

ECRI

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 2005

Strasbourg, May 2006



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

Main trends

1. 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.

2. The overall picture as regards **contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination** is complex and worrying. Throughout Europe, these issues assume an increasing level of political and social sensitivity. Intensified manifestations of racism and intolerance can be observed in member States. Faced with this situation, and armed with its experience, ECRI advocates the strengthening of **legal protection** against racist acts and discrimination on the grounds of “race”, colour, language, religion, nationality or national or ethnic origin. ECRI also considers that it is becoming increasingly necessary to have a real **political will** to fight effectively against racism and racial discrimination.

3. ECRI is concerned by the increase in the climate of hostility towards persons who are Muslim, or who are believed to be Muslim. It deplores the fact that **Islamophobia** continues to manifest itself in different guises within European societies. Muslim communities and their members are more and more often the targets of persisting prejudice, negative attitudes, discrimination and sometimes violence. ECRI strongly regrets that Islam is often portrayed inaccurately on the basis of hostile stereotyping, the effect of which is to make this religion seem like a threat. ECRI firmly recalls the fact that Islam is a peaceful religion which represents no threat to our democratic societies, and that quite to the contrary, racism and discrimination represent deadly dangers for these same societies.

4. ECRI continues to be concerned by manifestations of **antisemitism** in many European countries. These manifestations are not exclusively the actions of marginal or radical groups, but are often mainstream phenomena, including in schools, which are increasingly perceived by society as commonplace occurrences. These manifestations originate in different social groups and, in some European societies, the victims of racism and exclusion themselves sometimes become perpetrators of antisemitism. ECRI strongly underlines that nothing will ever justify antisemitism, this evil which has persisted for centuries across Europe. ECRI asks member States to implement the provisions contained in its General Policy Recommendation N° 9 which proposes a range of measures to be taken to combat antisemitism actively and in a concrete manner.

5. A fundamental problem facing ECRI is that of incorporating its action of combating racism into a world which is increasingly influenced by the **fight against terrorism**. After the events of 11 September 2001, ECRI underlined the risk of the fight against terrorism generating racism and racial discrimination. Today, this is no longer a risk, but reality. ECRI notes with concern that certain groups of persons, notably Arabs, Jews, Muslims, certain asylum seekers, refugees and immigrants, and certain visible minorities have become particularly vulnerable to racism and racial discrimination across many fields of public life as a result of the fight against terrorism engaged since the events of 11 September 2001. ECRI's General Policy Recommendation N° 8 on combating racism while fighting terrorism was elaborated in the face of this preoccupying situation.

6. **Roma/Gypsies/Travellers** are singled out as a particular target for racism throughout Europe. This finding applies to countries in Western Europe as much as to those in Eastern Europe. Most members of Roma/Gypsy communities are victims of numerous and varied human rights violations. Racism and racial discrimination are in many cases central elements of these violations. The implementation of its General Policy

Recommendation N° 3 on combating racism and intolerance against Roma/Gypsies remains a priority for ECRI.

7. **The use of racist, antisemitic and xenophobic elements in political discourse** is of great concern to ECRI, particularly because this type of argument is no longer confined to the sphere of extremist political parties, but is increasingly contaminating mainstream political parties. Political discourse inspired by racial or cultural prejudice and xenophobia has deeply shaped public opinion in Europe today, and this has in turn had two effects: firstly, it has favoured the adoption of measures which have impacted disproportionately on certain minority groups; secondly, it has affected the human rights of people belonging to these groups. In March 2005, ECRI adopted a Declaration on this subject, in which it proposes a number of possible solutions.

8. Linked to the problem of racism and xenophobia in political discourse, another cause for concern is the situation of **migrants, refugees and asylum seekers**. Xenophobia and discrimination towards them have not diminished, nor have the prejudices and stereotypes which are sometimes heard in political discourse and in the media. Immigrants, and particularly foreigners, are presented as the persons responsible for the deterioration of security conditions, terrorism, unemployment and increased public expenditure. This process of stigmatisation and criminalisation provides a breeding ground for racial discrimination towards this part of Europe's population.

9. Racism is an evil which evolves, and takes on multiple forms. One of its faces, **cultural racism**, is becoming increasingly worrying. Today, the idea of "culture" appears to increasingly replace the idea of "race", and take on the role it used to play in the field of racism and discrimination. According to this new form of racism, cultures make up predefined entities which are homogenous, rigid, and above all, incompatible with one another. Groups of persons are therefore defined by their culture, with some cultures being "superior" to others. ECRI can

only reject these ideas with dismay, as they are not only false but also destructive in terms of cohesion of our societies.

10. ECRI would like to conclude this round-up by underlining one point which it considers to be particularly important: that of the persistence of **discrimination** on a daily basis, and the necessity of doing all that is possible in order to change this situation, and to ensure equal rights for all in our societies. Despite the progress in legislation and other domains which has been made over the last few years, equality, including freedom from discrimination, is far from being a reality in daily life. Too many people still suffer from discrimination in crucial fields of life, such as employment, education, housing, health etc. It is not sufficient to declare that discrimination is illegal. It must also be fought in practice, and the word “equality” must be allowed to gain its full meaning, which is far from being the case today.

11. The negative trends outlined above should be closely monitored and additional measures 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. ECRI 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.

12. ECRI strongly welcomes the entry into force of the Protocol N° 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights, providing for a general prohibition of discrimination, which took place on 1 April 2005. ECRI commends the States which ratified it (Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, Georgia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, “the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and Ukraine). ECRI calls for states which have signed Protocol N° 12 to ratify it as quickly as possible (Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany,

Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Turkey). Lastly, ECRI asks States which have not yet signed or ratified Protocol N° 12 to do so rapidly (Andorra, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom).

ECRI's activities in 2005

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.
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 will finish at the end of 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 2005, ECRI published ten reports of the third monitoring cycle. ECRI's third reports on Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and Turkey were published on 15 February 2005. The third reports on Albania, Croatia, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom were published on 14 June 2005.

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. The ten reports published in 2005 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.

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 2005, 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: Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Romania, the Russian Federation and Spain.

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.

2. Work on general themes

13. 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

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.

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15. In 2005, ECRI ensured the wide distribution of its General Policy Recommendation N° 8 on combating racism while fighting terrorism (adopted on 17 March 2004) and also of its General Policy Recommendation N° 9 on the fight against antisemitism (adopted on 25 June 2004). The Recommendations were translated into different national languages of Council of Europe member States and systematically distributed to key institutions and concerned circles.

16. In December 2005, ECRI decided on the themes of its two future General Policy Recommendations. The first will deal with measures to improve access to school education as a factor for integration as well as the role of school education in combating racism and racial discrimination. The second will be on combating racial discrimination in policing.

The use of racist, antisemitic and xenophobic elements in political discourse

17. In March 2005, ECRI published a study on the use of racist, antisemitic and xenophobic elements in electoral campaigns and in political discourse in general. The study, carried out by political scientist Jean-Yves Camus, provides evidence of numerous cases in which European or national elections have given rise to the use of racist, antisemitic and xenophobic rhetoric.

18. ECRI considers this increasing use of racist, antisemitic and xenophobic language and ideas in political life – including by mainstream political parties – to be a worrying development which calls for urgent and concerted action. In a Declaration on the subject, adopted on 17 March 2005, ECRI suggests a series of practical measures for addressing this problem.

19. The abovementioned study and ECRI's Declaration were presented publicly at a high-level meeting organised on 21 March 2005 in Paris, on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in the presence of Mr Terry Davis, Secretary General of the Council of Europe and of

representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Work on the issue of ethnic data collection

20. From March 2004 to March 2005, ECRI undertook a consultation and deliberation process on the issue of ethnic data collection. A consultation meeting with international NGOs was held and a seminar with national specialised bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination was organised.

21. The seminar with national specialised bodies took place on 17-18 February 2005. The aim of the seminar was to provide national specialised bodies with a forum for comparing different national practices in order to identify good practices in the field of ethnic data collection. Special emphasis was placed on the practical use of data broken down by categories such as nationality, national or ethnic origin, language and religion for the adoption of positive measures and on the establishment of indirect discrimination in complaint procedures. The seminar also discussed the role of specialised bodies in monitoring the implementation of legal provisions and other measures aimed at combating racism and racial discrimination, as well as the monitoring of racist incidents.

22. In December 2005, on the basis of the results of this process of consultation and deliberation, ECRI finalised guidelines for dealing with issues related to ethnic data collection in its country-by-country work and its work on general themes.

23. ECRI also instructed its Secretariat, with the assistance of an outside consultant, to conduct a mapping exercise by means of a questionnaire which would be sent to national data protection agencies, institutes for statistics, national specialised bodies and relevant NGOs in order to establish a grid giving an overview of the existing legal and practical framework for ethnic data collection in member States. This study will be completed in 2006.

3. Relations with civil society

24. A successful strategy against racism and intolerance depends to a large extent on raising awareness of the threat posed by these phenomena and ensuring that the anti-racist message filters down throughout civil society in general. ECRI attaches increasing importance to this third aspect of its programme of activities and accordingly adopted on 20 March 2002 a programme of action for reinforcing its relations with civil society.

25. This programme falls within the framework of the global approach of the Council of Europe to promote tolerance. It is complementary to actions implemented in fields such as education and culture, as well as human rights awareness raising. It also constitutes the basis for ECRI's contribution to the implementation of the Conclusions of the European and World Conferences against racism, which stressed the importance of involving civil society in the fight against racism and intolerance.

Organisation of national Round Tables in member States

26. 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.

27. ECRI's Round Table in Turkey was held in Istanbul on 14 June 2005. The main themes which were discussed were: ECRI's report on Turkey; the legislative and institutional framework for combating racism and racial discrimination in Turkey; the situation of vulnerable groups; and asylum seekers and refugees in Turkey.

28. ECRI's Round Table in Austria was held in Vienna on 13 September 2005. The main themes which were discussed were: ECRI's report on Austria; policies and practice with regard to asylum, immigration and integration; racism, antisemitism and xenophobia in political discourse and in the public sphere; and the implementation of anti-discrimination laws in Austria.

29. ECRI's Round Table in Poland was held in Warsaw on 8 November 2005. The main themes which were discussed were: ECRI's report on Poland; racism and xenophobia in public discourse and in the public sphere; combating racism and racial discrimination against Roma; and the legislative and institutional framework for combating racism and racial discrimination in Poland.

Consultation meeting with international NGOs

30. A consultation meeting with international NGOs was organised on 21 November 2005 and its results were integrated into ECRI's work programme. The consultation meeting allowed for reviewing recent developments concerning ECRI and its work, and discussing third round monitoring work, work on general themes and the forthcoming Council of Europe Campaign "All different, All Equal: European Youth Campaign for Diversity, Human Rights and Participation."

Development of a communication strategy

31. Different communication and information initiatives were implemented in 2005. 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.

32. In 2005, ECRI's Secretariat identified 185 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 241 pages (published 3 times a year: 94 pages in March 2005; 123 pages in June 2005; 24 pages in December 2005).

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 2005, ECRI co-operated in particular with the Commissioner for Human Rights, the Advisory Committee of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, and the Group of Specialists on Roma/Gypsies (MG-S-ROM). The Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe are represented with ECRI and contribute to its work.

Inter-Agency Co-operation

3. On the invitation of the Chair of ECRI, an Inter-Agency Meeting was organised in Paris on 1st September 2005. The participants at this meeting were representatives of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) as well as of the Secretariat of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) of the United Nations, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the OSCE, two Personal Representatives of the Chairman in Office of the OSCE, the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC), and ECRI. The meeting allowed for 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.

4. ECRI hosted an inter-agency working level meeting on possible joint action on the issue of combating racism while fighting terrorism, in Strasbourg, on 9 December 2005.

Participants exchanged information on past and future activities of the OHCHR/CERD, ODIHR/OSCE, the EUMC and ECRI related to the issue of combating racism while fighting terrorism and identified the main challenges in this field.

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.

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 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

8. The European Commission is invited to participate in ECRI's work without the right to vote. 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.

The European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC)

9. The EUMC's Management Board is invited to be represented in ECRI without the right to vote. In accordance with the Agreement signed on 21 December 1998 between the European Community and the Council of Europe for the purpose of establishing close co-operation between the EUMC and the Council of Europe, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe appoints, among members of ECRI, a person to serve on the EUMC's Management Board.

10. ECRI's Bureau and EUMC's Management Board held a joint meeting in Strasbourg on Monday 14 March 2005. The Bureaux exchanged information on recent developments in ECRI and in the EUMC and assessed co-operation between the two organisations. The meeting made a number of recommendations for future co-operation between ECRI and the EUMC.

Appendix I

Membership of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (31 December 2005)

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Christian ÅHLUND	Sweden	25 May 2010
Mr Levan ALEXIDZE	Georgia	1 st January 2008
Professor Raluca BESTELIU	Romania	1 st January 2008
Mr Thomas BÜCHEL	Liechtenstein	19 May 2009
Mr Tonio ELLUL	Malta	17 November 2009
Mr Vitaliano ESPOSITO	Italy	1 st January 2008
Mr Gilberto FELICI	San Marino	12 June 2008
Mr Fernando FERNÁNDEZ SAVATER	Spain	22 January 2008
Mr Fernando FERREIRA RAMOS	Portugal	1 st January 2008
Mr Chris FLOOD	Ireland	1 st January 2008
Mr Ljubomir D. FRCKOSKI	“The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	1 st January 2008
Mr Lauri HANNIKAINEN	Finland	1 st January 2008

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Michael HEAD	the United Kingdom	1 st January 2008
Professor Gudrun HOLGERSEN	Norway	1 st January 2008
Mr Lätif H. HÜSEYNOV	Azerbaijan	1 st January 2008
Professor Vasilika HYSI	Albania	1 st January 2008
Professor Dalibor JÍLEK	the Czech Republic	1 st January 2008
Mr Jenö KALTENBACH	Hungary	1 st January 2008
Professor Stefan KARNER	Austria	1 st January 2008
Mr Vigen KOCHARYAN	Armenia	1 st January 2008
Mr Luben KOULICHEV	Bulgaria	1 st January 2008
Ms Adila KRESO	Bosnia and Herzegovina	13 February 2008
Reverend Baldur KRISTJÁNSSON	Iceland	1 st January 2008
Professor Gün KUT	Turkey	1 st January 2008
Mr Johan LEMAN	Belgium	22 January 2008
Mr Marc LEYENBERGER	France	21 April 2009
Mr Roger LINSTER	Luxembourg	1 st January 2008
Mr Petro MARTINENKO	Ukraine	16 June 2009

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Arvydas Virgilijus MATULIONIS	Lithuania	1 st January 2008
Mr Nils MUIZNIEKS	Latvia	20 April 2010
Mr Mart NUTT	Estonia	1 st January 2008
Professor Stelios E. PERRAKIS	Greece	1 st January 2008
Professor Tibor PICHLER	Slovakia	1 st January 2008
Ms Alenka PUHAR	Slovenia	1 st January 2008
Mr Jean-Charles SACOTTE	Monaco	7 December 2010
Professor Maja SERSIC	Croatia	1 st January 2008
Professor Andrzej SICINSKI	Poland	1 st January 2008
Professor Eva SMITH ASMUSSEN	Denmark	1 st January 2008
Ms Winnie SORGDRAGER	the Netherlands	22 January 2008
Mr Felix STANEVSKIY	the Russian Federation	1 st January 2008
Mr Klaus STOLTENBERG	Germany	1 st January 2008
Mr Demetrios STYLIANIDES	Cyprus	1 st January 2008
Professor Daniel THÜRER	Switzerland	1 st January 2009
Professor Victor VOLCINSCHI	Moldova	1 st January 2008

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Vacant seat	Andorra	
Vacant seat	Serbia and Montenegro	

Deputies to the members of ECRI (31 December 2005)

Name	Deputy in respect of	Term of office expires
Ms Doris ANGST YILMAZ	Switzerland	1 st January 2009
Ms Ylva BRUNE	Sweden	25 May 2010
Mr José Manuel FRESNO GARCIA	Spain	22 January 2008
Ms Eva HEIZER HEGEDÜS	Hungary	1 st January 2008
Professor Aleksandra KORAC	Croatia	1 st January 2008
Mr Konstantin KORKELIA	Georgia	1 st January 2008
Professor Šarūnas LIEKIS	Lithuania	1 st January 2008
Professor Erich MISTRİK	Slovakia	1 st January 2008
Ms Eliana NICOLAOU	Cyprus	1 st January 2008
Ms Kristina PARDALOS	San Marino	12 June 2008
Ms Merja PENTIKÄINEN	Finland	1 st January 2008
Mr Albert RODESCH	Luxembourg	1 st January 2008
Mr François SANT'ANGELO	Belgium	22 January 2008
Mr Hans-Joachim STANGE	Germany	1 st January 2008
Mr Helmut STROBL	Austria	1 st January 2008
Ms Hanna WOŁAŚIEWICZ	Poland	22 January 2008

Observers (31 December 2005)

Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

Mr Boriss CILEVIC

Mr Emanuelis ZINGERIS

Ms Tana de ZULUETA

Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

Mr Mehboob KHAN

Holy See

Professor Jean-Pierre MACHELON

European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC)

Professor Naina PATEL

European Commission

Mr Álvaro OLIVEIRA

ECRI's Bureau

(31 December 2005)

Mr Michael HEAD
Chair
member in respect of the
United Kingdom

Ms Winnie SORGDRAGER
1st Vice-Chair
member in respect of the
Netherlands

Mr Baldur KRISTJANSSON
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member in respect of Iceland

Mr Roger LINSTER
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Mr Fernando FERREIRA
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Bureau member
member in respect of Portugal

Professor Raluca BESTELIU
Bureau member
member in respect of
Romania

Professor Adila KRESO
Bureau member
member in respect of Bosnia
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(1st January 2006)

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member in respect of Iceland

Ms Winnie SORGDRAGER
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Mr Roger LINSTER
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Mr Fernando FERREIRA
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Bureau member
member in respect of Portugal

Professor Raluca BESTELIU
Bureau member
member in respect of
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Professor Adila KRESO
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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 2005

Plenary sessions

- 15-17 March 2005
- 21-24 June 2005
- 13-16 December 2005

Meetings of CBC Working Groups

- CBC 1: 28 January 2005
- CBC 2: 18 July 2005
- CBC 3: 15 July 2005
- CBC 4: 11 February 2005
- CBC 5: 8 July 2005
- CBC 6: 15 July 2005
- CBC 7: 27 January 2005
- CBC 8: 18 July 2005
- CBC 9: 28 January 2005

Meeting of the Working group on ethnic data collection

- 11 May 2005

Meetings of the Working Group on relations with civil society

- 9 February 2005
- 20 June 2005
- 12 December 2005

Bureau meetings

- 14 March 2005
- 20 June 2005
- 12 December 2005

Consultation meeting with representatives of international NGOs

- 21 November 2005

National Round-Tables

- Turkey: 14 June 2005
- Austria: 13 September 2005
- Poland: 8 November 2005

Seminar with national specialised bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination

- 18 March 2005

Public presentation

- Paris: 21 March 2005

Contact Visits

- Lithuania: 28 March-1 April 2005
- Romania: 28 March-1 April 2005
- Spain: 10-15 April 2005
- Estonia: 1-6 May 2005
- Cyprus: 11-15 September 2005
- Italy: 25-30 September 2005
- Luxembourg: 25-30 September 2005
- Denmark: 9-14 October 2005
- Russian Federation: 23-28 October 2005

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, February 2004)
- 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 2004)
- 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'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)
 - Austria (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
 - Belgium (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
 - Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
 - Croatia (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)
 - Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
 - France (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
 - Germany (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
 - Greece (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
 - Hungary (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
 - Norway (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
 - Poland (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)
 - Slovakia (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
 - 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)
- Activities of the Council of Europe with relevance to combating racism and intolerance (Strasbourg, February 2004)
 - 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)

