. The fourth round country monitoring reports focus on the implementation of the main recommendations addressed to governments in the third round reports. They examine whether, and in what ways, ECRI's recommendations have been put into practice by the authorities and with what degree of effectiveness. They include an evaluation of policies as well as the analysis of new developments since the last report. The confidential dialogue process between national authorities and ECRI has been strengthened for the fourth monitoring cycle. In addition, ECRI introduced a new follow-up mechanism asking member States no later than two years after the publication of the report to provide

information on the implementation of specific recommendations for which priority implementation was requested in the report.

5. In order to obtain as detailed and comprehensive a picture as possible of the situation concerning racism and intolerance in the countries in question, a contact visit is organised before the preparation of each new country report.

6. The visits provide an opportunity for the Rapporteurs to meet officials from the various ministries and national public authorities dealing with issues within ECRI's remit. They also allow the 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. In 2008, ECRI published the last nine reports of the third monitoring cycle. ECRI's reports on Andorra, Latvia, the Netherlands and Ukraine were published on 12 February 2008. The reports on Liechtenstein, Malta, Moldova, San Marino and Serbia (first report) were published on 29 April 2008.

8. The publication of ECRI's country-by-country reports is an important 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. All of the reports published in 2008 have 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 2008, ECRI also carried out nine contact visits and drafted the first reports of its fourth round of country-by-country monitoring work on the following countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Norway, Slovakia and Switzerland.

## **2. Work on general themes**

### **General Policy Recommendations**

13. ECRI's General Policy Recommendations are addressed to the governments of all member States and cover main important areas of current concern in the fight against racism and intolerance. They are intended to serve as guidelines that policy-makers are invited to use when drawing up national strategies and policies to combat racism and intolerance.

14. On 19 December 2008, ECRI adopted its General Policy Recommendation No. 12 on combating racism and racial discrimination in the field of sport. This General Policy Recommendation sets out a wide range of measures that the governments of member States are advised to adopt in order to successfully combat racism and racial discrimination in the field of sport. In this text, ECRI demands governments to ensure equal opportunities in access to sport for all; to combat all forms of racism and racial discrimination in sport; and to build a coalition against racism in sport. ECRI's suggestions as to how this can be achieved cover, among other things, ensuring that adequate legal provisions are in place to combat racial discrimination and to penalise racist acts and providing training to the police to enable them to identify, deal with and prevent racist behaviour at sporting events. ECRI also emphasises the important role of local authorities, sports federations, sports clubs and schools in ensuring the participation of minority groups in sports, as well as the role of various other actors

in combating racism in sports, such as athletes, coaches, referees, supporters' organisations, politicians, the media and sponsors. ECRI calls on all these actors to unite and build a coalition against racism in sport.

### **ECRI Declaration on the occasion of EURO 2008 "Unite against racism"**

15. On 13 May 2008, during the run-up to the EURO 2008 football championship, ECRI published a Declaration entitled "Unite against racism", which stresses the importance of combating racism and racial discrimination in football, by governments, sports organisations and the population as a whole, and proposes concrete measures to this end. ECRI presented this Declaration at a press conference in Paris, in the presence of ECRI's Chair, Ms Eva Smith Asmussen, and of the international football player, Mr Lilian Thuram.

## **3. Relations with civil society**

16. Combating racism can only be effective if the anti-racist message filters down to society in general. For this reason, awareness-raising among the general public and a communication strategy are crucial. ECRI attaches great importance to this third aspect of its statutory activities. In 2002, it adopted a programme of action to consolidate its work in this field, which involves, among other things, organising round tables in member States and strengthening co-operation with other interested parties such as NGOs, the media and the youth sector.

### **National specialised bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination**

17. National specialised bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination are strategic partners for ECRI in the fight against racism and intolerance. On 28-29 February 2008, ECRI, held a seminar with national specialised bodies on the relationship between integration and the fight against racism and racial discrimination.



18. The aim of the seminar was to make national specialised bodies aware of the risks and opportunities of current integration policies and how they can actively influence them to ensure that non-discrimination is at the heart of these policies. The seminar explored the main concepts and challenges related to integration and the existing legal and political framework in this field. It also focused on integration in specific policy areas, namely education, employment and participation in public life, and how these could be promoted and/or implemented by national specialised bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination.

### **Organisation of national Round Tables in member States**

19. The objective of ECRI's national Round Tables is to contribute in a positive way to the national debates on combating racism and intolerance in the member States and encourage reflection in the relevant governmental and non-governmental circles. These events are also the occasion for raising awareness among the general public about problems related to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance.

20. ECRI's Round Table in Latvia was held in Riga on 19 May 2008. The main themes which were discussed were: ECRI's report on Latvia; moving towards an integrated society in Latvia; implementing antidiscrimination laws and responding to racist incidents in Latvia.

21. ECRI's Round Table in the Russian Federation was held in Moscow on 23 September 2008. The main themes which were discussed were: ECRI's report on the Russian Federation; racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance in the public sphere; racist violence in the Russian Federation and the legislative and institutional framework for combating racism and racial discrimination.

### **Development of a communication strategy**

22. In 2008, ECRI hired an external consultant entrusted with the task of making ECRI's website more attractive for the general public. An important feature of the new website is the introduction of a HUDOC search engine, which enables research using key words on ECRI's reports and recommendations.

23. Other communication and information initiatives were continued in 2008. Press releases were drafted and distributed to coincide with the publication of ECRI's country-by-country reports. An electronic Listserve informed ECRI's main partners of the latest developments in its activities. Country-specific lists of national journalists particularly interested in ECRI's activities have been drawn up and used at the time of publication of ECRI's reports.

24. In 2008, ECRI's Secretariat identified 211 articles concerning ECRI and the results of its activities in the national media. The Secretariat has prepared press reviews containing these articles, which come to a total of 242 pages (published three times in 2008: 125 pages in March 2008; 137 pages in June 2008 and 22 pages in December 2008).

#### **4. Other activities**

25. On 20 June 2008, ECRI released a "Statement on recent events affecting Roma and immigrants in Italy", adopted at its 46th Plenary Meeting. This statement expressed ECRI's deep concern and, in keeping with the recommendations contained in its third report on Italy published on 16 May 2006, it called on the Italian authorities to ensure that in respect of Roma and immigrants the rule of law was maintained and the principle of non-discrimination strictly observed.

# Co-operation with relevant bodies of the Council of Europe and other international organisations

## Council of Europe

1. 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.
2. In 2008, ECRI co-operated in particular with the Commissioner for Human Rights and the Advisory Committee of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. The Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe are represented within ECRI and contribute to its work.

## United Nations

### *Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)*

3. The Secretariat of CERD and ECRI's Secretariat keep each other informed of important developments in the work of the respective bodies. More specifically, ECRI takes into account CERD's recommendations in the preparation of its country-by-country reports, and also transmits its own reports to CERD on the countries to be examined during a CERD session.

### *Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)*

4. ECRI's Secretariat maintains relations with the Anti-Discrimination Unit of the OHCHR. ECRI contributes, through its own programme of activities, to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference against racism held in Durban in September 2001.

*United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)*

5. ECRI's Secretariat and the UNHCR's liaison Office in the Council of Europe keep each other informed of important developments in the work of the respective bodies. More specifically, ECRI takes into account information transmitted by UNHCR in the preparation of its country-by-country reports.

**Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)**

6. ECRI and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) have set up a special mechanism for bi-lateral co-operation aiming to ensure complementarity between the recommendations made by ECRI and ODIHR's "tolerance and Non-Discrimination" programme. In this context, a number of fields where the activities of ODIHR's work programme can support the implementation of ECRI's country-specific recommendations have been identified. These include legislation, law enforcement, data collection, the fight against antisemitism, training and support of civil society and intercultural and inter-religious education.

**European Union**

*European Commission*

7. ECRI's Secretariat maintains relations with the Anti-Discrimination, Fundamental Social Rights and Civil Society Unit of the Directorate General for Employment, and Social Affairs of the European Commission. ECRI's Secretariat and the Anti-Discrimination Unit keep each other informed of important developments in their work and exchange information on subjects of common interest.

*Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)*

8. As regards cooperation between ECRI and the EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), a meeting between ECRI's Chair and the FRA's Director and the Chair of its Management Board took place on 18 June 2008 in Strasbourg, at which both parties expressed their commitment to continuing the excellent cooperation between the two bodies. Accordingly, a member of ECRI's Secretariat was participating in a FRA expert meeting on racism in sport and the Chair of ECRI chaired one of the working groups at the FRA Fundamental Rights Conference on 8–9 December 2008 in Paris.



# Appendix I

## Membership of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (31 December 2008)

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Christian ÅHLUND	Sweden	25 May 2010
Mr Levan ALEXIDZE	Georgia	1st January 2013
Ms Elena ANDREEVSKA	“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	6 February 2013
Mr Mazhar BARI	Ireland	8 November 2011
Ms Raluca BESTELIU	Romania	1st January 2013
Mr Abdel Hamid BEYUKI	Spain	1st January 2013
Mr Sinisa BJEKOVIC	Montenegro	10 December 2013
Mr Thomas BÜCHEL	Liechtenstein	19 May 2009
Mr Tonio ELLUL	Malta	17 November 2009
Mr Vitaliano ESPOSITO	Italy	1st January 2013
Mr Gilberto FELICI	San Marino	12 June 2013

<b>Name</b>	<b>Member in respect of</b>	<b>Term of office expires</b>
Mr Fernando FERREIRA RAMOS	Portugal	1st January 2013
Mr Ivan GARVALOV	Bulgaria	1st January 2013
Mr Lauri HANNIKAINEN	Finland	1st January 2013
Mr Michael HEAD	the United Kingdom	1st January 2013
Ms Gudrun HOLGERSEN	Norway	1st January 2013
Ms Vasilika HYSI	Albania	1st January 2013
Mr Rovshan ISMAYILOV	Azerbaijan	1st January 2013
Mr Dalibor JÍLEK	the Czech Republic	1st January 2013
Ms Barbara JOHN	Germany	1st January 2013
Mr Jenő KALTENBACH	Hungary	1st January 2013
Mr Stefan KARNER	Austria	1st January 2013
Mr Vigen KOCHARYAN	Armenia	1st January 2013
Mr Baldur KRISTJÁNSSON	Iceland	1st January 2013



<b>Name</b>	<b>Member in respect of</b>	<b>Term of office expires</b>
Mr Gün KUT	Turkey	1st January 2013
Mr Marc LEYENBERGER	France	21 April 2009
Mr Petro MARTINENKO	Ukraine	16 June 2009
Mr Arvydas Virgilijus MATULIONIS	Lithuania	1st January 2013
Mr Krzysztof MOTYKA	Poland	2 May 2012
Mr Nils MUIZNIEKS	Latvia	20 April 2010
Mr Mart NUTT	Estonia	1st January 2013
Mr Andreas PASCHALIDES	Cyprus	1st January 2013
Mr Stelios E. PERRAKIS	Greece	1st January 2013
Mr Tibor PICHLER	Slovakia	1st January 2013
Ms Alenka PUHAR	Slovenia	1st January 2013
Ms Vesna RAKIC-VODINELIC	Serbia	7 November 2012
Mr Jacint RIBERAYGUA CAELLES	Andorra	27 September 2011

<b>Name</b>	<b>Member in respect of</b>	<b>Term of office expires</b>
Mr Albert RODESCH	Luxembourg	12 July 2011
Mr Jean-Charles SACOTTE	Monaco	7 December 2010
Mr François SANT'ANGELO	Belgium	1st January 2013
Ms Eva SMITH ASMUSSEN	Denmark	1st January 2013
Ms Winnie SORGDRAGER	the Netherlands	1st January 2013
Mr Felix STANEVSKIY	the Russian Federation	1st January 2013
Mr Daniel THÜRER	Switzerland	1st January 2014
Mr Victor VOLCINSCHI	Moldova	18 September 2013
Vacant seat	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Vacant seat	Croatia	

### Deputies to the members of ECRI (31 December 2008)

Name	Deputy in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Pedro AGUILERA CORTES	Spain	1st January 2013
Ms Doris ANGST	Switzerland	1st January 2014
Ms Ylva BRUNE	Sweden	25 May 2010
Mr Patrick CHARLIER	Belgium	1st January 2013
Mr Saša GAJIN	Serbia	7 November 2012
Ms Carolina HADJIATHANASIOU	Cyprus	1st January 2013
Mr Konstantin KORKELIA	Georgia	1st January 2013
Mr Šarūnas LIEKIS	Lithuania	1st January 2013
Ms Kristina PARDALOS	San Marino	12 June 2013
Ms Merja PENTIKÄINEN	Finland	1st January 2013
Mr Gerald SCHÖPFER	Austria	1st January 2013

## **Observers (31 December 2008)**

### ***Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe***

Mr Boriss CILEVIČS  
Mr Azis POLLOZHANI  
Mr Zoltán SZABÓ

### ***Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe***

Mr Mehboob KHAN

### ***Holy See***

Mr Jean-Pierre MACHELON

### ***European Commission***

Mr Alvaro OLIVEIRA

## ECRI's Bureau

*(31 December 2008)*

Ms Eva SMITH ASMUSSEN  
Chair  
member in respect of Denmark

Mr Fernando FERREIRA RAMOS  
Vice-Chair  
member in respect of Portugal

Mr Nils MUIZNIEKS  
Vice-Chair  
member in respect of Latvia

Mr Christian ÅHLUND  
Bureau member  
member in respect of Sweden

Mr Stelios PERRAKIS  
Bureau member  
member in respect of Greece

Mr François SANT'ANGELO  
Bureau member  
member in respect of Belgium

Ms Winnie SORGDRAGER  
Bureau member  
member in respect of the  
Netherlands

*(as from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2009)*

Ms Eva SMITH ASMUSSEN  
Chair  
member in respect of Denmark

Mr Fernando FERREIRA RAMOS  
Vice-Chair  
member in respect of Portugal

Mr Nils MUIZNIEKS  
Vice-Chair  
member in respect of Latvia

Mr Christian ÅHLUND  
Bureau member  
member in respect of Sweden

Ms Vasilika HYSI  
Bureau member  
member in respect of Albania

Mr Stelios PERRAKIS  
Bureau member  
member in respect of Greece

Mr François SANT'ANGELO  
Bureau member  
member in respect of Belgium



## Appendix II

### Secretariat of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (31 December 2008)

**Ms Isil GACHET**, Directorate General of Human Rights and Legal Affairs,  
Executive Secretary to the European Commission against Racism and  
Intolerance, Council of Europe, 67075 STRASBOURG CEDEX, France  
Tel: +33 (0) 3 88 41 23 48

**Ms Claudia LAM**, Juriste / Lawyer  
Tel: +33 (0) 3 88 41 23 49

**Mr Giancarlo CARDINALE**, Juriste / Lawyer  
Tel: +33 (0) 3 88 41 39 42

**Ms Aline USANASE**, Juriste / Lawyer  
Tel: +33 (0) 3 88 41 23 17

**Ms Sarah BURTON**, Juriste / Lawyer  
Tel: + 33 (0) 3 90 21 53 72

**Mr Yves WINISDOERFFER**, Juriste / Lawyer  
Tel: + 33 (0) 3 88 41 32 98

**Ms Heike KLEMPA**, Responsable pour les relations extérieures /  
Responsible for external relations  
Tel: + 33 (0) 3 90 21 51 55

**Ms Paula ECK-WALTERS**, Documentaliste / Documentalist  
Tel: +33 (0) 3 88 41 33 99

**Ms Sylvia LEHMANN**, Assistante / Assistant  
Tel: +33 (0) 3 88 41 29 64

**Ms Jennifer POINSOT**, Assistante / Assistant  
Tel: +33 (0) 3 90 21 53 96

**E-mail Secretariat:** [combat.racism@coe.int](mailto:combat.racism@coe.int)

**Fax Secretariat:** +33 (0) 3 88 41 39 87



# Appendix III

## Meetings held by ECRI in 2008

### Plenary sessions

- 12-14 March 2008
- 17-20 June 2008
- 16-19 December 2008

### Meetings of CBC Working Groups

- CBC 1: 7 January 2008
- CBC 2: 1 February 2008
- CBC 3: 11 July 2008
- CBC 4: 10 July 2008
- CBC 5: 10 July 2008
- CBC 6: 15 February 2008
- CBC 7: 22 February 2008
- CBC 8: 11 July 2008
- CBC 9: 10 July 2008

### Meetings of the Working group on combating racism and racial discrimination in the field of sport

- 14 February 2008
- 30 May 2008
- 14 November 2008

### Bureau meetings

- 11 March 2008
- 16 June 2008
- 15 December 2008

### Meetings of the Working Group on relations with civil society

- 27 February 2008
- 16 June 2008
- 20 October 2008
- 15 December 2008

### National Round-Tables

- Latvia: 18 May 2008
- Russian Federation:  
23 September 2008

### Seminar with national specialised bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination "The relationship between integration and the fight against racism and racial discrimination"

- 28-29 February 2008

**Meetings of the Working group on issues related to integration and non-discrimination**

- 13 May 2008
- 1 September 2008

**ECRI Declaration on the occasion of EURO 2008**

- 13 May 2008

**Consultation meeting with International NGOs**

- 20 October 2008

**Contact Visits**

- Bulgaria: 6-11 April 2008
- Norway: 13-18 April 2008
- Hungary: 20-25 April 2008
- Slovakia: 7-12 September 2008
- Switzerland: 14-19 September 2008
- Germany: 21-26 September 2008
- Belgium: 21-26 September 2008
- Greece: 21-26 September 2008
- Czech Republic: 19-24 October 2008

## Appendix IV

### List of publications

- ECRI in brief (Strasbourg, November 2008)
- Introduction to ECRI's work (Strasbourg, November 2008)
- ECRI and its programme of activities (Strasbourg, September 2005)
- Legal measures to combat racism and intolerance in the member States of the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, January 1998 and revised versions)
- Legal measures to combat racism and intolerance in the member States of the Council of Europe (revised version: Strasbourg, 2000)
- Examples of "Good practices": Specialised bodies to combat racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance at national level (Strasbourg, January 2006)
- Examples of "Good practices" to fight against racism and intolerance in the European media (Strasbourg, April 2000)
- Practical examples in combating Racism and Intolerance against Roma/Gypsies (Strasbourg, October 2001)
- Legal instruments for combating racism on Internet (Strasbourg, August 2000)
- Compilation of ECRI's General Policy Recommendations (Strasbourg, October 2007)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°1: Combating racism, xenophobia antisemitism and intolerance (Strasbourg, 4 October 1996)

- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°2: Specialised bodies to combat racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance at national level (Strasbourg, 13 June 1997)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°3: combating racism and intolerance against Roma/Gypsies (Strasbourg, 6 March 1998)
- 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 (Strasbourg, 6 March 1998)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°5: Combating intolerance and discrimination against Muslims (Strasbourg, 27 April 2000)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°6: Combating the dissemination of racist, xenophobic and antisemitic material via the Internet (Strasbourg, 15 December 2000)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°7: National legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination (13 December 2002)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°8: Combating racism while fighting terrorism (8 June 2004)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°9: The fight against antisemitism (9 September 2004)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°10: Combating racism and racial discrimination in and through school education ((21 March 2007)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°11: Combating racism and racial discrimination in policing (4 October 2007)

■ ECRI's country-by-country approach:

→ First round:

- Volume I (Strasbourg, September 1997)
- Volume II (Strasbourg, March 1998)
- Volume III (Strasbourg, 15 June 1998)
- Volume IV (Strasbourg, 26 January 1999)
- Volume V (Strasbourg, 13 March 1999)
- Volume VI (Strasbourg, 24 May 1999)
- Volume VII (Strasbourg, 9 November 1999)

→ Second round:

- Albania (Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)
- Andorra (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 8 July 2003)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)
- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- Croatia (Strasbourg, 3 July 2001)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 3 July 2001)
- Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 3 March 2001)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
- Finland (Strasbourg, 23 July 2002)
- France (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 3 July 2001)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 8 July 2003)
- Ireland (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
- Latvia (Strasbourg, 23 July 2002)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 8 July 2003)

- Malta (Strasbourg, 23 July 2002)
- Moldova (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)
- The Netherlands (Strasbourg, 13 November 2001)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 4 November 2002)
- Romania (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
- Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 13 November 2001)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 4 November 2003)
- Slovakia (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Slovenia (Strasbourg, 8 July 2003)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 8 July 2003)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)
- Turkey (Strasbourg, 3 July 2001)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 23 July 2002)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)
- Compilation of second round reports (Strasbourg, February 2004)

→ Third round:

- Albania (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)
- Andorra (Strasbourg, 12 February 2008)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 24 May 2007)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
- Croatia (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)
- Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 21 February 2006)
- Finland (Strasbourg, 24 May 2007)
- France (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)

- Greece (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
  - Hungary (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
  - Iceland (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
  - Ireland (Strasbourg, 24 May 2007)
  - Italy (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)
  - Latvia (Strasbourg, 12 February 2008)
  - Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
  - Lithuania (Strasbourg, 21 February 2006)
  - Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)
  - Malta (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
  - Moldova (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
  - Monaco (Strasbourg, 24 May 2007)
  - Netherland (Strasbourg, 12 February 2008)
  - Norway (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
  - Poland (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)
  - Portugal (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
  - Romania (Strasbourg, 21 February 2006)
  - Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)
  - San Marino (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
  - Serbia (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
  - Slovakia (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
  - Slovenia (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
  - Spain (Strasbourg, 21 February 2006)
  - Sweden (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)
  - Switzerland (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
  - "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
  - Turkey (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
  - Ukraine (Strasbourg, 12 February 2008)
  - United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)
- Texts of international instruments relevant to the work of ECRI (Strasbourg, October 1999)
  - Activities of the Council of Europe with relevance to combating racism and intolerance (Strasbourg, February 2004)

- Proceedings of the Seminar “Combating racism while respecting freedom of expression” - 16-17 November 2006 (Strasbourg, July 2007)
- “Ethnic” statistics and data protection in the Council of Europe countries, by Patrick Simon, *Institut National d’Etudes Démographiques* (Strasbourg, November 2007)