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against Racism and Intolerance



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

Main trends

Introduction

1. Each year, as an introduction to its annual report, ECRI outlines the main trends in the fields of racism, racial discrimination¹, 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.

2. The year 2016 was characterised by three main developments that affected areas of concern to ECRI: efforts to integrate the large number of migrants who arrived in several countries during the migration crisis² of the preceding years; a strong surge of nationalistic populism, often generating and fuelling xenophobic discourse and creating an atmosphere in which hate speech, and ultimately violence, were able to thrive; and the response of several member states to the continuation of Islamist terror attacks that affected Europe over the course of the year.

Integration efforts

3. Following the initial challenges of coping with the uncoordinated arrival of an unprecedentedly high number of migrants in European countries during 2014 and 2015, the focus has shifted to planning and facilitating the integration of those who have a right to remain into the society of their host countries. Efforts have been made in particular in the areas of housing, education, employment

¹ According to ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No. 7, racism is the belief that a ground such as "race", colour, language, religion, nationality or national or ethnic origin justifies contempt for a person or a group of persons, or the notion of superiority of a person or a group of persons. Racial discrimination is any differential treatment based on a ground such as "race", colour, language, religion, nationality or national or ethnic origin, which has no objective and reasonable justification.

² As defined in ECRI's 2015 Annual Report.

and health. A strong emphasis is being placed on the learning of the local language, which is a key to integration. In many countries, introductory integration courses have been set up, which are also intended to convey information about local culture as well as the legal and political system of the host country. A good understanding of these is often seen as a first and necessary step towards successful integration. However, debates are on-going in many countries about how to define integration and by what means it can be achieved. In 2016, the lack of agreement among European Union (EU) member states regarding a quota system for migrants persisted.

4. Local communities and authorities face the biggest challenges in the area of integration support. They are not only tasked with providing the necessary infrastructure, but also have to deal with the day-to-day problems and obstacles to successful integration, including scepticism and prejudice among local people. In this context, it is noteworthy that a large number of municipalities, as well as civic initiatives, in recipient countries have successfully mobilised groups of local residents as volunteers to support and accompany newly arrived migrants. These initiatives are a direct form of citizen engagement and can act as a defence against local manifestations of racism. Furthermore, they also highlight that integration is a two-way process for both immigrants and the host communities, an aspect that ECRI has underlined for a number of years.

5. Unaccompanied minors constitute a particularly vulnerable group. The importance of their access to protection, age-appropriate social services and education cannot be overstated. Irregular migrants constitute another vulnerable group. Due to lack of residence status, they are generally excluded from integration measures. In 2016, ECRI published its new General Policy Recommendation (GPR) No. 16 (see also paragraph 44) on safeguarding irregularly present migrants from discrimination, in which, inter alia, the situation of unaccompanied minors is covered. Access to health care and the possibility to report acts of racist violence without the risk of their personal data being passed on to immigration authorities are other relevant recommendations.

Xenophobic populism and hate speech³

6. While efforts to support integration have shown positive results, years of economic and social policies driven by an austerity agenda have left many European citizens with a deep-seated fear and anxiety concerning their own future, as well as the future of their communities and countries. In such a situation, the necessary efforts to support the integration of newly arrived migrants can quickly lead to sentiments of competition for scarce resources and social conflict. The need to maintain social cohesion in countries that have taken in a large number of migrants has become increasingly visible during 2016. While some of the criticism and fears voiced in this process could be considered as legitimate concerns to be raised in political debate, these points have too often been framed in a way that led to questioning the core European values of equality, fundamental rights and human dignity. Existing fears and rising uncertainties have been captured by a number of nationalistic and xenophobic populist movements across Europe, which managed to promote a political climate in which foreigners are portrayed as a threat to one's own identity, culture and economic prosperity. Racist insults have become increasingly common and xenophobic hate speech has reached unprecedented levels.

7. An increasing dichotomy between “us” and “them” has developed in the public discourse of many countries, which seeks to exclude people on the basis of their skin colour, religion, language or ethnicity. This has not only affected recently arrived migrants, but also minority groups that have been long-established in Europe. These trends threaten not only a welcoming attitude towards newly arrived persons, but also the broader approach of building inclusive societies and strengthening the acceptance of cultural differences that had been built over the past decades. In the wake of these trends, traditional political parties, in an effort to prevent further erosion of their electoral base, often took up certain elements of this rhetoric and associated ideas, thus amplifying the effects of the contemporary wave of xenophobic populism and paving a way for such attitudes to move from the political fringes into the mainstream.

³ For a definition of hate speech, please refer to ECRI's GPR No. 15 on combating hate speech.

8. The authorities in some countries have now taken proactive approaches to monitoring hate speech, either in cooperation with civil society or through support for self-regulatory bodies of the media industry. The latter are of particular importance in order to promote more strongly professional and ethical standards among the media without encroaching on their independence. In the field of internet hate speech, the cooperation between governments and the private sector to combat what has often been described as the “anonymity of the keyboard” has yielded first results in the form of codes of conduct. Several social media companies agreed to delete the worst forms of racist and homo-/transphobic hate speech from their platforms. Political discourse in a number of countries is characterised by an increasingly disrespectful form of interaction among politicians in general. Thus it should be noted that most parliaments of Council of Europe member states have not yet enacted internal codes of ethics or similar mechanisms to sanction hate speech when used in parliamentary debates. Transgressions by elected representatives set particularly bad examples. While freedom of speech is a key component of democratic political life, the European Court of Human Rights has ruled on several occasions that this right can and should be subject to certain well-defined limitations, which themselves are necessary to safeguard a democratic and tolerant political system.

9. The new dimensions of hate speech that have been witnessed in many countries also necessitate new forms of response, which need to be fast and resolute. In 2016, ECRI launched its new GPR No. 15 on combating hate speech (see also paragraph 41). This GPR emphasises not only criminal law sanctions, where necessary, and responsibility under civil and administrative law for the use of hate speech, but also the need for members of political, religious and cultural elites, including artists or sport celebrities, to actively engage in counter-speech. This is important in order to ensure that the sphere of public discourse is not left open to statements advocating intolerance, which can ultimately undermine democratic societies as a whole.

Responses to terrorist attacks and the legislative framework

10. In response to several very serious terrorist attacks that occurred in 2016, some member states have taken strong measures, ranging from reintroducing border controls within the Schengen-area to declaring a state of emergency. In some cases, forms of ethnic or racial profiling have been observed in the carrying out of police and military operations. While terrorism continues to be a real and deadly threat against which all member states need to safeguard their populations, human rights and the principles of proportionality and non-discrimination need to be respected.

11. Adherence to these principles is also important in order to avoid alienating and radicalising sections of the population, which undermines anti-terrorism efforts in the long run. ECRI continued to identify problems related to these issues in the context of its country monitoring activities during the year and called on governments to draw inspiration from its GPR No. 8 on combating racism while fighting terrorism. In this context, ECRI also underlined the importance of the Council of Europe's Action Plan on the fight against violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism.

12. With regard to legislation, ECRI continues to observe that many member states have not yet fully implemented its GPR No. 7 on national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination. While national legislation often includes some or many of the elements listed in this GPR, it is rare for the full set of measures to be covered. The reasons for these persisting lacunae vary from country to country, but ECRI continues to advocate for the full utilisation of its GPR No. 7 and encourages states to review their national legislation in this regard. This is particularly important at a time of heightened security measures.

Specialised Bodies⁴

13. National Specialised Bodies have continued to perform their important tasks in the difficult context of austerity politics. Tasked to carry out a wide range of interventions, specialised bodies can play proactive roles in their advisory capacities, such as commenting on the content of legislation and public policies in the area of their mandates, as well as shaping organisational procedures and practices and developing a wider institutional infrastructure for non-discrimination. These functions are instrumental in the broader effort to achieve social change and a better promotion of equality.

14. An increased presence of specialised bodies at the local level has in some cases facilitated better cooperation with local authorities for achieving equality, addressing diversity and eliminating discrimination. However, the limited resources available to specialised bodies are evidently a barrier to extending this good practice, particularly in member states with a large number of local authorities where extensive work is required to develop such cooperation. In a number of cases, limited expertise in the area of equality and non-discrimination issues among local authorities or the lack of political will also constitute obstacles.

15. ECRI's GPR No. 2 on specialised bodies to combat racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance at national level emphasises that these bodies should be granted the necessary competences and resources to carry out their work as fully as possible, and be free from political interferences that hamper their effectiveness and credibility. ECRI underlines the need for implementing strong standards for specialised bodies in order to reinforce their independence and the implementation of their recommendations.

⁴ Independent authorities expressly entrusted with the fight against racism, xenophobia, antisemitism, intolerance and discrimination on grounds such as ethnic origin, colour, citizenship, religion and language (racial discrimination), at national level.

The European Convention on Human Rights

16. Protocol No. 12, which supplements the European Convention on Human Rights by prohibiting discrimination in general, has been ratified by 19 of the 47 member states of the Council of Europe. Since the ratification of the Protocol by Malta in December 2015, however, no further member state has acceded to this instrument. ECRI will continue to recommend its ratification in the course of its country monitoring.

17. ECRI is pleased to note that its standards and country findings continue to be referred to by the European Court of Human Rights in its judgments. In 2016 the Court cited ECRI's work in the following judgments: İzzettin Doğan and Others v. Turkey (Application no. 62649/10), Grand Chamber Judgment, 26 April 2016; Biao v. Denmark (Application no. 38590/10), Grand Chamber Judgment, 24 May 2016; Adam v. Slovakia (Application no. 68066/12), 26 July 2016; Muršić v. Croatia (Application no. 7334/13), Grand Chamber Judgment, 20 October 2016 (partly dissenting opinion of Judge Pinto de Albuquerque); Lupeni Greek Catholic Parish and Others v. Romania (Application no. 76943/11), Grand Chamber Judgment, 29 November 2016.

Islamophobia

18. Anti-Muslim arguments are no longer confined to the fringes of society and are now also embraced by some mainstream politicians resulting in growing xenophobic populist discourse. Islamophobia manifests itself through individual attitudes as well as the policies and practices of institutions which vary among member states and over time. The hostility, fear and hatred of Islam and active discrimination against individuals of this faith often appear through hate speech, violence or ethnic and religious profiling. Muslims continue to experience discrimination in various areas of social life, including education, employment and housing. Data from most countries suggest that Muslim women wearing visible religious symbols, such as the headscarf, are particularly vulnerable to discrimination due to the intersectionality of gender and religion and this often results in undue restrictions affecting their lives. Such negative experiences can fuel feelings of isolation within a larger community and hinder inclusive societies.

19. The extent of discrimination and islamophobic incidents against Muslims often remains undocumented and under-reported. Religious leaders and NGOs have reported the deep uneasiness felt among the Muslim population as well as stigmatisation and marginalisation. Islamophobia can also contribute to a more general disintegration of human values, such as non-discrimination, tolerance, freedom of religion, solidarity and equality. In order to address this problem, ECRI has continued in its 5th monitoring cycle to draw member states' attention to its GPR No. 5 on combating intolerance and discrimination against Muslims.

Antisemitism

20. Antisemitism propagated by a diverse range of groups has persisted in many member states. Islamist extremists as well as neo-Nazi organisations and some far-right nationalists continued to spread antisemitic hatred, including threats, in 2016. Governments have found it necessary to continue providing security to Jewish community institutions. Attacks against persons wearing the kippah or other visible Jewish symbols remain a serious concern in many European countries. As in previous years, antisemitism has also manifested itself again in acts of vandalism targeting Jewish institutions and monuments, such as the defacement of synagogues and the desecration of graves.

21. In some countries, politicians from across the political spectrum have compounded existing problems through antisemitic rhetoric. As in previous years, criticism of Israel and its policies towards the Palestinians has, on numerous occasions, gone beyond a reasonable form of criticising states and given rise to general antisemitic stereotypes. Public condemnation of such rhetoric rarely occurs. As a result, many Jewish people in Europe are still leaving or contemplating leaving their home countries. In order to stem this trend, ECRI has continued to encourage governments to implement the recommendations contained in its GPR No. 9 on the fight against antisemitism.

Roma and Travellers

22. ECRI's country reports have continued to show that Roma and Travellers still suffer from widespread prejudice, stigma and violence and are the victims of social exclusion. They remain socially marginalised in many areas of life, including education, employment, healthcare and housing and often experience intersectional discrimination shaped by the interaction of ethnic, gender and social class inequalities. The social inclusion of Roma requires taking actions at different levels, by a combination of legal and policy responses, capacity-building, as well as educational and awareness-raising initiatives. Although most Council of Europe member states have adopted such measures, mostly in the form of national strategies and action plans, these are often not successfully implemented. Bridging the gap between strategy and proper implementation is a challenging task for many countries. A number of member states have not allocated a specific budget for this purpose and a considerable part of funding spent on Roma integration across Europe is provided through EU funds. This reflects the low level of political priority accorded to Roma at national level.

23. The efforts for the integration of Roma have yielded some promising results as well. In several country reports ECRI observed that the authorities have adopted effective measures regarding the lack of personal identity documents, which created significant difficulties for access to basic rights, particularly regarding education and healthcare. Solving this problem is an important achievement and a big step towards better social protection for Roma. However, increasing the enrolment, attendance and completion rates of Roma children in pre-school, primary and secondary education remains of crucial importance for improving the situation of Roma communities. ECRI has continued to remind authorities of its GPRs No. 3 on combating racism and intolerance against Roma/Gypsies and No. 13 on combating anti-Gypsyism and discrimination against Roma, which, inter alia, also emphasise that Roma should be given the opportunity to be actively involved when planning measures to improve their integration. The Council of Europe Thematic Action Plan on the Inclusion of Roma and Travellers, adopted in 2016, constitutes a further tool to tackle discrimination against Roma.

Anti-Black racism

24. Social marginalisation of Black persons continues in many European countries. People of African descent are often discriminated against in various fields, in particular in the areas of employment and housing. They also often face racist insults, threats or even violence in day-to-day life. The persistent problem of insulting behaviour by football fans towards Black players, for example, has not been effectively addressed yet. The situation has worsened in the context of the xenophobic populist discourse described above. Ensuing discussions about national identities tend, at least in their extreme forms, also to refer again more often to skin colour and portray Black persons as a group that is inherently alien to the respective national identity.

25. While some member states have taken initiatives as part of the ongoing UN-initiated International Decade for People of African Descent, the efforts appear to be largely insufficient so far. In many countries, there is a lack of information about the extent of discrimination faced by people of African descent and information gathered by Black community NGOs is often not taken up by the relevant authorities as a starting point to look further into this problem.

Historical ethnic minorities

26. The situation of historical ethnic minorities (often also referred to as national minorities) continues to differ substantially from one member state to another. While several countries maintain support for such minorities, not only to facilitate the expression of their separate identity, but also to support activities aimed at helping with their integration into the wider society (such as extra tuition in the national language for children with a minority language mother-tongue), other countries continue to perceive certain historical ethnic minorities as a threat to a narrowly defined national identity and/or to state security.

27. In several member states the political representatives of historical ethnic minorities continue to face problems in their relationship with the authorities, including lack of official recognition, unequal access to rights, refusal of government support or even

hostile, and sometimes violent, actions. It should be noted, in this context, that not all Council of Europe member states have signed and ratified the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM) or the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML).

Homo- and Transphobia

28. The perception of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) persons varies significantly among member states. Policies range from affording LGBT persons a wide spectrum of legal protection to ignoring systemic discrimination and hatred experienced by this group in various areas of everyday life. In spite of the diversity of the situation, some progress has been made in the recognition of this issue. In a number of countries, the authorities have taken steps, mostly in the form of comprehensive national reviews and strategies, to identify the scale of the problem as well as ways to combat discrimination against LGBT persons and to improve their quality of life.

29. However, LGBT persons and in particular LGBT rights activists have continued to be the targets of violent attacks in several countries. Similarly, homo-and transphobic hatred is still prevalent, particularly on the internet and in social media. In order to prevent and effectively investigate these incidents, the authorities should establish ways to work closely with members of LGBT communities. ECRI reports have shown that this kind of cooperation, particularly through strengthening dialogue with police services and providing training, can deliver promising results that promote tolerance and diversity.

ECRI's activities in 2016

1. Country-by-country approach

30. ECRI's statutory activities comprise firstly 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 recommendations, which may assist governments in taking concrete and practical steps to counter racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance.

31. ECRI's reports are first sent in draft form to the member States concerned for confidential dialogue. Their contents are reviewed in 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.

32. ECRI's country-by-country approach concerns all Council of Europe member States on an equal footing. The reports for the first round 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. ECRI started its fourth round of reporting in 2008. This round differs from the previous ones in that it introduced the interim follow-up mechanism: ECRI requested priority implementation for up to three recommendations and asked the member State concerned to provide information in this connection within two years from publication of the report. In 2016, ECRI published its conclusions on the implementation of the priority recommendations it had made in reports published in 2013, namely on Finland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, the Republic of Moldova, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Russian Federation and San Marino.

33. ECRI began its fifth round of country monitoring in 2013. This focuses on certain topics for in-depth analysis in all member States: legislative issues, hate speech, racist and homo/transphobic violence

and integration policies. In addition, each report will deal with a certain number of topics specific to each country. These will address any other major “racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism or intolerance” issues in the country concerned. Interim recommendations not implemented or only partially implemented during the fourth cycle will be followed-up as well. Finally, under its mandate to monitor intolerance against vulnerable groups, ECRI may address discrimination against LGBT communities in the section on country-specific issues.

34. In order to obtain as full a picture as possible, a contact visit is organised before the drafting of each new report. 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 allow Rapporteurs to meet representatives of NGOs working in the field, as well as independent experts and other persons concerned by the fight against racism and intolerance.

35. In 2016, ECRI published eleven fifth round country monitoring reports on Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, France, Georgia, Italy, Lithuania, Monaco, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

36. All reports published in 2016 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 domestic level.

37. ECRI’s reports received considerable media coverage. Reactions to these reports show how topical the issues discussed therein are and how urgent it is to ensure follow-up to their recommendations.

38. In 2016 ECRI carried out eight contact visits in Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine.

39. To be able to maintain this rhythm of visits and the quality of the work that is expected of it under its Statute, ECRI needs a Secretariat with sufficient resources and expertise.

2. Work on general themes

General Policy Recommendations

40. 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, programmes and projects.

41. On 21 March 2016, ECRI published its General Policy Recommendation (GPR) No. 15 on combating hate speech. According to ECRI's GPR No. 15, hate speech is based on the unjustified assumption that a person or a group of persons are superior to others; it incites acts of violence or discrimination, thus undermining respect for minority groups and damaging social cohesion. In this recommendation, ECRI calls for speedy reactions by public figures to hate speech; promotion of self-regulation of media; raising awareness of the dangerous consequences of hate speech; withdrawing financial and other support from political parties that actively use hate speech; and criminalising its most extreme manifestations, while respecting freedom of expression. Anti-hate speech measures must be well-founded, proportionate, non-discriminatory, and not be misused to curb freedom of expression or assembly nor to suppress criticism of official policies, political opposition and religious beliefs.

42. ECRI's GPR No. 15 was launched at numerous events that took place throughout 2016 in Strasbourg and other European cities, either in co-operation with or organised variously by national authorities; national human rights institutions; national specialised bodies; national NGOs; the No Hate Parliamentary Alliance and the Parliamentary Assembly's (PACE) Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination; other Council of Europe bodies and ECRI's institutional partners such as the European Union's Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR). One example is a large dissemination event organised by the Finnish authorities and the Finnish League for

Human Rights entitled “Hate speech, what it is, what it is not”, which was held in Helsinki on 28 November-1 December 2016, in co-operation with ECRI and the Council of Europe’s Directorate of Human Dignity and Equality.

43. The Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs translated GPR No. 15 into Finnish and Swedish. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Spain produced a Spanish version. It has also been translated into Italian, financed by ECRI’s secretariat, and Macedonian, translated by the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Mission to Skopje. Versions in German, Japanese, Russian and Serbian were being prepared.

44. On 10 May 2016, ECRI published its General Policy Recommendation (GPR) No. 16 on safeguarding irregularly present migrants from discrimination. GPR No. 16 seeks to ensure access by all persons in this particularly vulnerable group – women, men and children - to those human rights that are guaranteed to them in international human rights law, in particular as concerns education, health care, housing, social security and assistance, labour protection and justice, while they are within the jurisdiction of a member state. It calls for the creation of effective measures (“firewalls”) to prohibit social services providers from sharing the personal data of suspected irregular migrants with immigration authorities.

45. ECRI’s GPR No. 16 was presented at various events, namely to the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities; the European Union’s Frontex Fundamental Rights Officer and ECRI’s seminar with national specialised bodies.

46. ECRI’s GPR No. 16 was translated into Russian and the preparation of a German version was underway.

47. In 2016, ECRI prepared abridged versions of its GPRs Nos. 5, 9, 10, 11, 15 and 16. These versions contain the key points and are presented in an attractive format, for use by the general public.

48. At its 70th plenary meeting (28 June-1 July 2016), ECRI decided to revise and update its GPR No. 2 (specialised bodies to

combat racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance at national level) and the related parts of GPR No. 7 (national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination). It set up a working group for this purpose, which started its work in August 2016.

3. Relations with civil society

49. Combating racism and intolerance can only be effective if the 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.

50. ECRI participated in and contributed to events organised by several civil society organisations on various themes. On 12 July 2016, ECRI participated in an event on hate speech organised by the Open Society Institute in Sofia. On 13 October 2016, ECRI participated in a workshop organised by the European Roma Information Office (ERIO) on “Ending school discrimination of Roma: Role of Equality Bodies held in Brussels. On 21-22 October 2016, ECRI participated in a Conference on “Religious minorities as Part of Culturally Diverse Societies” organised by the Conference of European Churches in Zagreb. On 14 November 2016, ECRI’s Chair participated in the Jewish Diplomatic Corps Global Summit, organised by the World Jewish Congress in Strasbourg. On 28-29 November 2016, ECRI participated in a seminar on good practices of collecting (in)equality data in Zagreb organised by the Centre for Peace Studies. At its 71st plenary meeting (6-9 December 2016), ECRI held an exchange of views with Professor Yoram Dinstein, University of Tel Aviv; Professor Rein Müllerson, University of Tallinn and Dr Ireneusz Bil, Secretary General, European Council on Tolerance and Reconciliation, on a European framework national statute for the promotion of tolerance.

Organisation of national round tables in member states.

51. As an important tool to facilitate dialogue between state and non-state actors on issues related to the fight against racism and intolerance, ECRI organises national round tables following the publication of its country-specific monitoring reports. These events are addressed to various actors in civil society as well as to

government officials in order to discuss jointly how best to promote the implementation of ECRI's recommendations.

52. Two round tables were organised in 2016. The first took place in Prague on 3 November and was organised in co-operation with the Public Defender of Rights and the Minister for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation. Participants discussed combating racial discrimination and intolerance in the Czech Republic. A second round table was organised in Oslo on 8 and 9 November. It was organised in co-operation with the Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud (LDO). On the first day participants discussed combating racial discrimination and intolerance in Norway. A session on combating hate crime was chaired by the President of the Storting (Parliament). The second day was devoted to a Norwegian national strategy to combat hate crime.

53. These events brought more visibility to ECRI's work and ensured greater impact for its recommendations in the Czech Republic and Norway.

Communication strategy

54. Activities such as the publication of ECRI's country reports and interim follow-up conclusions, country visits, its seminar with national Specialised Bodies and its round tables in the Czech Republic and Norway, attracted considerable media attention. Approximately 474 press articles covering ECRI's work were identified over the year.

4. Cooperation with national Specialised Bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination

55. National Specialised Bodies are strategic partners for ECRI. A seminar of national Specialised Bodies was held from 26-27 May 2016 in Strasbourg on "The national Specialised Bodies' role in advising legislative and executive authorities and other stakeholders". The seminar examined the functions of national Specialised Bodies in advising legislative and executive authorities in seeking policy and legislative change; advising businesses and trade unions in seeking practice change and advising NGOs in stimulating

and supporting a wider infrastructure to promote equality and non-discrimination. The seminar aimed to identify barriers to the national Specialised Bodies' advisory role, to establish how to address them and to find the support needed for this work, as well as to establish how these bodies can maximise the impact of this work. The seminar was attended by the representatives of national Specialised Bodies; members of ECRI; the representatives of national Ombudspersons and national human rights institutions.

56. During the year, ECRI also participated in several events organised by national Specialised Bodies. For example, on 12 April 2016, it participated as a speaker in a conference on hate speech organised by the Greek Ombudsman, entitled "Hate speech: challenges and prospects for Ombudsmen and mandated Equality bodies". It also participated in an international conference on the role of Ombudsmans' institutions, with regard to the recent migratory flows entitled "Challenges for Ombudsman Institutions with respect to mixed migratory flows". This conference was organised by the Office of the People's Advocate of Albania in Tirana on 7-8 September 2016. ECRI continued its co-operation with the European network of equality bodies (Equinet), including by participating in a conference on equal treatment legislation organised in Brussels on 16 June 2016 and in the latter's Annual General Meeting, organised also in Brussels in September 2016.

5. Other activities

57. ECRI participated in and contributed to many events as part of its co-operation with relevant bodies of the Council of Europe and other international organisations, which are described under the relevant section below.

58. Moreover, ECRI actively participated in events organised by national and local authorities, such as an international conference held in Napfion (Greece) entitled "The protection of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants. Lessons learnt from the recent crisis and perspectives for coordinated action of International Organisations" on 27-28 May 2016. This conference was organised by the Council of Europe, the Permanent Representation of Greece to the Council of Europe, the Napfion authorities, the Hellenic Society of International Law and International Relations, and the Panteion University

(Athens), under the auspices of His Excellency the President of the Hellenic Republic. During the conference, ECRI's GPR No. 16 was presented.

59. ECRI also attended the 16th and 17th round tables of the European Governmental LGBTI Focal Point Network. The 16th round table was held in Copenhagen on 11-12 May 2016 and the 17th in Strasbourg on 17-18 November 2016.

60. At its 71st plenary session on 6-9 December, ECRI held elections to the posts of two Vice-Chairs and one Bureau member. The elections were held in accordance with Articles 6 and 7 of ECRI's Rules of Procedure. The following persons were elected: Mr Jean-Paul Lehnens (member in respect of Luxembourg) was elected 1st Vice-Chair for one year; Mr Miroslaw Wyrzykowski (member in respect of Poland) was elected 2nd Vice-Chair for the same term. Mr Sinisa Bjekovic (member in respect of Montenegro) was elected Bureau member for one year. Their terms of office begin on 1 January 2017. At its 69th plenary on 16-18 March, ECRI held elections to the posts of member of the working group on relations with civil society and specialised bodies. The elections were held in accordance with Articles 6 and 7 of ECRI's Rules of Procedure. The following persons were elected: Mr Gün Kut (member in respect of Turkey) was elected for three years; Ms Domenica Ghidei Biidu (member in respect of the Netherlands) was elected for three years and Mr Michael Whine (member in respect of the United Kingdom) was elected for three years.

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

Council of Europe

61. In 2016, ECRI continued its co-operation with other Council of Europe monitoring bodies. ECRI participated as one of the panel speakers in a conference to launch the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM)'s Thematic Commentary No. 4 on the scope of application entitled "The Framework Convention: a key tool to managing diversity through minority rights," held on 11 October 2016. From 21 to 26 November 2016, an ECRI delegation carried out a monitoring visit to Ukraine, in parallel with a visit by a delegation of the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and a delegation of the Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

62. The Parliamentary Assembly (PACE) and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe (the Congress) are represented at ECRI's plenary meetings and contribute to its work. In 2016, ECRI participated in several PACE events, such as a hearing held by the No Hate Parliamentary Alliance and PACE Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination in Strasbourg on 26 January; a hearing on anti-gypsyism of the No Hate Parliamentary Alliance, held in Stockholm on 18 May; a seminar of the No Hate Parliamentary Alliance, held in Paris on 8 September and a conference on Combating Intolerance and Discrimination by Countering Hate Speech: the Role of Parliamentarians, held in Sarajevo on 15 December.

63. ECRI held exchanges of views with other Council of Europe bodies throughout 2016. At its 70th plenary meeting, ECRI held an exchange of views with Mr Nils Muiznieks, Commissioner for Human Rights and at its 71st plenary meeting, it held an exchange of views with Mr Valeriu Nicolae, Special Representative of the Secretary General on Roma issues.

64. ECRI attended events organised in the framework of the Bulgarian Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers. On 7 April 2016, it participated in an event on the standards and practice of equality bodies held in Sofia. ECRI also participated in Council of Europe Exchanges on the religious dimension of intercultural dialogue, on 9-10 November 2016 in Strasbourg.

65. In general, 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.

United Nations

66. ECRI's Chair took part in an Expert Meeting on Establishing a Joint Strategy for Addressing Racism and Xenophobia, convened by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), with the Council of Europe, the Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), to develop a joint strategy for addressing racism and xenophobia, and to develop a mechanism through which joint actions could be established.

67. ECRI's Chair also participated in a commemorative event entitled "1956-2016: Joint European Efforts for Refugees". This conference was organised by ECRI and the UNHCR, with contributions from the European Parliament, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) and the European Commission. It was held in Vienna on 16 December 2016.

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

68. In 2016, ECRI contributed to the 26th and 27th sessions of the Universal Periodical Review with its country reports and interim follow up conclusions.

UN Conventions

69. ECRI reports make regular reference to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD). ECRI also calls upon states that have not yet made a declaration under Article 14 of ICERD, enabling individuals and groups of individuals to file petitions before the UN Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), to do so.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

70. ECRI is regularly invited to participate in various meetings organised by the OHCHR and to submit contributions based on its monitoring and thematic work. Similarly OHCHR staff members are regularly invited to ECRI's events.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

71. ECRI has a close working relationship with UNHCR, facilitated by the UNHCR Representation to the European Institutions in Strasbourg. ECRI regularly receives input from UNHCR concerning its country visits, round tables and various legal issues.

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

72. ECRI and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) continued to involve each other in their conferences and meetings. OSCE/ODIHR is systematically invited to and attends ECRI's national round tables and ECRI contributes regularly to OSCE/ODIHR meetings.

73. There were several highlights of this regular co-operation in 2016. ECRI's Chair participated as a speaker in the OSCE's Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting (SHDM) on Policies and Strategies to Further Promote Tolerance and Non-Discrimination, co-organised by the German OSCE Chair-in-Office and the ODIHR, which took place on 14-15 April 2016 in Vienna. ECRI participated in an event to mark the 20th anniversary of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)'s "The Hague

Recommendations Regarding the Education Rights of National Minorities”, held in the Hague on 20-21 April 2016.

74. OSCE/ODIHR and ECRI continue to attach particular importance to the fight against hate crime, an area of common interest also in the context of ECRI’s fifth monitoring cycle, which focuses inter alia on hate speech and racist violence. The two bodies co-operate and benefit from each other’s expertise and initiatives in this area: ECRI’s country reports and General Policy Recommendations and ODIHR’s compilation of data in annual reports entitled Hate Crimes in the OSCE Region – Incidents and Responses.

European Union

European Commission

75. The Directorate of Equality and the Directorate of Fundamental Rights and Union Citizenship of the Directorate General – Justice 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.

76. ECRI attended a launch meeting organised by the European Commission of the EU High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance in Brussels on 14 June 2016. ECRI also participated in further work initiated by this High Level Group, such as a meeting organised by the Slovak Presidency of the Council of the European Union, of the Working Group on minimal standards for hate crime training, held in Bratislava on 1-2 December 2016.

Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)

77. Cooperation between ECRI and FRA continued in 2016. ECRI’s reports make regular reference to FRA’s work. ECRI continued to provide inputs to the preparation of FRA’s annual report. Throughout the year ECRI participated actively in several events organised by FRA, such as a preparatory meeting for a Hate

Crime Compendium of Practices held in Prague on 1-2 March 2016; the 4th meeting of the FRA Working Party on Improving Reporting and Recording of Hate Crime in the EU, held in Amsterdam on 28-29 April 2016 and an Inaugural Meeting of the Subgroup on methodologies for recording and collecting data on hate crime, held in Vienna on 18-19 October 2016.

Joint statement

78. ECRI, FRA and the OSCE/ODIHR issued a statement on 21 March 2016 to mark the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination, calling for a strong response to xenophobic attacks against migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, and calling on governments and state authorities to uphold their international obligations in this regard.

Appendix I⁵

ECRI's membership

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Christian ÅHLUND	Sweden	24 May 2020
Mr Jovan ANANIEV	“the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	5 February 2018
Mr Gabriel BALAYAN	Armenia	7 July 2020
Ms Raluca BESTELIU	Romania	31 December 2017
Mr Siniša BJEKOVIĆ	Montenegro	9 December 2018
Mr Thomas BÜCHEL	Liechtenstein	27 May 2019
Mr Patrice DAVOST	Monaco	6 December 2020
Mr Régis de GOUTTES	France	16 September 2019
Ms María ELOSEGUI ITXASO	Spain	31 December 2017
Mr Vitaliano ESPOSITO	Italy	31 December 2017

⁵ All tables in this appendix reflect the situation on 31 December 2016.

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Michael FARRELL	Ireland	29 November 2021
Mr Gilberto FELICI	San Marino	11 June 2018
Mr Fernando FERREIRA RAMOS	Portugal	31 December 2017
Ms Domenica GHIDEI BIIDU	Netherlands	7 October 2020
Ms Nadejda HRIPTIEVSCHI	Moldova	15 September 2018
Ms Vasilika HYSI	Albania	31 December 2017
Mr Rovshan ISMAYILOV	Azerbaijan	31 December 2017
Mr Dalibor JÍLEK	Czech Republic	31 December 2017
Ms Barbara JOHN	Germany	31 December 2017
Mr Imre JUHÁSZ	Hungary	31 December 2017
Ms Anhelita KAMENSKA	Latvia	25 October 2021
Mr Baldur KRISTJÁNSSON	Iceland	31 December 2017
Ms Mojca KUCLER DOLINAR	Slovenia	31 December 2017

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Volodymyr KULYK	Ukraine	10 December 2018
Mr Gün KUT	Turkey	31 December 2017
Ms Renee LAIVIERA	Malta	17 November 2019
Mr Jean-Paul LEHNERS	Luxembourg	8 February 2021
Mr Šarūnas LIEKIS	Lithuania	31 December 2017
Ms Ülle MADISE	Estonia	31 December 2017
Ms Maria Daniella MAROUDA	Greece	4 November 2020
Mr Andreas PASCHALIDES	Cyprus	31 December 2017
Ms Vesna RAKIĆ-VODINELIĆ	Serbia	6 November 2017
Mr Predrag RAOSAVLJEVIC	Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 December 2018
Mr Jacint RIBERAYGUA CAELLES	Andorra	26 September 2021
Mr François SANT'ANGELO	Belgium	31 December 2017
Mr Gerald SCHÖPFER	Austria	27 February 2020

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Ms Tena ŠIMONOVIĆ EINWALTER	Croatia	1 July 2019
Ms Eva SMITH ASMUSSEN	Denmark	31 December 2017
Mr Sergey SOKOLOVSKIY	Russian Federation	31 December 2017
Mr Aslak SYSE	Norway	31 December 2017
Mr Daniel THÜRER	Switzerland	31 December 2018
Ms Reetta TOIVANEN	Finland	1 July 2019
Mr George TUGUSHI	Georgia	31 December 2017
Mr Michal VAŠEČKA	Slovakia	31 December 2017
Mr Blagoy VIDIN	Bulgaria	31 December 2017
Mr Michael WHINE	United Kingdom	17 September 2018
Mr Mirosław WYRZYKOWSKI	Poland	2 May 2017

Deputies to ECRI members

Name	Deputy in respect of	Term of office expires
Ms Doris ANGST	Switzerland	31 December 2018
Ms Cecilia CARDOGNA	San Marino	11 June 2018
Mr Patrick CHARLIER	Belgium	31 December 2017
Mr Stanislav DANIEL	Slovakia	31 December 2017
Mr Saša GAJIN	Serbia	6 November 2017
Ms Carolina HADJIATHANASIOU-SHIAMPTANI	Cyprus	31 December 2017
Ms Dženana HADŽIOMEROVIĆ	Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 December 2018
Ms Ketevan KHUTSISHVILI	Georgia	31 December 2017
Madame Renée KOERING-JOULIN	France	16 September 2019
Mr Oleksiy KRESIN	Ukraine	10 December 2018
Mr Paul Aarre LAPPALAINEN	Sweden	24 May 2020
Mr Alexis MARQUET	Monaco	6 December 2020
Ms Carmen QUESADA ALCALÁ	Spain	31 December 2017
Ms Anna RASTAS	Finland	1 July 2019

Name	Deputy in respect of	Term of office expires
Ms Fabienne ROSSLER	Luxembourg	8 February 2021

Observers to ECRI

Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

Mr Boriss CILEVIČS
Mr Titus CORLĂȚEAN
Mr Suat ÖNAL

Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

Ms Sherma BATSON

Holy See

Mr Jean-Pierre MACHELON

European Commission

Ms Pia LINDHOLM
Ms Linda Maria RAVO

Mexico

Ms Alexandra HAAS PACIUC

ECRI's Bureau

Mr Christian ÅHLUND
Chair
member in respect of Sweden

Mr Jean-Paul LEHNERS
Vice-Chair
member in respect of Luxembourg

Mr Mirosław WYRZYKOWSKI
Vice-Chair
member in respect of Poland

Mr Siniša BJEKOVIĆ
Bureau member
member in respect of Montenegro

Ms Barbara JOHN
Bureau member
member in respect of Germany

Mr Šarūnas LIEKIS
Bureau member
member in respect of Lithuania

Mr Daniel THÜRER
Bureau member
member in respect of Switzerland

Appendix II⁶

ECRI's Secretariat

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Ms Sylvia LEHMANN, Assistant
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Ms Maya RASMUSSEN, Assistant
Tel: +33 (0) 3 88 41 24 02

⁶ This appendix reflects the situation on 31 December 2016.

Secretariat's address

Directorate General II - Democracy
Directorate of Human Dignity and Equality
Council of Europe
67075 STRASBOURG CEDEX
France

E-mail Secretariat: ecri@coe.int

Appendix III

Meetings held by ECRI in 2016

Plenary sessions

- 16-18 March 2016
- 28 June-1 July 2016
- 6-9 December 2016

Bureau meetings

- 15 March 2016
- 27 June 2016
- 5 December 2016

Meetings of the Working Group on relations with civil society and specialised bodies

- 15 March 2016
- 27 June 2016
- 5 September 2016
- 5 December 2016

Meetings of the Working Group on the revision of GPR No.2

- 26 August 2016
- 20 October 2016
- 5 December 2016

National round tables

- Czech Republic: 3 November 2016
- Norway: 7 November 2016

Seminar with national Specialised Bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination on “The role of national Specialised Bodies in advising legislative and executive authorities and other stakeholders”

- 26-27 May 2016

Meetings of CBC Working Groups

Preparation of contact visits:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina: 1 February 2016
- Denmark: 27 June 2016
- Luxembourg: 8 January 2016
- Montenegro: 31 August 2016
- San Marino: 5 December 2016
- Serbia: 27 June 2016
- Spain: 9 December 2016
- Sweden: 9 December 2016
- Ukraine: 20 September 2016

Amendments:

- Andorra: 28 June 2016
- Armenia: 16 March 2016
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: 28 June 2016
- Denmark: 7 December 2016
- Iceland: 28 June 2016
- Luxembourg: 29 June 2016
- Serbia: 6 December 2016
- Turkey: 16 March 2016
- United Kingdom: 16 March 2016

Interim follow-up:

- Belgium: 30 June 2016
- Bulgaria: 7 December 2016
- Germany: 1 July 2016
- Romania: 8 December 2016
- Slovakia: 8 December 2016
- Switzerland: 7 December 2016

Contact Visits

- Andorra: 6-9 March 2016
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: 6-11 March 2016
- Denmark: 26-30 September 2016
- Iceland: 3-7 April 2016
- Luxembourg: 29 February-4 March 2016
- Montenegro: 17-20 October 2016
- Serbia: 26-30 September 2016
- Ukraine: 21-25 November 2016

Appendix IV

List of publications⁷

- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.1: Combating racism, xenophobia antisemitism and intolerance (Strasbourg, 4 October 1996)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.2: Specialised bodies to combat racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance at national level (Strasbourg, 13 June 1997)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.3: combating racism and intolerance against Roma/Gypsies (Strasbourg, 6 March 1998)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.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 No.5: Combating intolerance and discrimination against Muslims (Strasbourg, 27 April 2000)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.6: Combating the dissemination of racist, xenophobic and antisemitic material via the Internet (Strasbourg, 15 December 2000)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.7: National legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination (Strasbourg, 13 December 2002)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.8: Combating racism while fighting terrorism (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.9: The fight against antisemitism (Strasbourg, 9 September 2004)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.10: Combating racism and racial discrimination in and through school education (Strasbourg, 21 March 2007)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.11: Combating racism and racial discrimination in policing (Strasbourg, 4 October 2007)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.12: Combating racism and racial discrimination in the field of sport (Strasbourg, 19 March 2009)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.13: Combating anti-Gypsyism and discrimination against Roma (Strasbourg, 19 September 2011)

⁷ Publications that are out of date no longer figure on this list.

- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.14: Combating racism and racial discrimination in employment (Strasbourg, 25 September 2012)
 - ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.15: Combating Hate Speech (Strasbourg, 21 March 2016)
 - ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.16: Safeguarding irregularly present migrants from discrimination (Strasbourg, 10 May 2016)
 - 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)
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- 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)
- Republic of Moldova (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)
- The Netherlands (Strasbourg, 13 November 2001)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 4 November 2002)
- Romania (Strasbourg, 23 April 2002)
- Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 13 November 2001)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 4 November 2003)
- Slovakia (Strasbourg, 27 June 2000)
- Slovenia (Strasbourg, 8 July 2003)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 8 July 2003)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 15 April 2003)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 21 March 2000)
- “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”
(Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)
- Turkey (Strasbourg, 3 July 2001)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 23 July 2002)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 3 April 2001)
- Compilation of second round reports
(Strasbourg, February 2004)

→ Third round:

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

- Finland (Strasbourg, 24 May 2007)
- France (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 8 June 2004)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
- Ireland (Strasbourg, 24 May 2007)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)
- Latvia (Strasbourg, 12 February 2008)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 21 February 2006)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)
- Malta (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
- Republic of Moldova (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 24 May 2007)
- Netherland (Strasbourg, 12 February 2008)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
- Romania (Strasbourg, 21 February 2006)
- Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 16 May 2006)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
- Serbia (Strasbourg, 29 April 2008)
- Slovakia (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
- Slovenia (Strasbourg, 13 February 2007)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 21 February 2006)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 27 January 2004)
- "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"
(Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
- Turkey (Strasbourg, 15 February 2005)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 12 February 2008)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 14 June 2005)

→ Fourth round:

- Albania (Strasbourg, 2 March 2010)
- Andorra (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 9 February 2011)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 2 March 2010)

- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 31 May 2011)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 26 May 2009)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (Strasbourg, 8 February 2011)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 24 February 2009)
- Croatia (Strasbourg, 25 September 2012)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 31 May 2011)
- Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 15 September 2009)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 2 March 2010)
- Finland (Strasbourg, 9 July 2014)
- France (Strasbourg, 15 June 2010)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 15 June 2010)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 26 May 2009)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 15 September 2009)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 24 February 2009)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Ireland (Strasbourg, 19 February 2014)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Latvia (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 19 February 2014)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 13 September 2011)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Malta (Strasbourg, 15 October 2014)
- Republic of Moldova (Strasbourg, 15 October 2014)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 8 February 2011)
- Montenegro (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Netherlands (Strasbourg, 15 October 2014)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 24 February 2009)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 15 June 2010)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 9 July 2014)
- Romania (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 15 October 2014)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 9 July 2014)
- Serbia (Strasbourg, 31 May 2011)
- Slovakia (Strasbourg, 26 May 2009)
- Slovenia (Strasbourg, 16 September 2014)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 8 February 2011)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 25 September 2012)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 15 September 2009)

- “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Strasbourg, 15 June 2010)
- Turkey (Strasbourg, 8 February 2011)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 2 March 2010)

→ Follow-up recommendations fourth round:

- Albania (Strasbourg, 19 February 2013)
- Andorra (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 19 February 2013)
- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Croatia (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- Denmark (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 19 February 2013)
- France (Strasbourg, 9 July 2013)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 15 October 2013)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 25 September 2012)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Iceland (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Ireland (Strasbourg, 1 March 2016)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Latvia (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Liechtenstein (Strasbourg, 1 March 2016)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Malta (Strasbourg, 4 October 2016)
- Moldova (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Montenegro (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Netherlands (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 9 July 2013)
- Portugal (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)

- Russian Federation (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- San Marino (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Serbia (Strasbourg, 3 June 2014)
- Slovakia (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- Spain (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- Sweden (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 22 May 2012)
- “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (Strasbourg, 9 July 2013)
- Turkey (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- Ukraine (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 19 February 2013)

→ Fifth round:

- Albania (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Armenia (Strasbourg, 4 October 2016)
- Austria (Strasbourg, 13 October 2015)
- Azerbaijan (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Belgium (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 16 September 2014)
- Cyprus (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Czech Republic (Strasbourg, 13 October 2015)
- Estonia (Strasbourg, 13 October 2015)
- France (Strasbourg, 1 March 2016)
- Georgia (Strasbourg, 1 March 2016)
- Germany (Strasbourg, 25 February 2014)
- Greece (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Hungary (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Italy (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Lithuania (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Monaco (Strasbourg, 1 March 2016)
- Norway (Strasbourg, 24 February 2015)
- Poland (Strasbourg, 9 June 2015)
- Slovakia (Strasbourg, 16 September 2014)
- Switzerland (Strasbourg, 16 September 2014)
- “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (Strasbourg, 7 June 2016)
- Turkey (Strasbourg, 4 October 2016)
- United Kingdom (Strasbourg, 4 October 2016)

- 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)
- “Cooperation for effectiveness: Local authorities and national specialised bodies combating racism and intolerance” ECRI study by Niall Crowley (Strasbourg, May 2015)

