

ANNUAL REPORT ON ECRI'S ACTIVITIES

covering the period
from 1 January to 31 December 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: 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.

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Main trends

1. Each year, as an introduction to its Annual Report, ECRI outlines the main trends in the field of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance in Europe. The purpose of this exercise is to show the context in which ECRI must continue its efforts and step up its action in the future. The precise characteristics and extent of these trends, observed in the course of ECRI's various activities, vary from region to region and country to country. They are, however, sufficiently widespread to justify a special mention. Most of these trends are the result of problems that have existed for several years and have already been described 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.

The overall picture

2. ECRI has traditionally described the overall picture as regards contemporary forms of racism and discrimination on grounds of "race", colour, language, religion, nationality or national or ethnic origin (i.e. racial discrimination) in Europe as "complex". In 2009 a factor of significant importance has added to the complexity: the effects of the economic crisis. The crisis has had both direct and indirect effects. Across Europe there have been increases in unemployment and, in the wake of increasing public sector deficits, cuts in public expenditure in important areas of social policy such as education, health, housing, law enforcement and support for people in poor economic circumstances. Such developments are bound to impact significantly on the most vulnerable groups in society including historical minorities and migrants. In terms of indirect effects, ECRI is deeply concerned at the impact on public attitudes and political discourse of the inevitable competition for scarce resources. We are witnessing a rise in xenophobic and intolerant attitudes generally, including virulent verbal attacks and violent incidents and an increasing perception of migration flows as impacting negatively on the countries concerned. ECRI considered that the direct and indirect effects of the current economic crisis should be carefully studied and specific measures should be taken to counter the discriminatory effects

on vulnerable groups. With this in mind ECRI proposed closely to monitor the situation with the assistance, inter alia, of the study that it has commissioned on the impact of the economic crisis on racism and intolerance (see paragraphs in the section dealing with ECRI's 2009 activities).

Racist violence

3. ECRI is especially concerned about a general rise in racist violence, as noted further in this report.

The vulnerable groups

4. Anti-Gypsyism represents an acute problem for many European societies. Roma and Travellers experience open hostility (sometimes encouraged for electoral purposes) and social exclusion, as well as raids against their settlements and murders. Although there is increased public awareness of their predicament and activism by community organisations, state programmes intended to improve the situation of Roma and Travellers have suffered cuts as a result of the crisis.

5. Anti-Black racism persists in member States, often taking extreme forms, such as organised attacks against individuals or communities. Colour-related insults are widespread during sports activities.

6. The economic crisis has contributed to the hardening of the tone of the immigration debate. Responsibility for the deterioration of security conditions, unemployment and health-care systems' deficits is often attributed to migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. As a result, entire communities, including nationals with relatively recent immigration backgrounds, are stigmatised.

7. The negative perception of Muslims, often expressed in the context of debates about "values", continues to affect large numbers of people in their everyday lives. The impact of Islamophobia has been traditionally felt in many fields, such as employment, law-enforcement, town-planning, immigration and even education. A relatively new phenomenon is legal

restrictions, introduced or proposed, specifically targeting Muslims – again an issue for political exploitation. Naturally, ECRI supports European Governments' initiatives aimed at encouraging tolerance of religious diversity in Europe by, for example, establishing fora for intercultural dialogue. However, additional efforts are clearly needed in this connection.

8. Antisemitism has not been eradicated in Europe. On the contrary, recent events, such as the Gaza conflict and the financial crisis, and their consequences have been exploited for its revival. Attacks on synagogues and Jewish cemeteries, Holocaust denial and conspiracy theories constitute some of its most usual manifestations. Some politicians still try to take advantage of anti-Jewish sentiment. Improved international cooperation is required to stop the spread of neo-Nazi websites.

9. ECRI considers it necessary to be aware of the specific characteristics of the different types of racism and racial discrimination that exist in Europe today, since special measures might be required to deal with some of them. However, ECRI believes that parallel actions, whose paths never cross, entail the risk of spreading efforts too thinly. ECRI is also opposed to any approach that prioritises different forms of racism and racial discrimination, presenting some of them as more serious and a greater cause for concern than others. In ECRI's opinion, competition between victims is unacceptable. For ECRI, the long-term fight against racism and racial discrimination should be seen as a continuous process. Mutually reinforcing efforts should cover every victim and vulnerable group, in accordance with the general principle of the equal dignity of all human beings.

10. Many members of the above groups are fully integrated and, as a result, participate in public life and feel empowered to make demands related to their particular identity. A lot of these demands can be reasonably accommodated while many others must be accepted in accordance with the law. Dealing with the majority's reactions, which sometimes take the form of racism and intolerance, should be seen as part of democratic States' responsibilities.

The fields in which racism and racial discrimination manifest themselves

11. The fields in which racism and racial discrimination manifest themselves are many, including employment, education, housing, health, access to goods and services and sports. In 2009 ECRI adopted General Policy Recommendation No. 12, which provides States with guidance on combating racism and racial discrimination in the latter field.

12. The field of law enforcement is of particular importance. ECRI recognises that fighting crime is a challenging task for the authorities. However, this cannot justify certain widespread police practices, such as racial profiling, this being the use - in control, surveillance and investigation activities - of grounds such as “race”, colour, language, religion, nationality or national or ethnic origin, with no objective and reasonable justification (for example, when carrying out identity checks in the street). Nor can it justify police brutality to which members of minority groups sometimes fall prey. Whilst expressing consternation at the persistence of these phenomena, ECRI notes with satisfaction that some member States take appropriate initiatives to curtail them. Independent complaints mechanisms have been set up and training sessions have been organised for law-enforcement personnel in close partnership with civil society and minority groups’ representatives.

13. In the same vein, ECRI is aware that European countries have a duty to combat terrorism. It regrets, however, when this results in discriminatory practices against minority groups – on the part of the State and individuals - and increased levels of prejudice in the political discourse and some media.

Member States’ response

14. Some member States have responded to the above phenomena by appropriate legislative changes, a fact that ECRI welcomes. Other States’ criminal, civil and administrative legislation did not require fine-tuning in the light of ECRI’s General Policy Recommendation No. 7. In many States there are obvious legislative gaps. Moreover, the correct application of anti-discrimination legislation often remains a challenge. ECRI

considers that it is necessary to train those entrusted with the task of applying it, inform potential victims of their rights and provide appropriate assistance to those who try to obtain redress.

15. National specialised bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination play a significant role in organising such training and information activities. They raise awareness among society at large, investigate complaints and provide concrete assistance in respect of legitimate claims. ECRI welcomes the fact that an increasing number of countries are setting up such institutions. It urges those who have not, to fill the gap without delay. In addition, ECRI underlines the importance of giving specialised bodies the independence and legal powers they need to be able to function effectively. Moreover, ECRI expresses concern about reductions in specialised bodies' budgets as a result of the crisis.

16. Domestic courts' case-law is a most important tool in the fight against racism and racial discrimination. Encouraging decisions have been handed down in many member States recently. ECRI hopes that this trend will continue and that the action taken against perpetrators will serve as a deterrent.

17. Some member States have recognised the need for data broken down according to nationality, national or ethnic origin, language and religion. Some of them have developed, whether a long time ago or more recently, appropriate statistical tools. However, many States are reluctant to do so. ECRI has always considered that the collection of such information is necessary for both the adoption of appropriate policies and their evaluation.

18. The need for vulnerable groups' integration is hardly ever questioned in modern European societies. ECRI often examines States' integration policies which are inevitably linked to the fight against racism and racial discrimination. ECRI regrets that the debate in many European countries has focused almost exclusively on minorities' actual or perceived "deficiencies", ignoring both their economic, social and cultural contribution and the lack of efforts on the part of the majority. ECRI approaches integration as a two-way process, based on mutual recognition, which bears no relation to assimilation.

The European Convention on Human Rights

19. Ratification of Protocol No. 12, which supplements the European Convention on Human Rights by prohibiting discrimination in general, is an issue of prime concern to ECRI, which has initiated the process leading to its adoption. ECRI is disappointed that this Protocol has not been signed or ratified by any additional member States in 2009.

20. Nevertheless, ECRI notes with interest that in 2009 the European Court of Human Rights issued its first judgment concluding a violation of this instrument (*Sejdić and Finci v. Bosnia and Herzegovina* judgment of 22 December 2009). It is noteworthy that the judgment in question, similarly with the *Féret v. Belgium* judgment of 16 July 2009 (which concerns hate speech) and several others in the past, expressly refers to ECRI's standards.

ECRI's activities in 2009

1. Country-by-country approach

1. ECRI's statutory activities comprise firstly country-by-country monitoring work. ECRI closely examines the situation in each of the member States of the Council of Europe and draws up suggestions and proposals as to how the problems it has identified might be overcome. The aim is to formulate helpful and well-founded proposals, which may assist governments in taking concrete and practical steps to counter racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance.

2. ECRI's reports are first sent in draft form to the member States concerned for confidential dialogue. Their contents are reviewed in the light of the national authorities' comments. They are then finally adopted and transmitted to the Governments of the member States 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 started a new monitoring cycle (2008-2012). The "fourth-round reports" focus on the implementation of the principal recommendations addressed to Governments in the third round. They examine whether and how ECRI's recommendations have been followed up by the authorities. They evaluate how effective Government policies are and analyse new developments. Confidential dialogue has been strengthened for the fourth monitoring cycle. In addition, a new interim follow-up mechanism has been introduced: ECRI requests priority implementation for three specific recommendations and asks the member State concerned to provide information in this connection within two years from publication of the report.

5. In order to obtain as full a picture as possible, a contact visit is organised before the drafting of each new report.

6. The visits provide an opportunity for ECRI Rapporteurs to meet officials from the various ministries and public authorities dealing with issues within ECRI's remit. They also give Rapporteurs the opportunity to meet representatives of NGOs working in the field, as well as ECRI's other partners, independent experts and any other persons concerned by the fight against racism and intolerance.

7. In 2009, ECRI published the first nine reports of the fourth monitoring cycle. The reports on Bulgaria, Hungary and Norway were published on 24 February 2009, the reports on Belgium, Germany and Slovakia on 26 May 2009, and the reports on the Czech Republic, Greece and Switzerland on 15 September 2009.

8. The publication and effective dissemination of ECRI's country-by-country reports is an important stage in the ongoing, active dialogue between ECRI and the member States' authorities. The common aim is that recommendations are as constructive and useful as possible. More regular contacts, through the new interim follow-up procedure, will assist countries in fine-tuning their response.

9. All reports published in 2009 have been translated into the national language(s) of the country concerned and steps have been taken to ensure that they are circulated as widely as possible among stakeholders at national level.

10. ECRI's reports received considerable media coverage. A press release is issued and widely distributed whenever a report is published. It serves as a basis for articles in the press and broadcasts.

11. In 2009, ECRI carried out nine contact visits and drafted reports on Albania, Austria, Estonia, France, Georgia, Poland, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey and the United Kingdom.

12. To be able to maintain this rhythm of visits (concluding the fourth cycle planned) and the quality of the work which is expected of it under its Statute, ECRI needs a steady Secretariat with sufficient resources.

2. Work on general themes

General Policy Recommendations

13. ECRI's General Policy Recommendations, the second part of its statutory activities, are addressed to the Governments of all member States; they cover important areas of current concern in the fight against racism and intolerance. They are intended to serve as guidelines for policy-makers when drawing up national strategies and policies.

14. On 19 March 2009 ECRI published its General Policy Recommendation No. 12 on combating racism and racial discrimination in the field of sport. This General Policy Recommendation asks member States' Governments to ensure equal opportunities in access to sport for all; provide adequate legal protection; and train the police in identifying, dealing with and preventing racist behaviour at sporting events. ECRI also emphasises the important role of local authorities, sports federations, sports clubs, schools, athletes, coaches, referees, supporters' organisations, politicians, the media and sponsors. Finally, ECRI calls on all these actors to unite and build a coalition against racism in sport.

15. In 2009 ECRI started work on two new General Policy Recommendations. The first deals with racial discrimination in employment, while the second concerns anti-Gypsyism.

3. Relations with civil society

16. Combating racism can only be effective if the anti-racist message filters down to society in general. Awareness-raising and a communication strategy are, therefore, essential. ECRI attaches great importance to this third part 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 are strategic partners for ECRI. On 26-27 February 2009 ECRI organised a seminar with them on how best to communicate on issues of racism and racial discrimination.

18. The aim of the seminar was to help national specialised bodies to develop their communication strategies further, as effective communication and partnership building are crucial for ensuring the impact of their action. The seminar explored means of identifying the main stakeholders, their needs and the use of different communication tools to reach them. Special attention was given to working with the media.

Consultation meeting with international NGOs

19. At a consultation meeting held in Paris on 4 December 2009, ECRI and international non-governmental organisations held an exchange of views and explored means of future cooperation in various areas.

Organisation of national Round Tables in member States

20. The objective of ECRI's national Round Tables is to contribute to the national debate on combating racism and intolerance in member States and encourage reflection in 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, antisemitism and intolerance.

21. ECRI's Round Table in Ukraine was held in Kiev on 7 May 2009. The main themes which were discussed were: ECRI's latest report on the country; responding to racially motivated violence; implementing antidiscrimination laws; and racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance in public discourse and the public sphere.

22. ECRI's Round Table in Hungary was held in Budapest on 16 November 2009. The main themes which were discussed were: ECRI's latest report on the country; freedom of expression and racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance in public discourse; responding to racially motivated violence; and implementation of anti-racial discrimination policies.

Communication strategy

23. In 2009 ECRI continued improving its website. One of its most useful features is the HUDOC search engine, via which ECRI's reports and recommendations can be consulted using key words.

24. In 2009 ECRI's Secretariat identified 300 articles in the national media concerning ECRI and the results of its activities. The Secretariat prepared press reviews containing these articles, which come to a total of 359 pages (139 pages in March 2009; 95 pages in June 2009; and 125 pages in December 2009).

4. Statement

25. On 1 December 2009 ECRI released a “Statement on the ban on the construction of minarets in Switzerland”. ECRI expressed its deep concern about the results of the Swiss popular initiative which “will result in discrimination against Muslims and infringe their freedom of religion.” ECRI called on the Swiss authorities to study carefully the consequences of this vote and do their utmost to find solutions that are in keeping with international human rights law.

5. Other activities

26. In 2009 ECRI commissioned a study on the impact of the economic crisis on racism and racial discrimination. The aim is to examine how the crisis has influenced policies and the public attitude towards persons with an immigrant background and the extent to which general measures adopted in response to the crisis may have a disproportionate impact on persons with such a background. An external consultant, Mr Jean-Michel Belorgey, former member of the French Conseil d’Etat, elaborated a first draft of the study which was examined by ECRI.

27. At its 50th plenary session on 15-18 December 2009, ECRI elected a new Bureau. Mr Nils Muiznieks was elected Chair, and Mr Christian Ahlund and Ms Vasilika Hysi Vice-Chairs. Messrs Jean-Charles Sacotte, François Sant’Angelo and Ms Eva Smith Asmussen were elected Bureau members. The Bureau member whose mandate had not expired is Mr Stelios Perrakis. The new members of the Bureau assumed their functions on 1 January 2010.

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

Council of Europe

1. ECRI is regularly updated on the work of other Council of Europe bodies dealing with issues related to racism and intolerance. ECRI's Secretariat provides these bodies with information on ECRI's activities.

2. In 2009 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 at ECRI's plenary meetings and contribute to its work. On 18 November 2009 ECRI participated in a hearing organised by the Monitoring Committee of the Parliamentary Assembly in Paris on the rights of persons belonging to vulnerable groups.

United Nations

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

3. ECRI takes into account CERD's recommendations in the preparation of its country-by-country reports, and there are regular contacts between ECRI's and CERD's Secretariats. ECRI invariably encourages States to make the declaration under Article 14 of the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination enabling individuals, or groups of individuals, to submit petitions to CERD.

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

4. ECRI's Secretariat maintains an effective working relationship 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, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in Durban, South Africa, in 2001. ECRI provided substantial input to the Durban Review Conference, which took place in Geneva in April 2009. This Conference evaluated progress towards the goals set in 2001. ECRI attended the Durban Review Conference as part of the Council of Europe delegation. In addition, in July 2009, ECRI contributed to the report of the Secretary General of the United Nations on Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (which was to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session).

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. ECRI takes into account information transmitted by UNHCR in the preparation of its country-by-country reports.

Universal Periodic Review

6. ECRI regularly submits information for the Universal Periodic Review on the situation in relation to racism and racial discrimination in the States it examines.

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

7. ECRI and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) have set up a special mechanism for bi-lateral co-operation aiming at ensuring complementarity between the recommendations made by ECRI and ODIHR's Tolerance and

Non-Discrimination Department. 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

8. The Civil Society Unit of the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the European Commission and ECRI's Secretariat keep each other informed of important developments in their work and exchange information on subjects of common interest. The European Commission has also observer status in ECRI's meetings.

Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)

9. Cooperation between ECRI and the EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) continued in 2009 through participation in events and exchange of information.

Joint Statement

10. On the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March 2009, ECRI, FRA and ODIHR issued a joint statement. The three organisations expressed their concern about the increasing hostility towards certain groups in the context of the economic crisis and called on the political leaders to speak out against all forms of violence motivated by racial hatred or xenophobia.

Appendix I¹

Membership of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance

| Name | Member in respect of | Term of office expires |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Mr Christian ÅHLUND | Sweden | 25 May 2010 |
| Mr Levan ALEXIDZE | Georgia | 1 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 | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Abdel Hamid BEYUKI | Spain | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Sinisa BJEKOVIC | Montenegro | 10 December 2013 |
| Mr Thomas BÜCHEL | Liechtenstein | 19 May 2014 |
| Mr Tonio ELLUL | Malta | 18 November 2014 |
| Mr Vitaliano ESPOSITO | Italy | 1 January 2013 |

¹ All tables in this appendix reflect the situation as of 31 December 2009.

| Name | Member in respect of | Term of office expires |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mr Gilberto FELICI | San Marino | 12 June 2013 |
| Mr Fernando FERREIRA RAMOS | Portugal | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Ivan GARVALOV | Bulgaria | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Lauri HANNIKAINEN | Finland | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Michael HEAD | United Kingdom | 1 January 2013 |
| Ms Gudrun HOLGERSEN | Norway | 1 January 2013 |
| Ms Vasilika HYSI | Albania | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Rovshan ISMAYILOV | Azerbaijan | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Dalibor JÍLEK | Czech Republic | 1 January 2013 |
| Ms Barbara JOHN | Germany | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Jenő KALTENBACH | Hungary | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Stefan KARNER | Austria | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Vigen KOCHARYAN | Armenia | 1 January 2013 |

| Name | Member in respect of | Term of office expires |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mr Baldur KRISTJÁNSSON | Iceland | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Gün KUT | Turkey | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Marc LEYENBERGER | France | 22 April 2014 |
| Mr Petro MARTINENKO | Ukraine | 1 July 2014 |
| Mr Arvydas Virgilijus MATULIONIS | Lithuania | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Krzysztof MOTYKA | Poland | 2 May 2012 |
| Mr Nils MUIZNIEKS | Latvia | 20 April 2010 |
| Mr Mart NUTT | Estonia | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Dejan PALIĆ | Croatia | 1 July 2014 |
| Mr Andreas PASCHALIDES | Cyprus | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Stelios E. PERRAKIS | Greece | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Tibor PICHLER | Slovakia | 1 January 2013 |
| Ms Alenka PUHAR | Slovenia | 1 January 2013 |

| Name | Member in respect of | Term of office expires |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ms Vesna RAKIC-VODINELIC | Serbia | 7 November 2012 |
| Mr Jacint RIBERAYGUA CAELLES | Andorra | 27 September 2011 |
| Mr Albert RODESCH | Luxembourg | 12 July 2011 |
| Mr Jean-Charles SACOTTE | Monaco | 7 December 2010 |
| Mr François SANT'ANGELO | Belgium | 1 January 2013 |
| Ms Eva SMITH ASMUSSEN | Denmark | 1 January 2013 |
| Ms Winnie SORGDRAGER | Netherlands | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Felix STANEVSKIY | Russian Federation | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Daniel THÜRER | Switzerland | 1 January 2014 |
| Mr Victor VOLCINSCHI | Moldova | 18 September 2013 |
| Vacant seat | Bosnia and Herzegovina | |

Deputies to the members of ECRI

| Name | Deputy in respect of | Term of office expires |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mr Pedro AGUILERA CORTES | Spain | 1 January 2013 |
| Ms Doris ANGST | Switzerland | 1 January 2014 |
| Ms Ylva BRUNE | Sweden | 25 May 2010 |
| Mr Patrick CHARLIER | Belgium | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Régis DE GOUTTES | France | 22 April 2014 |
| Mr Saša GAJIN | Serbia | 7 November 2012 |
| Ms Carolina HADJIATHANSIOU | Cyprus | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Šarūnas LIEKIS | Lithuania | 1 January 2013 |
| Ms Merja PENTIKÄINEN | Finland | 1 January 2013 |
| Mr Gerald SCHÖPFER | Austria | 1 January 2013 |

Observers

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

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
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member in respect of Belgium

Appendix II²

Secretariat of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance

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² This appendix reflects the situation as of 31 December 2009.

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Appendix III

Meetings held by ECRI in 2009

Plenary sessions

- 31 March – 2 April 2009
- 30 June - 3 July 2009
- 15-18 December 2009

Meetings of CBC Working Groups

- CBC 1: 22 January 2009
- CBC 2: 29 July 2009
- CBC 3: 23 July 2009
- CBC 4: 15 January 2009
- CBC 5: 16 January 2009
- CBC 6: 23 January 2009
- CBC 7: 16 January 2009
- CBC 8: 17 July 2009
- CBC 9: 17 July 2009

Meetings of the Working group on anti-Gypsyism

- 24 April 2009
- 18 September 2009

Meeting of the Working group on racial discrimination in employment

- 30 October 2009

Bureau meetings

- 30 March 2009
- 29 June 2009
- 14 December 2009

Meetings of the Working Group on relations with civil society

- 29 June 2009
- 4 September 2009
- 14 December 2009

National Round-Tables

- Ukraine : 7 May 2009
- Hungary: 16 November 2009

Seminar with national specialised bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination:

“Communicating on racism and racial discrimination”

- 26-27 February 2009

Consultation meeting with international NGOs

- 4 December 2009

Contact Visits

- Albania: 16-20 March 2009
- Austria: 16-20 March 2009
- Estonia: 15-20 March 2009
- France: 9-13 March 2009
- Georgia: 4-9 October 2009
- Poland: 21-25 September 2009
- "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia": 27 September-2 October 2009
- Turkey: 4-9 October 2009
- United Kingdom: 9-13 March 2009

Appendix IV

List of publications

- ECRI in brief (Strasbourg, April 2009)
- An introduction to the work of ECRI (Strasbourg, April 2009)
- 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)

Combating racism and intolerance: a basket of good practices (Strasbourg, 1996)

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, September 2009)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°1: Combating racism, xenophobia antisemitism and intolerance (Strasbourg, 4 October 1996)

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- 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 (Strasbourg, 13 December 2002)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°8: Combating racism while fighting terrorism (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°9: The fight against antisemitism (Strasbourg, 9 September 2004)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°10: Combating racism and racial discrimination in and through school education (Strasbourg, 21 March 2007)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°11: Combating racism and racial discrimination in policing (Strasbourg, 4 October 2007)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation N°12: Combating racism and racial discrimination in the field of sport (Strasbourg, 19 March 2009)

■ 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)
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- 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)

→ Fourth round:

- Belgium (Strasbourg, 26 May 2009)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 24 February 2009)
- Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 15 September 2009)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 26 May 2009)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 15 September 2009)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 24 February 2009)

- Norway (Strasbourg, 24 February 2009)
 - Slovakia (Strasbourg, 26 May 2009)
 - Switzerland (Strasbourg, 15 September 2009)
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- 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)

