

ANNUAL REPORT ON ECRI'S ACTIVITIES

covering the period
from 1 January to 31 December 2012



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Preface-----	5
Main trends -----	7
ECRI's activities in 2012	
1) Country-by-country approach -----	13
2) Work on general themes-----	15
3) Relations with civil society-----	16
4) Cooperation with national Specialised Bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination-----	17
5) Other activities-----	18
Co-operation with relevant bodies of the Council of Europe and other international organisations-----	19
Appendices	
- Membership of ECRI-----	25
- Secretariat of ECRI-----	31
- Meetings held by ECRI in 2012-----	33
- List of publications-----	35

Preface

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) is a mechanism which was established by the first Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe member States. The decision to establish ECRI is contained in the Vienna Declaration adopted by the first Summit on 9 October 1993. On 13 June 2002, the Committee of Ministers adopted an autonomous Statute for ECRI and thus consolidated its role as an independent human rights monitoring mechanism specialised in questions relating to racism and intolerance.

ECRI's task is to combat racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance at the level of greater Europe and from the perspective of the protection of human rights. ECRI's action covers all necessary measures to combat violence, discrimination and prejudice faced by persons or groups of persons, on grounds of "race", colour, language, religion, nationality or national or ethnic origin.

ECRI's members are appointed on the basis of their in-depth knowledge in the field of combating intolerance. They should have high moral authority and recognised expertise in dealing with racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance. They serve in their individual capacity, are independent and impartial in fulfilling their mandate, and do not receive any instructions from their government.

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

Main trends

Introduction

1. Each year, as an introduction to its annual report, ECRI outlines the main trends in the fields of racism¹, racial discrimination², 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.

The economic crisis

2. Hardship caused by the ongoing economic crisis continues to have serious negative effects on groups of concern to ECRI. Acute financial instability pushes people to seek easy targets of blame and makes them more open to extremist ideologies. Nationalist rhetoric, resentments and prejudices rise to the surface; grievances are aired against immigrants and Roma in particular. Muslims are frequently projected as a threat to national identity. ECRI notes an increase in hate speech against vulnerable groups and racist violence. In its view, European countries need to come to terms with their multicultural identity and acknowledge the important role that immigration plays in the economy.

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.

² According to ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No.7, 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.

Rise of xenophobic political parties

3. Xenophobic parties have attracted increasing support and are represented in the parliaments of several European countries. Some have a blatantly neo-Nazi agenda, advocating racist action or violence in particular against immigrants, Roma and Jews. ECRI notes that voices are being raised against EU-backed funding for such parties. In December 2012, ECRI issued a statement concerning racist and xenophobic political activities in Greece.

Migrants and asylum seekers

4. 2012 saw increasing numbers of migrants and asylum seekers arriving in Europe. People fleeing the political upheavals in North Africa and the Middle East continued to reach Mediterranean ports; many hundreds of others lost their lives attempting the perilous crossing. Access to asylum is still difficult and limited in some States while unacceptable reception conditions and cuts to welfare assistance in others have led to serious eruptions of unrest. ECRI encourages the European Union, in its forthcoming Common European Asylum System, to take account of the recommendations it has made in this field and ensure that the new rules do not in any way dilute full respect for the principle of non refoulement.

5. Statelessness is still a phenomenon undermining the human rights of around 700 000 people across Europe, leading to discrimination on grounds of citizenship.

Specialised Bodies

6. ECRI notes that government cuts have resulted in the merger of equality bodies and human rights institutions in some countries or the broadening of the mandate of equality bodies to include human rights in general. While this could weaken the bodies that were seen as overcritical of the authorities' actions, the current trends might also present opportunities, such as additional expertise and powers within a single body, as well as increased political impact. ECRI constantly reiterates the

importance of the full independence of the specialised body from the government in order for it to function properly.

Internet, extremism and racist violence

7. Many of ECRI's 2012 country reports attest to ever increasing levels of hate speech on the Internet. Some of this involves intolerant and inflammatory discourse targeting groups of concern to ECRI, while other forms of expression amount to incitement to discrimination, hatred or violence which is now criminalised in most countries. As more and more platforms for commentary on websites become available, racist messages are being scattered throughout the Internet. Parallels can be drawn between the intensified use of the Internet by extremist groups and the increase in racially motivated violence.

8. ECRI is deeply concerned by ultra right extremism, including self-proclaimed anti-Muslim movements. In 2012 a neo-Nazi terrorist cell suspected of a series of racially-motivated assassinations came to light. At the same time there are indications that Islamic radicalism is increasing, with the use of extreme tactics for achieving perceived Islamic goals.

9. A rise in violent antisemitic incidents has been reported in some countries; three children and their teacher were murdered at a Jewish school in a religiously-motivated attack. ECRI urges member States to give high priority to the fight against antisemitism and draw inspiration from its General Policy Recommendation No. 9 on combating antisemitism.

10. ECRI also notes a persistent reverence of fascist symbols and ideology and the commemoration of pro-Nazi soldiers in certain regions, with the support of political leaders. Such public manifestations risk fuelling racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance.

Anti-Gypsyism

11. ECRI's country-by-country reports highlight pervasive intolerance of Roma and discrimination in all fields of life. Roma children are often faced with obstacles accessing education and segregation in schools still occurs in certain countries. The European Court of Human Rights' rulings against the sterilisation of Roma women without their full and informed consent need to be implemented. ECRI considers the European Union Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies an opportunity not to be missed to pay due attention to strengthening social inclusion of Roma; it encourages all member States of the Council of Europe – not just the EU member States - to design and implement similar strategies. Positive results can only be obtained with adequate financing from national budgets and from EU funds.

Religious discrimination and intolerance

12. While many European countries have abolished their blasphemy laws, an anti-Islam YouTube video sparked riots across the world and re-opened the debate at international level on the merit of criminalising religious defamation. In ECRI's opinion such action is neither necessary nor desirable; it would run counter to freedom of expression and could lead to greater violations of the rights of religious minorities.

13. Fear of Islam continues to be stoked and manipulated; alarm has been raised, for instance, that the growing Muslim population might lead to the recognition of sharia law. ECRI recommends States to pursue a regular, constructive dialogue with representatives of Muslim communities and encourage debate within the media on their responsibility to avoid perpetuating prejudice. Fostering inter-religious dialogue, particularly between representatives of the majority religion and smaller religious groups, is also encouraged.

Racism in sport

14. In spite of the growing recognition of the problem of racism in sport and concerted efforts to combat it on the part of governments, sports' governing bodies and NGOs, numerous racist, antisemitic and homophobic incidents were reported in many member States throughout 2012. Football is the sport most affected. Racist acts directed particularly against Black players were perpetrated by fans, loosely affiliated extremist groups and even other players. ECRI encourages football federations, clubs and fans' associations to develop self-regulatory measures against racism and xenophobia and codes of conduct addressing also the racist conduct of fans.

Multiple discrimination

15. The phenomenon of multiple discrimination continues to be of concern to ECRI. Its new General Policy Recommendation No. 14 on combatting racism and racial discrimination in employment provides guidelines on tackling multiple discrimination in the workplace on different grounds at the same time, such as "race", gender and religion.

The European Convention on Human Rights

16. Protocol No.12, which supplements the European Convention on Human Rights by prohibiting discrimination in general, has still only been ratified by 18 of the 47 member States of the Council of Europe. ECRI will continue to recommend ratification of Protocol No.12 in the course of its country-by-country monitoring.

17. ECRI is pleased to note that its standards and country-by-country findings continue to be referred to by the European Court of Human Rights in its judgements. In 2012 the Court cited ECRI's work in the following judgements: *De Souza Ribeiro v. France* (Application no. 22689/07), Grand Chamber

Judgment, 13 December 2012³; *Sampani and Others v. Greece* (Application no. 59608/09), Judgment, 11 December 2012; *Eğitim ve Bilim Emekçileri Sendikası v. Turkey* (Application no. 20641/05), Judgment, 25 September 2012; *Fedorchenko and Lozenko v. Ukraine* (Application no. 387/03), Judgment, 20 September 2012; *Kurić and Others v. Slovenia* (Application no. 26828/06), Grand Chamber Judgment, 26 June 2012; and *Aksu v. Turkey* (Applications nos. 4149/04 and 41029/04), Grand Chamber Judgment, 15 March 2012.

³ ECRI is referred to in the concurring opinion of Judge Pinto De Albuquerque, joined by Judge Vučinić under the heading “the expulsion of undocumented migrants in international law”.

ECRI's activities in 2012

1. Country-by-country approach

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

2. ECRI's reports are first sent in draft form to the member States concerned for confidential dialogue. Their contents are reviewed in the light of the national authorities' comments. They are then finally adopted and transmitted to the governments of the member States concerned, through the intermediary of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers.

3. ECRI's country-by-country approach concerns all Council of Europe member States on an equal footing. The reports for the first cycle were completed in late 1998. From January 1999 to the end of December 2002, ECRI worked on the second round of its country-by-country approach. From January 2003 to the end of December 2007, ECRI worked on the third round of its country-by-country approach.

4. At the beginning of 2008, ECRI started a new monitoring cycle (2008-2013). The fourth-round reports focus on the implementation of the principal recommendations addressed to governments in the third round. They examine whether and how these have been followed up by the authorities. They evaluate how effective government policies are and analyse new developments. Confidential dialogue has been strengthened for the fourth monitoring cycle.

5. In addition, a new interim follow-up mechanism has been introduced: ECRI requests priority implementation for up to three recommendations and asks the member State concerned to provide information in this connection within two years from publication of the report. Through the new interim follow-up procedure, ECRI seeks to assist Council of Europe member States in fine-tuning their response to the recommendations made in its country reports. In 2012, ECRI published its conclusions on the implementation of the priority recommendations it had made in its reports on Belgium, Germany and Slovakia (published in May 2009), Greece, Czech Republic and Switzerland (published in September 2009) and Albania, Austria, Estonia and the United Kingdom (published in March 2010).

6. 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 give Rapporteurs the opportunity 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.

7. In 2012 ECRI published ten reports of the fourth monitoring cycle. The reports on Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro and Ukraine were published on 21 February, the reports on Andorra and Denmark on 22 May and the reports on Croatia and Sweden on 25 September.

8. All reports published in 2012 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.

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

10. In 2012 ECRI carried out nine contact visits in Finland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands, Moldova, Portugal, Russian Federation and San Marino.

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

12. ECRI, in order to prepare its fifth monitoring cycle, set up a Working Group on Methods, which held its two final meetings in 2012. The Working Group reported to the plenary during the latter's December session.

2. Work on general themes

General Policy Recommendations

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

14. On 25 September 2012, ECRI published a new General Policy Recommendation - GPR No.14 - on combatting racism and racial discrimination in employment. In ECRI's view, an inclusive working environment which promotes and respects diversity is of benefit to employers and employees and the whole of society.

15. The guidelines call upon governments to enact and apply laws which afford genuine protection against direct and indirect discrimination and to launch national plans promoting equality in employment in both the public and private sector. Harassment, victimisation and segregation are addressed as well as "multiple discrimination" on different grounds at the same time, such as "race", gender and religion. Workers who complain of racial discrimination or racial harassment should be protected against dismissal or other retaliatory action. Tax or insurance reductions

for employers with a multicultural workforce, funding for training, recognition awards or certificates are some of the incentives that governments should adopt to encourage employers to combat discrimination in employment.

3. Relations with civil society

16. 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.

ECRI's contribution to international NGOs' meetings

17. ECRI members participated in and contributed to events organised by international NGOs, including an international conference on journalism and migration held in Rome on 3-4 April, a seminar on anti-Gypsyism organised in Prague on 1 June and an expert workshop on homophobic and transphobic hate speech organised in Brussels on 10 July. ECRI also participated in the 14th EU NGO Forum on Human Rights held in Brussels on 5 December.

Organisation of national round tables in member States

18. 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.

19. A round table was organised in Albania, a country monitored by ECRI recently, on 2 October. The event brought more visibility to ECRI's work and ensured greater impact for its recommendations in Albania. The round table was organised in co-operation with the People's Advocate (Ombudsman) and the Commissioner for the Protection from Discrimination.

Communication strategy

20. In 2012 ECRI maintained its communication strategy. Activities such as the publication of its country reports, country visits, its seminar with national Specialised Bodies, the launching of GPR No. 14 and its round table in Albania attracted considerable media attention.

21. In 2012 ECRI's Secretariat identified 263 newspaper and Web articles concerning ECRI and the results of its activities. The Secretariat prepared "visibility reviews" providing an account of these articles and of 11 interviews given by ECRI representatives.

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

22. National Specialised Bodies are strategic partners for ECRI. A seminar of national Specialised Bodies was held from 31 May to 1 June in Strasbourg focusing on recent trends and challenges, in particular recent moves in a number of countries to merge equality bodies and human rights institutions or to broaden the mandate of equality bodies to include human rights in general. The seminar's participants represented almost all member States' national Specialised Bodies, as well as National Ombudsmen and a number of International Organisations.

5. Other activities

23. At its 59th plenary session on 4-7 December, ECRI held elections to the posts of Chair, two Vice-Chairs and one Bureau member. Ms Eva Smith Asmussen (member in respect of Denmark) was elected Chair for one year; Ms Barbara John (member in respect of Germany) was elected 1st Vice-Chair for one year and Mr Francois Sant'Angelo (member in respect of Belgium) was elected 2nd Vice-Chair for the same term. Mr Miroslaw Wyrzykowski (member in respect of Poland) was elected member of the Bureau for two years. They assumed their functions on 1 January 2013.

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

Council of Europe

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

2. In the process of the organisational reform of the Council of Europe, an Antidiscrimination Standards and Policies Department covering the Secretariats of ECRI, the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM) and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Language (ECRML) was created. ECRI contributed to a launching event of the Third Thematic Commentary of the Advisory Committee of the FCNM on language rights of persons belonging to national minorities held in Strasbourg on 15 October. In order to strengthen the cooperation between the Committee of Experts of the ECRML and ECRI, their two Bureaux participated in a joint meeting in Paris on 19 November to discuss working methods, develop increased synergy between the two monitoring mechanisms and reinforce the impact of each other's activities. The 1st Vice-Chair of ECRI also took part in the meeting of chairs of monitoring mechanisms which was organised in Strasbourg on 3 December.

3. 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. Similarly, ECRI contributes to the work and events organised by these bodies, such as two PACE committee hearings on racial discrimination and on integration tests for migrants held on 20 March and 27 June. ECRI held an exchange of views with the Commissioner for Human Rights in June and his Office contributed to ECRI's seminar with national Specialised Bodies held from 31 May to 1 June in Strasbourg.

4. ECRI contributed to a seminar on the religious dimension of intercultural dialogue which took place in Albania on 9 September in the context of the Albanian Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers.

5. ECRI's Chair participated in and contributed to a Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Social Cohesion organised on 11-12 October in Istanbul. Furthermore, ECRI's Chair contributed to a Council of Europe conference on hate speech on the Internet held in Budapest on 27-28 November.

United Nations

Universal Periodic Review

6. In 2012 ECRI contributed to the 15th, 16th and 17th Universal Periodical Review with its country reports.

UN Conventions

7. ECRI reports make regular reference to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) and other relevant United Nations treaties such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, calling for their ratification or reinforcing their monitoring bodies' findings. 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.

8. In August ECRI contributed to the thematic debate on hate speech organised by CERD. This provided an opportunity for the joint exploration of a thematic area of common interest.

9. A CERD member presented the committee's Concluding Observations concerning Albania at the national round table organised by ECRI in Tirana in October. The joint presentation of ECRI/CERD monitoring findings at one event highlighted common areas of concern in the country.

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

10. 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 Secretariat staff is regularly invited to ECRI's events. For example, the Chief of the Anti-Discrimination Section of the OHCHR participated in ECRI's seminar with national Specialised Bodies in Strasbourg in May.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

11. 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)**

12. ECRI and 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, such as the one held in Tirana on 2 October.

13. Both ODIHR and ECRI continue to attach particular importance to the fight against hate crime, an area of common interest also in view of ECRI's forthcoming fifth monitoring cycle, which will focus 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-by-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. ECRI's 1st Vice-Chair contributed to an expert group meeting on development of the Guide on Collecting Hate Crime Data held in Warsaw on 14 February.

European Union

European Commission

14. The Directorate of Equality 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. The same Directorate co-ordinated the various comments of the European Commission on the draft text of ECRI's GPR No.14 on discrimination in employment. ECRI contributed to two seminars on freedom of religion organised in Strasbourg and Brussels in the framework of RELIGARE, a European Commission funded project.

Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)

15. Cooperation between ECRI and FRA continued in 2012. ECRI reports make regular reference to FRA's work. Co-operation also included exchange of information and participation in events. In particular FRA's representatives participated in and contributed to ECRI's seminar with national Specialised Bodies.

Other

16. In 2012 ECRI further enhanced its co-operation with the European Network of Equality Bodies (EQUINET). The Chair and the Executive Director of EQUINET participated in the Specialised Bodies seminar. Likewise, ECRI members met representatives of the EQUINET in order to discuss future cooperation at a meeting in Brussels on 9 November.

Appendix I⁴

ECRI's membership

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Christian ÅHLUND	Sweden	24 May 2015
Mr Levan ALEXIDZE	Georgia	31 December 2012
Ms Elena ANDREEVSKA	“the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	5 February 2013
Ms Raluca BESTELIU	Romania	31 December 2012
Mr Abdel Hamid BEYUKI	Spain	31 December 2012
Mr Sinisa BJEKOVIC	Montenegro	9 December 2013
Mr Thomas BÜCHEL	Liechtenstein	18 May 2014
Mr Tonio ELLUL	Malta	17 November 2014
Mr Vitaliano ESPOSITO	Italy	31 December 2012
Mr Michael FARRELL	Ireland	23 November 2016

⁴ All tables in this appendix reflect the situation on 31 December 2012.

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Gilberto FELICI	San Marino	11 June 2013
Mr Fernando FERREIRA RAMOS	Portugal	31 December 2012
Mr Ivan GARVALOV	Bulgaria	31 December 2012
Mr Lauri HANNIKAINEN	Finland	31 December 2012
Mr Michael HEAD	United Kingdom	31 December 2012
Ms Gudrun HOLGERSEN	Norway	31 December 2012
Ms Vasilika HYSI	Albania	31 December 2012
Mr Rovshan ISMAYILOV	Azerbaijan	31 December 2012
Mr Dalibor JÍLEK	Czech Republic	31 December 2012
Ms Barbara JOHN	Germany	31 December 2012
Mr Jenő KALTENBACH	Hungary	31 December 2012
Mr Vigen KOCHARYAN	Armenia	31 December 2012
Mr Baldur KRISTJÁNSSON	Iceland	31 December 2012

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Ms Kristine KRUMA	Latvia	12 June 2017
Mr Gün KUT	Turkey	31 December 2012
Mr Jean-Paul LEHNERS	Luxembourg	8 February 2016
Mr Marc LEYENBERGER	France	21 April 2014
Mr Petro MARTINENKO	Ukraine	30 June 2014
Mr Arvydas Virgilijus MATULIONIS	Lithuania	31 December 2012
Mr Mart NUTT	Estonia	31 December 2012
Mr Dejan PALIĆ	Croatia	30 June 2014
Mr Andreas PASCHALIDES	Cyprus	31 December 2012
Mr Stelios E. PERRAKIS	Greece	31 December 2012
Mr Tibor PICHLER	Slovakia	31 December 2012
Ms Alenka PUHAR	Slovenia	31 December 2012
Ms Vesna RAKIC-VODINELIC	Serbia	6 November 2017

Name	Member in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Jacint RIBERAYGUA CAELLES	Andorra	26 September 2016
Mr Jean-Charles SACOTTE	Monaco	6 December 2015
Mr François SANT'ANGELO	Belgium	31 December 2012
Mr Gerald SCHÖPFER	Austria	27 February 2015
Ms Eva SMITH ASMUSSEN	Denmark	31 December 2012
Ms Winnie SORGDRAGER	Netherlands	31 December 2012
Mr Felix STANEVSKIY	Russian Federation	31 December 2012
Mr Daniel THÜRER	Switzerland	31 December 2013
Mr Victor VOLCINSCHI	Moldova	15 September 2013
Mr Mirosław WYRZYKOWSKI	Poland	2 May 2017
Vacant seat	Bosnia and Herzegovina	

Deputies to ECRI members

Name	Deputy in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Pedro AGUILERA CORTES	Spain	1 January 2013
Ms Doris ANGST	Switzerland	31 December 2013
Ms Cecilia CARDOGNA	San Marino	11 June 2013
Mr Patrick CHARLIER	Belgium	1 January 2013
Mr Régis DE GOUTTES	France	21 April 2014
Mr Saša GAJIN	Serbia	6 November 2017
Ms Carolina HADJIATHANASIOU	Cyprus	1 January 2013
Ms Ketevan KHUTSISHVILI	Georgia	1 January 2013
Mr Paul Aarre LAPPALAINEN	Sweden	24 May 2015
Mr Šarūnas LIEKIS	Lithuania	1 January 2013
Mr Alexis MARQUET	Monaco	6 December 2015
Mr Antonio MURA	Italy	1 January 2013
Ms Merja PENTIKÄINEN	Finland	1 January 2013

Observers to ECRI

Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

Mr Boriss CILEVICS

Ms Kerstin LUNDGREN

Mr André SCHNEIDER

Holy See

Mr Jean-Pierre MACHELON

European Commission

Ms Pia LINDHOLM

ECRI's Bureau

Mr Jenö KALTENBACH
Chair
member in respect of Hungary

Mr François SANT'ANGELO
Vice-Chair
member in respect of Belgium

Mr Christian ÅHLUND
Vice-Chair
member in respect of Sweden

Mr Lauri HANNIKAINEN
Bureau member
member in respect of Finland

Ms Barbara JOHN
Bureau member
member in respect of Germany

Mr Marc LEYENBERGER
Bureau member
member in respect of France

Mr Jean-Charles SACOTTE
Bureau member
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Appendix II⁵

ECRI's Secretariat

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⁵ This appendix reflects the situation on 31 December 2012.

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Appendix III

Meetings held by ECRI in 2012

Plenary sessions

- 21-23 March 2012
- 19-22 June 2012
- 4-7 December 2012

Bureau meetings

- 20 March 2012
- 18 June 2012
- 3 December 2012

Meetings of the Working Group on relations with civil society

- 20 March 2012
- 18 June 2012
- 7 September 2012
- 3 December 2012

Meetings of the Working Group on racial discrimination in employment

- 27 January 2012
- 20 March 2012
- 7 June 2012

Meetings of the Working Group on methods

- 24 May 2012
- 6 September 2012

National round table

- Albania: 2 October 2012

Seminar with national Specialised Bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination “Anti-discrimination bodies: recent trends and challenges”

- 31 May-1 June 2012

Meetings of CBC Working Groups

Contact visits:

- CBC 2: 18 June 2012
- CBC 3: 26 January 2012
- CBC 4: 18 June 2012
- CBC 6: 27 February 2012
- CBC 7: 18 June 2012
- CBCadhoc2: 13 July 2012

Amendments:

- CBC 1: 21 March 2012
- CBC 1: 19 June 2012
- CBC 3: 4 December 2012
- CBC 4: 5 December 2012
- CBC 5: 21 March 2012
- CBC 5: 4 December 2012
- CBC 6: 5 December 2012
- CBC 8: 20 June 2012
- CBC 9: 19 June 2012

Interim follow-up:

- CBC 1: 20 June 2012
- CBC 2: 4 December 2012
- CBC 3: 5 December 2012
- CBC 4: 4 December 2012
- CBC 5: 19 June 2012
- CBC 6: 20 June 2012
- CBC 7: 20 June 2012
- CBC 8: 6 December 2012

Contact Visits

- Finland: 27 February-2 March 2012
- Ireland: 27 February-2 March 2012
- Liechtenstein: 13-15 February 2012
- Malta: 24-27 April 2012
- Moldova: 11-15 November 2012
- Netherlands: 24-28 September 2012
- Portugal: 24-28 September 2012
- Russian Federation: 20-27 April 2012
- San Marino: 5-8 March 2012

Appendix IV

List of publications⁶

- 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)

⁶ Publications that are out of date no longer figure on this list.

- 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)
- ECRI General Policy Recommendation No.14: Combating racism and racial discrimination in employment (Strasbourg, 25 September 2012)
- 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)
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- 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)
- 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)
- 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)

- Italy (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
 - Latvia (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
 - Lithuania (Strasbourg, 13 September 2011)
 - Luxembourg (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
 - Monaco (Strasbourg, 8 February 2011)
 - Montenegro (Strasbourg, 21 February 2012)
 - Norway (Strasbourg, 24 February 2009)
 - Poland (Strasbourg, 15 June 2010)
 - Serbia (Strasbourg, 31 May 2011)
 - Slovakia (Strasbourg, 26 May 2009)
 - 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)
- 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)

