

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 2001

Strasbourg, 29 May 2002



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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.

The Political Declaration and the General Conclusions of the European Conference against Racism (Strasbourg, 11-13 October 2000) both called upon States to "consider how best to reinforce the action of ECRI". Having been invited by the Committee of Ministers to submit its opinion in this respect, ECRI stressed that the substantive reinforcement of its action could be realised by means of its consolidation as a monitoring body, along with a strengthening of the principle of independence of its members.

In December 2001, ECRI transmitted to the Committee of Ministers its proposals on the strengthening of its action, in the form of a "Draft Resolution on the Statute of ECRI". This Draft is currently being examined by the Committee of Ministers.

MAIN TRENDS

1. Each year, as an introduction to its Annual Report, ECRI underlines, 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 will need to continue its efforts and step up its action in the future.
2. 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 and are briefly underlined below.
3. Before listing these main trends, ECRI wishes to recall the tragic events which marked the year 2001. The ignominious attack of 11 September 2001 showed how much terrorism and terrorist activities, irrespective of their origin, threaten the values and principles of democracy and of respect for human rights. ECRI is convinced that effective measures must be taken to combat terrorism, but strongly believes that this combat must not become a pretext under which discrimination and intolerance are allowed to flourish. The response to the threat of terrorism should not weaken the protection and promotion of human rights.
4. ECRI adopted, on 11 December 2001, a Declaration in reaction to these events, in which it fully endorsed the content of the communiqué on international action against terrorism adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe at its 109th Session, held in Strasbourg on 8 November 2001. ECRI welcomed the sections of this communiqué concerning investing in democracy and the importance attached by the Ministers to the fight against all forms of intolerance and discrimination. Moreover, ECRI noted with satisfaction the possibilities of future initiatives of the Council of Europe to promote multicultural and interreligious dialogue. For its part, ECRI will contribute as widely as possible to Council of Europe efforts in this respect, in particular by stepping up its activities concerning its relations with civil society.
5. In its Declaration of 11 December 2001, ECRI also called on the governments of Council of Europe member States to remain vigilant vis-à-vis hostile reactions towards particular groups of the population. These reactions and their discriminatory effects must be closely monitored and specific steps should be taken to prevent and to counter them.
6. In this context, the main trends noted by ECRI on the basis of its various activities can be recalled:

7. **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. This gap is 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.
8. 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. The establishment of national specialised bodies to combat racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance is a priority.
9. The widespread propagation of theories which claim that cultural differences are insurmountable is a dangerous tendency, which is likely to increase **feelings of racism and intolerance in the public consciousness**. In this context, an insidious form of racism has resurfaced, which tends to define cultures not only as set in stone, but also to classify them, as though there were cultures which are in some way "superior" or "inferior".
10. The extent of **incitement to intolerance or racial hatred** is a cause of great concern to ECRI, as is the problem of racist violence, which has erupted on several occasions in a number of countries.
11. ECRI deplores the recent sharp rise in **prejudice against Muslim communities**, observable in many countries after the attacks of 11 September in both society at large and in some public authorities. This climate of hostility has led to acts of violence, harassment and discrimination against persons who are or who are believed to be Muslim, and to a further increase in the generally negative attitudes and stereotypes towards Muslims and their communities.
12. A rise in the **spread of antisemitic ideas** can be noted. **Acts of violence** and intimidation against the members and institutions of the Jewish communities and the **dissemination of antisemitic material** are increasing in a number of countries.
13. **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.

14. 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.
15. The increasing support given to some political parties disseminating xenophobic ideology is alarming. There is also disturbing evidence that xenophobic themes have on occasion crept into the positions adopted by some mainstream political parties.
16. Racism and prejudice are still too often present in public institutions, including the judicial system and the police. There continues to be widespread criticism and complaints concerning racist attitudes and behaviour on the part of law enforcement officers (such as the police and border control personnel). In a number of countries, there appears 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.
17. The use of the new mass communication technologies by groups and individuals for racist purposes, notably the use of the **Internet** for disseminating racist messages, is a serious problem. ECRI strongly hopes that the additional Protocol to the Convention on Cyber-Crime in order to deal with offences of a racist, xenophobic and antisemitic nature will be drafted shortly.
18. ECRI draws attention to these negative trends since it is ECRI's task, as a **commission which fights against racism**, to describe the various forms which racism takes. At the same time, ECRI welcomes the positive signs at international, European and national level, which show that **member States and civil society are indeed committed to combating racism and intolerance**. ECRI would like in particular to draw attention to the significant step forward in **European anti-discrimination legislation** taken with the adoption of Protocol N° 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights, which prohibits discrimination in general. 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 taking concerted action to eliminate all forms of discrimination and to joining forces to fight racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance.

ECRI'S ACTIVITIES IN 2001

1. 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 overcome. 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 reports for the first cycle were completed in late 1998. Since January 1999, ECRI has been working on the second round of its country-by-country approach. This will run up to December 2002.
4. The second-round 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 round.

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 3 April 2001, ECRI published its second-round reports on Albania, Austria, Denmark, "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and United Kingdom. On 3 July 2001, it published its second reports on Croatia, Cyprus, Germany and Turkey, and, on 13 November 2001, its second reports on the Netherlands and the Russian Federation.
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 eleven reports published in 2001 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 2001, ECRI also carried out ten contact visits and drafted ten new reports on the following countries: Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Romania and Ukraine. It is expected that these reports will be published in the course of 2002.
13. At the end of 2001, having already covered 31 member States in the second round of its country-by-country approach, ECRI is able to state that its assessment is overall a positive one: generally speaking the second-round 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-round reports, a number of improvements have still to be made, *inter alia* to the procedure adopted and working methods and organisation. ECRI prepared, in the perspective of the third round of its country-by-country work, proposals with a view to improving the organization of its country-by-country work in general. These proposals were discussed at a consultation meeting with the governmental national liaison officers held in October 2001, and finalised by ECRI in December 2001. They have been transmitted to the Committee of Ministers, which took note of them and approved the proposed procedure.

2. 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 2001, ECRI gave priority to a wide distribution of its last general policy recommendations on two major topical issues in the fight against racism and intolerance.
17. In its general policy recommendation no. 5 on combating intolerance and discrimination against Muslims (adopted on 16 March 2000), 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.
18. In its general policy recommendation no. 6 on combating the dissemination of racist, xenophobic and antisemitic materiel via the Internet (adopted on 15 December 2000), 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.
19. In 2001, ECRI decided that its next general policy recommendation would be on national legislation against racism and racial discrimination and entrusted a "working group on anti-discrimination legislation" with the task of preparing a draft recommendation listing the key elements of such legislation.

Collection and dissemination of examples of “good practices”

20. In October 2001, ECRI published a booklet entitled “Practical examples in combating racism and intolerance against Roma/Gypsies”, which presents selected examples from different member States of the Council of Europe of initiatives set up to combat racism and intolerance against Roma/Gypsies. The booklet focuses on the following three priority fields: (a) Roma empowerment, (b) education and youth and (c) policing and justice. A set of main examples have been outlined for each field, and contact details have been provided for further information. In general, examples have been chosen which could be adapted to other local and national contexts.

3. RELATIONS WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

21. 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

22. In 2001, 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.
23. An important instrument in ECRI's communication strategy is its "Combating racism and intolerance" website (www.coe.int/ecri). 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.
24. Specific co-operation between ECRI and NGOs in 2001 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.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

World Conference against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

25. 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 was held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001.
26. With this in mind, it had been 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 and that these preparations would include a European Conference against racism. The latter 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.
27. 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 ministers, senior civil servants and representatives of the Council of Europe, the European Union, the United Nations and NGOs.
28. 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.
29. 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. The documents adopted by the European Conference were transmitted to the Preparatory Committee of the World Conference and constituted the European regional input to the latter.
30. ECRI was represented by its Chair within the Council of Europe delegation which participated to the World Conference against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in Durban from 31 August to 8 September 2001.
31. The Durban Conference emphasized the need for determined action, both at international, regional, national and local levels carried out by governments in conjunction with civil society. ECRI is ready to fully play its role within the Council of Europe in joining collective efforts at

European level in ensuring the action needed to implement the recommendations of the World Conference against racism.

Relations with other Council of Europe bodies

32. 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. ECRI is represented by one of its members in the Group of Specialists on Roma/Gypsies (MG-S-ROM). The Parliamentary Assembly is represented in ECRI and actively contributes to its work. On 16 March 2001, ECRI forwarded to the Ministers' Deputies, at their invitation, an Opinion on Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 1474 (2000) on the situation of lesbians and gays in Council of Europe member States. On 22 June 2001, ECRI transmitted to the Committee of Ministers an Opinion on Recommendation 1500 (2001) on the participation of immigrants and foreign residents to political life in Council of Europe member States.

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

33. 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 8 June 2001 to discuss the practical areas of co-operation.



APPENDIX I

MEMBERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AGAINST RACISM AND INTOLERANCE (1 January 2002)

Albanie / Albania

Andorre / Andorra

Mr Joan FORNER ROVIRA

Arménie / Armenia

Mr Vigen KOCHARYAN, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, Yerevan State University

Autriche / Austria

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

Professor Dr Gerald SCHÖPFER*

Azerbaïdjan / Azerbaijan

Mr Latif H. HUSSEINOV, Head of the Department on Constitutional Law of the National Assembly

Belgique / Belgium

Monsieur Johan LEMAN, Directeur du Centre pour l'Egalité 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, Associate 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 Dalibor JÍLEK, Head of the International and European Law Department, Faculty of Law of the Masaryk University

Mr Miloslav PETRŮ*

Danemark / Denmark

Professor Eva SMITH ASMUSSEN, Retsvidenskabeligt Institut A

* Substitute

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

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

Islande / Iceland

Reverend Baldur KRISTJÁNSSON

Irlande / Ireland

Mr Seamus CULLIMORE

Italie / Italy

Monsieur Vitaliano ESPOSITO, Magistrat

Lettonie / Latvia

Mrs Ruta MARJAŠA, Lawyer

Liechtenstein

Monsieur Hans BRUNHART, Ancien Chef du Gouvernement, Euroconsult AG

Madame Christine STEHRENBERGER*

Lituanie / Lithuania

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

Luxembourg

Monsieur Roger LINSTER

* Substitute

Malte / Malta

Mr Godwin MUSCAT-AZZOPARDI,
Judge

Moldova

Professeur Victor VOLCINSCHI,
Universitatea de Stat din Moldov

Pays-Bas / The Netherlands

Mrs Winnie SORGDRAGER,
President of the Council for Culture

Norvège / Norway

Mr Petter DREFVELIN, Director
General, Department of Saami and
Minority Affairs

Pologne / Poland

Professor Andrzej SICINSKI,
Foundation of Culture

Portugal

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

Roumanie / Romania

Professor Raluca BESTELIU,
Professor in International Public
Law, Former Judge of the
European Court of Human Rights

Fédération de Russie / Russian Federation

Saint-Marin / San Marino

Slovaquie / Slovakia

Professor Juraj ŠVEC, Department
of Oncology, Faculty of Medicine,
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Mrs Alenka PUHAR, Journalist-
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Mr Tomás CALVO BUEZAS,
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Facultad de Ciencia Políticas y
Sociología – Universidad
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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
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Dr Ljubomir DANAILOV FRCKOSKI,
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Professor Gün KUT, Boğaziçi University, Faculty of Political Science

Ukraine

Mr Ihor LOSSOVSKYI, Head of the OSCE and the Council of Europe Division, 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

Mr Kevin McNAMARA

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

Commission des questions politiques/Committee on Political Affairs

Mr András BÁRSONY

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

Commission des Communautés Européennes / Commission of the European Community

Ms Barbara NOLAN, Head of the Anti-Discrimination, Fundamental Social Rights and Civil Society Unit, Directorate General for Employment and Social Affairs, European Commission

Saint-Siège/Holy See

Professeur Jean-Pierre MACHELON

ECRI'S BUREAU

Until 31 December 2001:

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

It should be noted that ECRI's Bureau was renewed in elections held end of December 2001. The new composition is as follows:

Mr Michael HEAD

Chair
member in respect of the United Kingdom

Mr Jenö KALTENBACH

1st Vice-Chair
member in respect of Hungary

Ms Alenka PUHAR

2nd Vice-Chair
member in respect of Slovenia

Ms Martine VALDES-BOULOUQUE

Bureau member
member in respect of France

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 to the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, Conseil de l'Europe, 67075 STRASBOURG CEDEX, France

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APPENDIX III

MEETINGS HELD BY ECRI IN 2001

Plenary sessions

- 13-16 March 2001
- 19-22 June 2001
- 11-14 December 2001

Bureau meetings

- 13 March 2001
- 7 June 2001
- 18 June 2001
- 10 December 2001

Meetings of CBC Working Groups

- CBC 1 : 3 August 2001
- CBC 2 : 26 March 2001
- CBC 3 : 20 July 2001
- CBC 4 : 20 September 2001
- CBC 5 : 22 January 2001
- CBC 6 : 12 March 2001
- CBC 7 : 16 February 2001
- CBC 8 : 25 September 2001
- CBC 9 : 12 February 2001
- CBC 10 : 27 July 2001

Meeting of the Working Group of CBC Rapporteurs

- 1 June 2001

Meeting of the Working Group on the organisation of the third stage of CBC work

- 7 May 2001

Meeting of the Working Group on good practices

- 9 February 2001

Meetings of the Working Group on anti-discrimination legislation

- 16 May 2001
- 22 August 2001
- 16 November 2001

Consultation meeting with the national liaison officers

- 17 October 2001

Contact Visits

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| - Ireland : | 5-9 March 2001 |
| - Georgia : | 19-22 March 2001 |
| - Estonia : | 24-27 April 2001 |
| - Romania : | 8-12 May 2001 |
| - Italy : | 28-31 May 2001 |
| - Finland : | 18-21 September 2001 |
| - Latvia : | 11-14 September 2001 |
| - Portugal : | 5-8 November 2001 |
| - Ukraine : | 15-18 October 2001 |
| - Malta : | 22-25 October 2001 |



APPENDIX IV

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

- ECRI and its programme of activities (Strasbourg, 1st September 2001)
- Legal measures to combat racism and intolerance in the member States of the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, January 1998)
- 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, September 1996)
- 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, January 2001)
- 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'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)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)
- 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)
- France (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 3 July 2001)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- The Netherlands (Strasbourg, 13 November 2001)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 13 November 2001)
- Slovakia (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" (Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)
- Turkey (Strasbourg, 3 July 2001)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)

- Activities of the Council of Europe with relevance to combating racism and intolerance (Strasbourg, October 2001)
- Recommendations adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in the field of combating racism and intolerance (Strasbourg, September 1998)
- Recommendations adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in the field of combating racism and intolerance (Strasbourg, September 1998)
- Texts of international instruments relevant to the work of ECRI (Strasbourg, October 1999)

