



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

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ANNUAL REPORT ON ECRI'S ACTIVITIES

covering the period
from 1 January to 31 December 2007

Strasbourg, April 2008



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. 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. Virulent manifestations of racism and intolerance can be observed in member States. Faced with this situation, and in the light of its broad and considerable 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. However, in many member states, antidiscrimination legislation does not yet cover discrimination on all these grounds and in all spheres of life. The continued existence of cases in which the victims of racial discrimination and racist expression have been unable to exercise their rights shows that legal provisions are not yet fully applied or are not always backed up by a genuine **political will** to combat racism and racial discrimination effectively.

3. ECRI is concerned by the continuing climate of hostility towards persons who are Muslim or are perceived to be Muslim, and deplores the fact that **Islamophobia** continues to manifest itself in different guises within European societies. Muslim communities and their members continue to face prejudice, negative attitudes and discrimination. The discourse of certain political figures or some of the media contributes to this negative climate, which can

sometimes lead to acts of violence against Muslim communities. To deal with this situation, legislation against incitement to hatred and other relevant laws must be fully applied. Special efforts should be made to eradicate discriminatory practices in access to nationality, education and employment.

4. ECRI continues to be concerned by manifestations of **antisemitism** in Europe. Attacks on synagogues and Jewish cemeteries, and sometimes physical assaults, continue to take place. Antisemitic rhetoric is becoming increasingly widespread through the use of modern technologies such as the Internet or satellite television. Antisemitic acts in schools are a special cause for concern in some countries. ECRI strongly stresses the need to implement the provisions contained in its General Policy Recommendation No. 9, which proposes a set of concrete measures to be taken by member states in order to combat antisemitism effectively.

5. Roma and Travellers throughout Europe are the victims of **anti-Gypsyism**, which takes the form of racist remarks, discrimination and sometimes violence against Roma and Travellers. This trend, far from being reversed, has recently become more pronounced with the adoption by some member States of measures facilitating the expulsion of members of these communities and with the tone of public debate on the adoption of such measures. Sustained, intensified efforts must be made to combat the particular forms of exclusion and segregation to which Roma and Travellers are subjected, in particular in schools.

6. **Anti-Black racism** is still very present in many European countries and does not always receive sufficient attention from political leaders. This phenomenon makes itself felt in numerous spheres, including housing, employment and sport. Black people are confronted with many types of discrimination: they are not only the victims of racism because of the colour of their skin but also in some cases because they are immigrants, asylum seekers or refugees, or sometimes for reasons of religious intolerance towards them. More political recognition of these problems is needed. Political leaders also need to introduce supporting measures to

raise awareness and ensure the full application of anti-racist and antidiscrimination legislation in all spheres, including access to housing and employment and action against racism in sport.

7. It is of course 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 as specific measures are required to deal with each of them. ECRI believes, however, that the danger of **“fragmenting”** the fight against racism must be avoided. Parallel actions, whose paths never cross, entail the risk of spreading efforts too thinly. 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. It believes it is important to approach all 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.

8. ECRI is deeply concerned by the **negative climate of public opinion**, which plays a key role in the appearance of manifestations of racism or intolerance within society. This climate is fuelled by some media and also by the use of racist and xenophobic arguments in **political discourse**. As can be seen from the tone and arguments used by some political leaders in their election campaigns, racist and xenophobic discourse is still quite common, particularly through exploiting the fears aroused by the transition to a multicultural society and to globalisation. Once again, it is minority groups and different communities that are targeted, including by some of the mainstream political parties in many countries.

9. **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, notably foreigners. The

latter are too often presented as the persons responsible for the deterioration of security conditions, unemployment and increased public expenditure. This process of stigmatisation provides a breeding ground for racial discrimination towards this part of Europe's population.

10. A fundamental problem is that posed by the **fight against terrorism**. 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 directly or indirectly discriminatory legislation as well as discriminatory practices against some minority groups by public authorities. The fight against terrorism has also often resulted in increased levels of racist prejudice and racial discrimination by individuals and organisations.

11. Although ECRI is aware that combating crime, including terrorism, is a challenging task for the police to accomplish, it notes that there are still too many cases of racism and racial discrimination by members of the **police**. It is particularly concerned at the fact that **racial profiling** by the police is continuing if not increasing 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.

12. 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 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 more sound basis for the adoption and evaluation of policies.

13. 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 so called “positive discrimination” 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.

14. ECRI notes that **integration** is an issue that is presently giving rise to broad debates in most member States. It 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. However, 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 the lack of effort made by the majority population to integrate them.

15. All the negative trends outlined above should be closely monitored and additional measures should be taken at local, national and European level to combat manifestations of racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance. ECRI draws attention to these trends since, as a Commission with the task of combating racism, it has the duty to describe the forms which racism takes today. It wishes nevertheless to stress that not all of the trends are negative, and that there are some **encouraging signs** at international, European and national level, which indicate that member states and civil society are determined to combat racism and intolerance.

16. ECRI welcomes the rise in the number of **national specialised bodies** to combat racism and racial discrimination set up in a large number of European countries. These institutions make it easier for

the victims of racism and/or racial discrimination to exercise their rights and secure redress. They can often also help improve legislation and change attitudes in combating discrimination, by providing advice to the public authorities and promoting equal opportunities. These institutions are therefore 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.

17. 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. ECRI notes with great interest that 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 the religious freedom of religious groups.

18. 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, 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 (Andorra, 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 2007

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. ECRI started in January 2003 the third round of its country-by-country approach, which finished at the end of the year 2007.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. In 2007, ECRI published nine reports of the third monitoring cycle. ECRI's reports on Armenia, Georgia, Iceland, Portugal and Slovenia were published on 13 February 2007. The reports on Azerbaijan, Finland, Ireland and Monaco were published on 24 May 2007.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. Most of the reports published in 2007 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.

10. 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.

11. In 2007, ECRI also carried out nine contact visits and drafted nine new reports in the framework of its country-by-country approach on the following countries: Andorra, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Moldova, the Netherlands, San Marino, Serbia (first report) and Ukraine.

12. The third round reports focus on “implementation”. They examine if ECRI’s main recommendations from previous reports have been implemented and if so, with what degree of success. The third round reports also deal with “specific issues”, chosen according to the different situations in each country, and examined in more depth in each report.

13. In 2007, ECRI also worked on the preparation of the fourth round of its country-by-country monitoring, which will start in January 2008 and will finish at the end of 2012. The working methods of the fourth round will include a reinforcement of the process of confidential dialogue with national authorities. The fourth round country-by-country reports will focus on the issue of implementation. They will examine how ECRI’s main recommendations from previous reports have been followed up and implemented. They will also include an evaluation of policies as well as the analysis of new developments since the last report. A process of interim follow-up will take place no later than two years following the publication of each report.

2. Work on general themes

General Policy Recommendations

14. 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.

15. On 29 June 2007, ECRI adopted its General Policy Recommendation No11 on combating racism and racial discrimination in policing. The Recommendation, which is the result of a wide consultation process with concerned actors, aims to help the police to promote security and human rights for all through adequate policing. It covers racism and discrimination in the context of combating all crime, including terrorism. It stresses the importance of providing effective safeguards against racist acts committed by the police, in order to ensure respect for human rights and that all segments of society have confidence in the police, thereby enhancing overall security. The Recommendation focuses particularly on: racial profiling; racial discrimination and racially motivated misconduct by the police; the role of the police in combating racist offences and monitoring racist incidents; and relations between the police and members of minority groups.

16. The key recommendations contained in the General Policy Recommendation No11 include: training the police in policing a diverse society; recruiting members of under-represented minority groups into the police force; clearly defining and prohibiting racial profiling by law; ensuring effective investigations into alleged cases of racial discrimination or racially-motivated misconduct by the police; ensuring that the police thoroughly investigate racist offences; establishing systems for recording and monitoring racist incidents.

Publication of a study on “Ethnic’ statistics and data protection in the Council of Europe countries”

17. In November 2007, ECRI published a study report entitled “Ethnic’ statistics and data protection in the Council of Europe countries”, prepared by Patrick Simon of the *Institut National d’Etudes Démographiques (INED)*. In the framework of its work, ECRI calls on governments of Council of Europe member states to combat racial discrimination, by closely following the situation in order to

determine the extent of racial discrimination, and the areas in which it takes place. ECRI is of the opinion that the collection of ethnic data is a beneficial instrument for shaping sound policies against racism and racial discrimination and for promoting equal opportunities. This is why it regularly recommends to the governments to collect relevant data broken down according to categories such as nationality, national or ethnic origin, language and religion. ECRI demands that this collection is done in all cases with due respect for the principles of confidentiality, informed consent and the voluntary self-identification of persons as belonging to a particular group. Aware of the reluctance which surrounds the issue of ethnic data collection and to follow up on the results of a consultation process with the different concerned actors, ECRI commissioned this study report with a view to giving an overview of the existing legal and practical framework for ethnic data collection in Council of Europe member states. ECRI hopes that this publication will contribute to a more thorough understanding of what is covered by ethnic data collection, and that it will be useful in all circles which participate in the fight against racism and racial discrimination at national and international level.

3. Relations with civil society

18. 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

19. National specialised bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination are strategic partners for ECRI in the fight against racism and intolerance. On 22-23 February 2007, ECRI organised a

seminar in Strasbourg with national specialised bodies on the issue of positive action.

20. The seminar allowed a clarification of the concept of positive action and an exchange of good practices in this field. The seminar had a closer look at the national and international standards in this field and explored the different types of positive action that have been implemented in various member States of the Council of Europe, as well as their different areas of application. Special emphasis was put on the role of national specialised bodies in this field, which was illustrated through a variety of practical examples presented during the seminar.

Organisation of national Round Tables in member States

21. The objective of ECRI's national Round Tables is to contribute in a positive way to the debates on combating racism and intolerance 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.

22. ECRI's Round Table in Italy was held in Rome on 3 May 2007. The main themes which were discussed were: ECRI's report on Italy; racism and xenophobia in public discourse and the public sphere; the fight for equality – implementing antidiscrimination laws; and combating racism and racial discrimination against Roma.

23. ECRI's Round Table in Georgia was held in Tbilisi on 12 June 2007. The main themes which were discussed were: ECRI's report on Georgia, national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination – the way forward; responding to racist incidents; and towards an integrated society.

24. ECRI's Round Table in Ireland was held in Dublin on 15 November 2007. The main themes which were discussed were: ECRI's report on Ireland; promoting equality and diversity in the workplace; safeguarding the rights of the Traveller community under

the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities; and towards an integrated society.

Development of a communication strategy

25. Different communication and information initiatives were implemented in 2007. 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.

26. In 2007, ECRI's Secretariat identified 164 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 209 pages (published twice a year: 106 pages in March 2007 and 103 pages in June 2007).

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 2007, 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.

Inter-Agency Co-operation

3. An annual Inter-Agency Meeting took place on 12 September 2007 in Vienna. The participants at this meeting were representatives of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) of the United Nations, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the OSCE, the Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) of the EU, and ECRI.
4. The meeting allowed for an exchange of information concerning recent developments in the field of combating racism within each organisation and for discussion on specific lines of action for future co-operation. The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the complementarity of the work of the respective bodies and ways to improve their co-operation in different areas.

United Nations

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

5. 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)

6. 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)

7. 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)

8. 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. Furthermore, informal working level meetings have been held between ODIHR and ECRI to explore the development of a joint list of keywords and main topics to be used in connection with the data management projects currently being undertaken by both organisations.

European Union

European Commission

9. 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)

10. The enlargement of the mandate of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) led on 1 March 2007 to the establishment of the Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) of the European Union. A meeting took place between ECRI's Bureau and representatives of the FRA in Strasbourg on 16 March 2007 with a view to exchanging information for future co-operation between the two bodies.

Appendix I

Membership of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (31 December 2007)

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Christian AHLUND	Sweden	25 May 2010
Mr Levan ALEXIDZE	Georgia	1st January 2008
Mr Mazhar BARI	Ireland	8 November 2011
Ms Raluca BESTELIU	Romania	1st January 2008
Mr Thomas BÜCHEL	Liechtenstein	19 May 2009
Mr Tonio ELLUL	Malta	17 November 2009
Mr Vitaliano ESPOSITO	Italy	1st January 2008
Mr Gilberto FELICI	San Marino	12 June 2008
Mr Fernando FERNÁNDEZ SAVATER	Spain	22nd January 2008
Mr Fernando FERREIRA RAMOS	Portugal	1st January 2008
Mr Ljubomir D. FRCKOSKI	“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	1st January 2008

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Lauri HANNIKAINEN	Finland	1st January 2008
Mr Michael HEAD	the United Kingdom	1st January 2008
Ms Gudrun HOLGERSEN	Norway	1st January 2008
Mr Lätif H. HUSEYNOV	Azerbaijan	1st January 2008
Ms Vasilika HYSI	Albania	1st January 2008
Mr Dalibor JILEK	the Czech Republic	1st January 2008
Mr Jenő KALTENBACH	Hungary	1st January 2008
Mr Stefan KÄRNER	Austria	1st January 2008
Mr Vigen KOCHARYAN	Armenia	1st January 2008
Mr Luben KOULICHEV	Bulgaria	1st January 2008
Ms Adila KRESO	Bosnia and Herzegovina	13 February 2008
Mr Baldur KRISTJÁNSSON	Iceland	1st January 2008
Mr Gün KUT	Turkey	1st January 2008

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Johan LEMAN	Belgium	22 January 2008
Mr Marc LEYENBERGER	France	21 April 2009
Mr Petro MARTINENKO	Ukraine	16 June 2009
Mr Arvydas Virgilijus MATULIONIS	Lithuania	1st January 2008
Mr Krzysztof MOTYKA	Poland	2 May 2012
Mr Nils MUIZNIEKS	Latvia	20 April 2010
Mr Mart NUTT	Estonia	1st January 2008
Mr Stelios E. PERRAKIS	Greece	1st January 2008
Mr Tibor PICHLER	Slovakia	1st January 2008
Ms Alenka PUHAR	Slovenia	1st January 2008
Ms Vesna RAKIC-VODINELIC	Serbia	7 November 2012
Mr Jacint RIBERAYGUA CAELLES	Andorra	27 September 2011
Mr Albert RODESCH	Luxembourg	12 July 2011

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Jean-Charles SACOTTE	Monaco	7 December 2010
Ms Maja SERSIC	Croatia	1st January 2008
Ms Eva SMITH ASMUSSEN	Denmark	1st January 2008
Ms Winnie SORGDRAGER	the Netherlands	22 January 2008
Mr Felix STANEVSKIY	the Russian Federation	1st January 2008
Mr Klaus STOLTENBERG	Germany	1st January 2008
Mr Demetrios STYLIANIDES	Cyprus	1st January 2008
Mr Daniel THURER	Switzerland	1st January 2009
Mr Victor VOLCINSCHI	Moldova	1st January 2008
Vacant seat	Montenegro	

Deputies to the members of ECRI (31 December 2007)

Name	Deputy in respect of	Term of office expires
Ms Doris ANGST	Switzerland	1st January 2009
Ms Ylva BRUNE	Sweden	25 May 2010
Mr José Manuel FRESNO GARCIA	Spain	22 January 2008
Mr Saša GAJIN	Serbia	7 November 2012
Ms Eva HEIZER HEGEDUS	Hungary	1st January 2008
Ms Aleksandra KORAC	Croatia	1st January 2008
Mr Konstantin KORKELIA	Georgia	1st January 2008
Mr Sarūnas LIEKIS	Lithuania	1st January 2008
Mr Erich MISTRİK	Slovakia	1st January 2008
Ms Eliana NICOLAOU	Cyprus	1st January 2008
Ms Kristina PARDALOS	San Marino	12 June 2008
Ms Merja PENTIKAINEN	Finland	1st January 2008
Mr François SANT'ANGELO	Belgium	22 January 2008
Mr Hans-Joachim STANGE	Germany	1st January 2008
Mr Gerald SCHÖPFER	Austria	1st January 2008

Observers (31 December 2007)

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 Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC)/ Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)

Ms Naina PATEL (EUMC)
Deputy: Ms Jenny GOLDSCHMIDT
Ms Anastasia CRICKLEY (FRA)

European Commission

Ms Deirdre HODSON
Deputy: Mr Alvaro OLIVEIRA

ECRI's Bureau

(31 December 2007)

Ms Eva SMITH ASMUSSEN
Chair
member in respect of Denmark

Mr Nils MUIZNIEKS
Vice-Chair
member in respect of Latvia

Ms Adila KRESO
Vice-Chair
member in respect of Bosnia
and Herzegovina

Mr Fernando FERREIRA RAMOS
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member in respect of Portugal

Ms Raluca BESTELIU
Bureau member
member in respect of Romania

Ms Winnie SORGDRAGER
Bureau member
member in respect of the
Netherlands

Mr Stelios PERRAKIS
Bureau member
member in respect of Greece

(as from 1st January 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
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Mr Stelios PERRAKIS
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Mr François SANT'ANGELO
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member in respect of Belgium

Mr Christian AHLUND
Bureau member
member in respect of Sweden

Appendix II

Secretariat of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance

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Appendix III

Meetings held by ECRI in 2007

Plenary sessions

- 13-15 March 2007
- 26-29 June 2007
- 11-14 December 2007

Meetings of CBC Working Groups

- CBC 1: 18 June 2007
- CBC 2: 30 January 2007
- CBC 3: 2 February 2007
- CBC 4: 9 July 2007
- CBC 5: 29 January 2007
- CBC 6: 23 July 2007
- CBC 7: 31 January 2007
- CBC 8: 13 July 2007
- CBC 9: 1 February 2007

Meetings of the Working group on combating racism and racial discrimination in policing

- 26 February 2007
- 24 May 2007

Meetings of the Working group on combating racism and racial discrimination in sports

- 19 June 2007
- 10 October 2007

Bureau meetings

- 12 March 2007
- 25 June 2007
- 10 December 2007

Meetings of the Working Group on relations with civil society

- 1 February 2007
- 15 March 2007
- 25 June 2007
- 26 October 2007
- 10 December 2007

National Round-Tables

- Italy: 3 May 2007
- Georgia: 12 June 2007
- Ireland: 15 November 2007

Seminar with national specialised bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination on positive action

- 22-23 February 2007

Public Presentation of ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No.11

- 4 October 2007

Meetings of the ad hoc Working Group entrusted with the task of preparing the fourth round of CBC work

- 2 March 2007
- 25 May 2007
- 21 November 2007

Joint meeting of the Bureau of ECRI and the Executive Board of the EUMC

- 16 March 2007

Contact Visits

- Andorra: 25-28 March 2007
- Latvia: 25-29 March 2007
- Netherlands: 25-30 March 2007
- Ukraine: 15-20 April 2007
- Malta: 15-18 July 2007
- Liechtenstein: 23-26 September 2007
- Serbia: 23-28 September 2007
- Moldova: 1-5 October 2007
- San Marino: 7-9 October 2007

Appendix IV

List of publications

- 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)
- 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)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 21 February 2006)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 24 May 2007)
- 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)
 - 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)
 - 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)

