

RED

Rights Equality & Diversity
EUROPEAN NETWORK

combating racism
xenophobia

intolerance

Annual Report 2011

RED Early Warning System

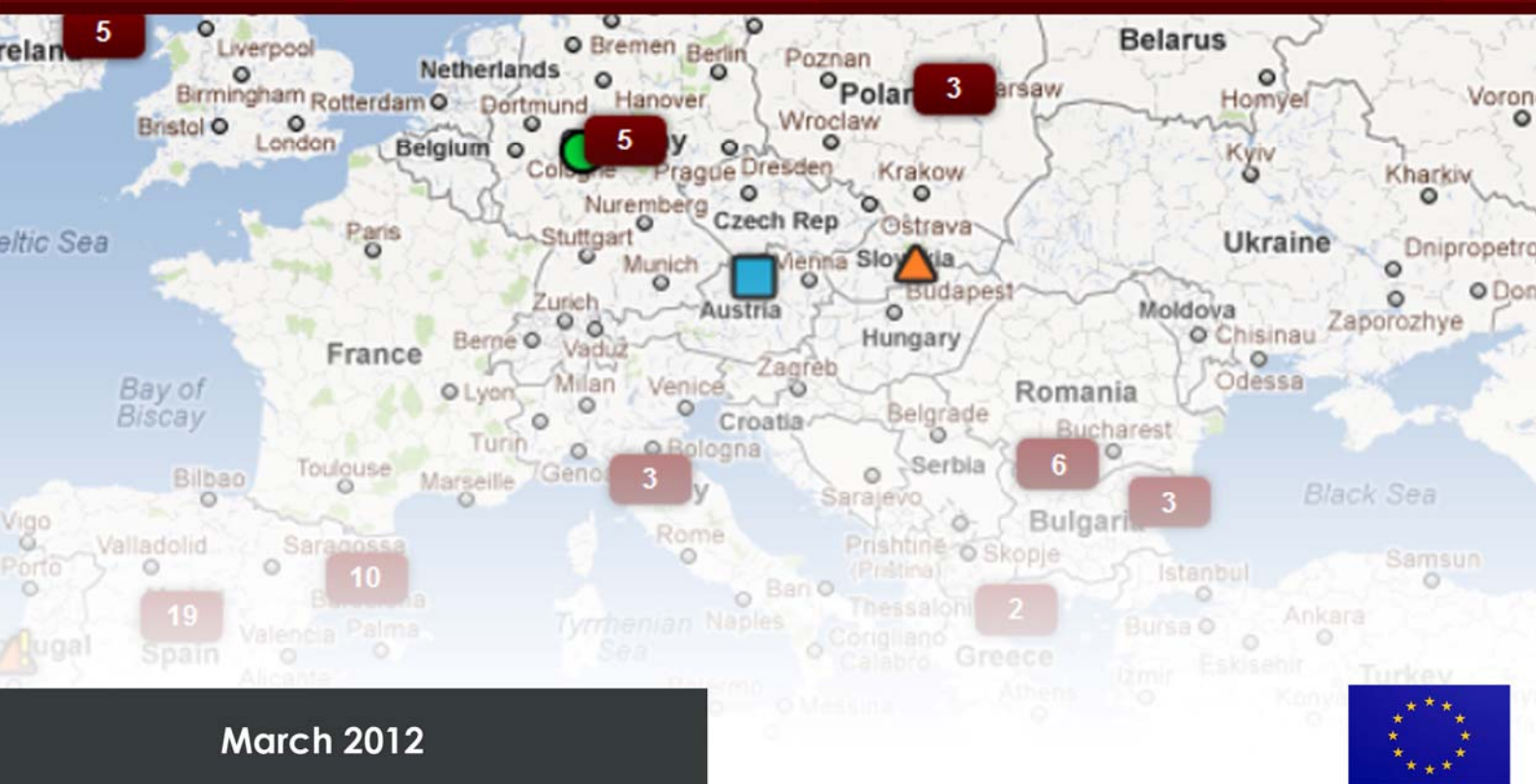
RED Atlas of racism & discrimination

Case Studies

Racist & Hate crime alerts

Policy Responses - Good Practices

All



March 2012



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1. Foreword

In times of unprecedented social, political and economic crisis of the last 70 years, acute racist hate crimes and attitudes in Europe constitute major threats to social cohesion and equality. The developments regarding the diffusion of stereotypes, hate speech and political discourse of generalisations risk to inflame an already explosive landscape of intolerance, xenophobia and discrimination.

The acute economic crisis and the collapse of the European social model threaten to render stereotypes, demonisation, hate and intolerance against minorities widespread and commonly accepted by a wide range of social subjects and in the public sphere. Such phenomena seriously endanger the social cohesion and democratic living together of imploding local and national societies under the weight of an unravelling and devastating economic crisis and fear.

In this landscape, the RED Network has developed and publishes today the RED Early Warning System and The Atlas of Racism, Equality and Discrimination, a unique monitoring on line tool that is powerful, empowering and independent. It is highly interactive, visual and customizable to the needs of the user.

This effort started in 2010 and was co-funded by the EU in 2011. It is a design initiated by the Greek Institute for Rights Equality & Diversity (i-RED) and co-developed by 17 research partners in 17 member states of the RED Network. The work of 50+ experts in these EU countries stands behind the on line RED portal and its significant amount of information and content. Despite this being a collective effort, at this first implementation of the RED System, at the end of the day each one of the national partners - specialist research institutions in each country - is responsible for the information input regarding their own national context.

We believe in the power and the potential of RED Early Warning System and the Atlas of Racism, Equality & Discrimination and we hope that it will help improve monitoring and reporting on racism and discrimination in EU countries, while providing the tools for raising awareness and knowledge on the real and effective situation on these phenomena in our continent.

Miltos Pavlou

i-RED Director
RED Network Coordinator

Athens, 19.3.2012

2. Year 2011 Overview - main findings

The RED Early Warning System and Atlas of racism, discrimination and equality provide numerous insights and possibilities for better understanding of the situation and the trends in the Members States. In this way it is possible to identify the major shortcomings and the key challenges for policy intervention and for long term planning at national and EU level. What spikes out in this first year of implementation of the RED system is that despite the unique and different national political and cultural contexts, the situation is marked by notable similarities and well as recognizable EU wide trends and developments.

- Data show that in Europe there is a systemic, chronic and consolidated landscape of serious inequalities, exclusion and discrimination against migrants and minorities despite the solid or improving legal framework - although in several countries there is no definition of racist/hate crime - and the redress/reporting mechanisms.

- Almost everywhere there is a disturbing trend of increase of organized groups' far-right extremist hate speech and violence/crime. Similarly, there is increased internet hate speech and diffusion of stereotypes and xenophobia into main political public sphere in the vast majority if not almost all 17 countries of the network.

- The shortcomings in policing and in judiciary response in many EU countries, ethnic profiling, as well as the alleged participation of public servants (mainly in uniform) as perpetrators of hate crime appear to be crucial issues in understanding the problems in dealing with racist crime and xenophobia.

- Some positive initiatives and policy responses appear to be in place but not producing effectively significant impact and results.

- There are serious shortcoming in data collection, monitoring, assessing and reviewing policies and practices to combat racial discrimination and promote equality.

- In almost all EU countries of the RED Network, problems concerning the implementation of national legislation prohibiting discrimination and combating racist and hate crime are reported. So far there has been is no thorough assessment of anti-discrimination and anti-racism legislation.

- Application of the anti-discrimination directives and EU/national legislation has not been independently assessed, while both complaints-petitions and equality body interventions are not numerous after the first years of the law implementation.

- In many cases national legal systems cover additional grounds against discrimination - nationality being a key one. There are redress and reporting systems and mechanisms in place. However, they are considered ineffective (without significant impact) or recording only the tip of the iceberg. In many cases there are large discrepancies between official and unofficial data.

- Most countries lack an independent assessment of the impact of anti-racist legislation and its application in practice.

- Increase of racist violence is observed both in countries with a functional recoding/reporting system and in those without one.

- In the majority if not all EU countries studied, the police and judiciary are reported by authoritative independent sources to be inadequate in combating effectively racist violence and hate crime despite the fact that relevant and comprehensive national legislation is in force.

- There is a plethora of positive and anti-discrimination initiatives in employment and education, nevertheless in net contrast with the effective situation. Migrants and minorities are excluded, exploited or discriminated against in the workplace, and Roma children are segregated in education in most EU

countries of the RED Network.

- In most countries specific health issues affect migrant and minority groups, such as diseases most prevalent among migrant and minority groups, while they have limited and/or differential access to social protection and care.
- While minorities often have the right to self-government and migrant associations participate in consultations, their political participation even at local level is limited, while public administration does not reflect the diversity of the society.
- Formal national integration strategy plans and policies, covering social cohesion are in place, although often they are ineffective and without any tangible results.
- Migrants and minorities are by far underrepresented in the public sphere and the media. On the contrary hate speech and negative media representations are quite frequent in public life and widespread in the media.

Emerging trends and representations of Europe

The rise of hate speech and xenophobic rhetoric gives floor to nationalism and to an anti-Europe speech, denying the very values the EU is founded upon. In this sense, there emerges a schizophrenic scene, where fundamental rights and tolerance celebrated at EU level is in acute contrast to the national public spheres' widespread ethnocentric and intolerant speech. Increasingly so, in EU national contexts, anti-migrant, anti-minority rhetoric and systemic fundamental rights violations tend to be the rule rather than the exception. Next to this, intra-European stereotypes and intolerance found fertile ground leading to an explosive and potentially critical situation in Europe.

Increasing trends:

- Right wing extremist groups and related political formations are on the rise both regarding the number of their members (militant – in the cases where they are violent), and the degree that they are tolerated or even voted for by the wider public at the local and national elections.
- Parties and/or political representatives throughout the political spectrum in many countries express anti-migrant and xenophobic rhetoric.

Most severely affected groups:

- Roma and Muslims are the mostly victimized ethnic groups.
- Roma minority is the most common target of integration and social policies and positive measures and initiatives, albeit without any notable success.

Most serious chronic obstacles for equal rights as confirmed throughout the years by different monitoring interventions are:

- Differential pay rates, discrimination and unemployment - serious obstacles in access to employment (mostly for immigrants)
- Discrimination and obstacles or denial of the access to housing and better living conditions (mostly for Roma)

Racism, hate speech and violence in the crisis both as an effect and as a cause

Data show that racism and hate crime phenomena affect particularly countries and regions also seriously affected by the financial crisis, and this may be linked to the consequent decreased presence and intervention of the public sector and social policies.

Racism, Discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance may be assessed as side effects of the crisis, but also as causes and conditions for further negative growth and for waste of human capital and public investment.

Racist and hate crime is on a steep increase and marks a deteriorating qualitative shift mainly in the countries hit by the public financial crisis.

Beyond scapegoating of migrants and minorities through myths and stereotypes, xenophobia and intolerance appear to provide an ever deteriorating public space and degraded urban areas of super diversity, crime and absence of the state. Racism and discrimination phenomena turn from being the side-effects of the crisis to being one of its causes, through waste of economic value, and of human capital and public investment, creating even further impediment to growth.

Notes for a case study: Greece In the most acute example, racist violence already on the rise over the last 5 years in Greece, has further escalated, while perpetrators remain usually unpunished. European Funds for migration, asylum and integration of migrants are not absorbed, partially due to the inefficiency and collapsing capacities of the Greek public administration.

This has contributed to a progressively and rapidly degrading and segregated historical centre of the country's capital city, Athens. Crime - organized drug-ring, right-wing hate attacks and other - has soared. The far-right wing political formation of the xenophobic and allegedly violent organization 'Golden Dawn' has elected a representative to the municipal council in 2009, and according to the pre-election 2012 polls it is about to enter the National Parliament.

Asylum seekers and migrants living in Athens in deplorable conditions caused by the economic recession, are trapped in a country that does not take full advantage of the available EU funds. As inhabitants of an already abandoned area - affected by real estate degrading and white flight phenomena - they are also the scapegoats in the national public sphere, where a chilling anti-migrant and xenophobic rhetoric promises fast electoral gains for those who express it. The direct result is an ever deteriorating urban space and violations of the fundamental rights, which further raise the economic cost of an intervention and improvement efforts, while condemning the area in a perpetual agony and waste of human and material capital. Financial deficit and lack of growth comes with a deficit of democracy and further dissolving trends of an imploding society.

At the end of the day the anti-migrant hate speech finds fertile soil in the degraded urban environment and quality of life. At the same time this attitude tends to be markedly anti-European and nationalist, in denying the scope of coexistence in a Union of fundamental rights values.

Here you may find more data on racist/hate crime alerts, policy initiatives and on Atlas indicators of laws, policies and the situation regarding racism, discrimination and equality in the RED Network specific countries: <http://www.red-network.eu/?i=red-network.en.countries>

3. The RED System explained

3.1. The RED System explained

The RED Early Warning System (EWS) is a map based web portal reporting on a real-time basis:

- Racist & hate crime alerts/situations/incidents in EU Member States
- Policy responses/positive initiatives regarding racism xenophobia and discrimination
- Case Studies (combination of more of the above items for a more spherical understanding of situations and context)

The RED Atlas of Racism, Discrimination and Equality.

Strength of the RED portal is the unique set of RED indicators built for the RED System and Atlas. A thorough set of 125 policy, legislation and factual questions/indicators and of 38 key statistic and demographic figures expands beyond the main areas combating racism, hate crime and discrimination against migrants and minorities, to include the themes of equality and good practice in the RED Network member states. The RED indicators range from qualitative to quantitative, and from legal to sociolegal and factual questions/indicators on anti-racism anti-discrimination and pro-equality legislation and its effective implementation in Member States.

The RED Atlas reports yearly and updates on a 'real-time' basis:

- Country information on racism & discrimination legislation & policy implementation in key areas of legislation and social life (once & updates)
- Country statistics of Racist-hate crime and discrimination (yearly)
- Country statistics - demographics and economics of migrants & minorities (yearly)

Trends and developments in key anti-racist, anti-discrimination and pro-equality/diversity/integration legislation, implementation and social life areas:

- Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation
- Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation
- Political Parties-Organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse
- Anti-racist Policies & Organisations
- Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

- Employment
- Housing & Segregation
- Education
- Health and Social Protection
- Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

3.1.1. Why the RED System?

One of the major current problems in combating racism and xenophobia is that most EU citizens are far from interested in the problems of victimisation of migrants and minorities. Racism and discrimination appear to be marginal issues, not affecting the life of most EU citizens and therefore, rank low in their attention and understanding of the situation and the consequences for the society.

It is highly important to shift the public attitude towards understanding the danger that the racism and discrimination pose to undermine democracy, quality of life, urban environment and ultimately to hinder growth and prosperity through valorisation of human resources.

It is also crucial to provide to the wide public, as well as to specialized publics, media, policy makers, stakeholders, scholars, reliable comprehensive and focused, tailor made information on the real situation in our societies and on the effective implementation of laws and policies.

In this perspective, some of the advantages offered by the RED System are:

- A bird's eye map and thematic view of the situation regarding racism and discrimination and per strand and key social area, as well as for trends and developments in each EU country.
- Information is highly visualized, customizable, mapped and simple, straight forward, therefore easily accessible through a user friendly interface to everyday EU citizen.
- The RED system products and reports are readable and provide meaningful insights on issues in a fraction of time required to achieve them through traditional linearly structured academic or institutional reports. Nevertheless, the basis for the information input in the RED portal are indeed the most authoritative independent reports and research, to which the user/reader of the portal is encouraged and assisted to retrieve through the RED Library and multiple links and references.
- RED search and data mining (through the 'Make a Report' section) may be an ideal way of reporting when you need to grasp the substance jumping at the core of the situation, while not losing the forest, which is already there to zoom out and refer to. Specific short answers are given to concrete specific questions with the possibility to explain 'indicator' problems of terminology, context and sources. When required the reader may reach additional qualitative info and insight on a specific issue or proceed to see how other countries fare on this specific topic/question. Classic reporting and evaluation by independent authoritative sources (according the evaluation of the RED expert) are the basis for the RED Input.
- The RED system and its reports are 3D thanks to their format and they may be read in the same way - three dimensionally - not linear, and they are simple and light - not long or hard to grasp as >300 pages long reports usually are, without forgetting though the high documentation and in depth analysis value of the latter format.
- The RED System is a powerful tool. Due to its format the RED system and especially the Atlas, pose a major challenge to traditional reports and reporting style, since each single Atlas question/indicator has to be answered concretely and well documented. This is a demanding system for reporting and questions and answers may be directly correlated to other indicators, countries, statistics and demographics/economics providing multiple possibilities for understanding, interpretation and secondary research.
- It is highly expandable and transferable to other social realities, other social phenomena, while we aim at establishing the system as an open platform for civil society feeding in information and support to

empowering social groups affected and threatened by racism, discrimination, intolerance, inequality, exclusion and of fundamental rights violations.

- Last, not least: The richness of the information allows and calls for further processing to help draw conclusions based on correlation and data mining techniques. We already use much visualization as unique tool in achieving significant impact and facilitate reading and analysis of results. In the future we intend to deploy data mining tools which can help in both visualising and extracting meaningful results from rich datasets such as the RED Network's Early Warning System. Furthermore, the use of Ontologies can be explored in an attempt to model the RED domain and, consequently, enhance its descriptive power and inference potential.

3.1.2. The RED Early Warning System explained

- The RED Early Warning System aims at covering the lacunae in monitoring hate crime and discrimination by:

- timely reporting and response to racism, hate crime and discrimination phenomena in contrast to traditional reporting which is always important but not responding to the need to timely monitor the real situation and inform the public and policy makers. Traditional generic reports are finalized and published many months after the occurrence of the phenomena.

- Focusing at national level and by identifying and analyzing in-depth, confronting and countering racist violence and attitudes-stereotypes.

These gaps, in timely or real-time reporting and in national-regional focus of analysis, persist in the very moment that most EU governments do not provide for nation-wide monitoring and research centres on racism and discrimination phenomena. The available information and knowledge about what is really happening in the Member States and why, remains very much anecdotal, coming almost exclusively from activist or media sources and is not further interpreted, contextualized, EU compared and therefore, efficiently comprehended by policy makers either on a national or EU level.

Not each and every incident is reported on the map. The RED System reports on the most important ones, as well as on the significant hate crime alerts and policy responses or positive initiatives. These are selected by RED Network national partners.

Nevertheless, national partner organisations reserve the option to report all national level single incidents if they wish to. In this way the RED system offers the technical infrastructure for national level reporting/monitoring mechanism for all EU Member States.

The RED National Experts select hate crime alerts when one or more of the following criteria - to be assessed by the national partner - are met:

- Major public or media attention - NGO highlight
- Duration - sustained impact-significance - chronic pattern
- Targeting-discriminating-victimising specific groups
- Serious violence - murder
- High intercommunity tensions - protests - clashes
- Group incidents of same type(s)-victim group(s)
- State reaction-response (police-judicial-government) or lack of it despite public critique
- Important 'game changer' law & policy - positive measures

For each EWS item reported the RED Network collects data on: Exact location (if available) signalled on the map with street-level resolution

General type:

- Racist violence
- Hate speech (only for hate speech we include also capacity of defining ?medium: internet/printed publication/media/public speech/other ? multiselect)
- Racist discourse
- Discrimination
- Institutional discrimination
- Equality / Integration

Victim/Perpetrator data

- Group(s)
- Nationality/Ethnic Origin
- Gender/age/number/fatalities
- Perpetrator data

Targeted groups

- Migrants
- Refugees
- Roma & Travelers
- Muslims
- Ethnic minorities
- Religious minorities
- Linguistic minorities
- Majority

Racism and discrimination phenomena

- Extremism – organised Racist Violence
- anti-migrant/xenophobia
- anti-semitism
- islamophobia
- afrophobia
- arabophobia
- anti-roma/zinghanophobia
- religious intolerance
- intra-ethnic
- nationalism
- homophobia (future expansion) – optional use for multiple discrimination
- on grounds of disability (future expansion) – optional use for multiple discrimination
- on grounds of other belief

3.1.3. RED Methodology

The RED Atlas indicators methodology

The RED country data represent a set of data composed by a number of questions in the process of elaborating indicators to assess the situation regarding racism, discrimination and policies combating them in EU Member states.

Elaborating racism and discrimination indicators

There have been many efforts in the past to build sets of indicators in order to measure and assess complex situations and social phenomena. It is highly tempting for social scientists and policy makers to obtain a quantification and measurement of social reality and of qualitative information, which itself has always been hard to retrieve and analyse.

- What if it would be possible to make easier and faster our capacity to overview and to understand, let alone to react to, a social phenomenon, especially when this is developing and has a major impact on society, politics and economics.
- What if the citizens, irrespective of their education and skills, as well as journalists and opinion makers, were therefore capacitated to grasp, understand and assess more efficiently and 'objectively' the same phenomena.

Both the above assumptions sound even more promising in the area of major modern phenomena such as racism, xenophobia, intolerance and discrimination, which threaten heavily social cohesion and lie behind social tensions at a local, regional, national, as well as EU and global level.

Indicators' limitations

There are however a number of crucial inherent limitations and problems of indicators and indexes building:

- By their very construction and formulation by researchers they are not objective. They do reflect underlying approach, perceptions, values, concepts and definitions of phenomena and policies, through their selective wording and articulation. They are also defined within a specific socio-political and historical context. To give an example: In our area of research, inclusion-exclusion, integration-equality, could be interchangeable terms to be used in describing situations and policies we wish to assess.
- Additionally, quantification of qualitative information runs the major risks of subjective weighting and selective or arbitrary ratings by researchers on implicit and often ambiguous formulations and levels/grades of an indicator assessment.
- High condensation – technicization – 'lossy' as photographers would say about 'jpeg' picture format.

RED Data collection - Methodological issues

In the specific area and for our endeavour to build a set of indicators describing the situation in Member States in a nutshell while providing the capacity for further insights we face a number of challenges. They all stem from the fact that despite the fact that we talk about a common European space, we deal with data that sometimes are hard to find and are within distinct and diverse national political and socioeconomic and cultural contexts: **Varying definitions**

- EU Member States often adopt different definitions of these key concepts (or, indeed, do not adopt an

internally consistent approach)

- In some, concepts remain undefined and/or are used loosely in political and policy discourse
- RED collates narrative data on definitions adopted

Data availability and quality

- Some EU Member States have highly developed systems for generating 'official statistics' and invest substantial amounts of money to ensure availability and quality
- These data are often complemented by data collection on the part of public authorities, research organisations, major NGOs and the 'Third Sector'
- In other states, data are more sparse and there is a heavy reliance on less robust data collection systems
- The RED system maximises the utility of the data that are available and helps to share knowledge of best practice
- The ultimate aim is to raise the overall level of data availability and improve its quality

Differences in legal systems

- EU Member states vary in their responses to EU Directives on discrimination.
- RED therefore explores the scope of legislation and related enforcement mechanisms. Key issues are:
- Monitoring and recording of discriminatory policies and practices
- Varying effectiveness of legislation and sanctions/restorative measures.
- EU Member states also differ in their propensity to enact legislation covering racist incidents, violence and 'hate speech'
- RED explores the underlying definitions used and the effectiveness of the resulting legislation

Cultural and political contexts

- Different views as to the recognition at an official level of 'minority ethnic groups' – for cultural, political and/or historical reasons. This has serious implications for data availability
- Demographic variations (captured by the RED system) give rise to substantive problems that are specific to particular Member States
- Immigration trends impact differentially on the public and political cultures of Member States
- Different degrees to which racism and xenophobia are historically and culturally embedded in public life and popular culture
- Varying levels of political will to deal with racism, xenophobia and hate crime. [This is independent of the presence or absence of legislation.]

RED

4. About the RED Network

Leader coordinator



Institute for Rights Equality & Diversity



IT partner



Steering Group partners



Partners



The RED Network, is an independent research network building the RED early warning system composed of 17 Research and Civil Society Organisations in EU Member States. It aims at reporting and documenting racist and hate crime and discrimination situations and incidents, as well as positive initiatives and policy responses. i-RED is leading the RED Network.

Overall Goal

The RED (Rights Equality and Diversity) Network aims at combating racism, xenophobia and intolerance by creating an early-warning system on racism, discrimination, situation in the EU Member States, as well as on law and policies against discrimination racist violence, hate speech and stereotypes.

Main RED Network Objectives

The RED Network, is an independent research network building the RED early warning system composed of 18 Research and Civil Society Organisations in 17 Member States. It aims at critically recording and fighting stereotypes, which are the causes of racist and discriminatory attitudes, speech, actions and violent incidents. It perceives itself as a 'watchdog' and a reliable source of information. The general aim of the RED network - and as a consequence its major contribution - is to address the gaps in the current socio-political state of research regarding the support of timely and effective policy responses to the issues of racism, discrimination and integration of socially marginalized minorities.

The RED portal

The RED portal is a map-based, user friendly independent tool providing a birds' eye overview and a comparative insight of the situation regarding racism, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants and minorities, as well as positive and policy initiatives promoting equality in different EU Member States (17 countries are covered in the RED System 1st implementation - 2012). Its main components are the RED Early Warning System and the RED Atlas of Racism, Discrimination & Equality.

The RED Network Partners

Greece (leader - RED Network coordinator)

- Institute for Rights Equality & Diversity (i-RED)
- Eworx (IT partner)

Austria (Steering Group)

- Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights

Bulgaria

- Center for the Study of Democracy (CSD)

Cyprus (Steering Group)

- Symfiliosi

Denmark

- Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination (DACoRD)

Finland

- Finnish League for Human Rights

France (Steering Group)

- Centre d'Etudes des Discriminations, du Racisme et de l'Antisémitisme (CEDRA)

Germany (Steering Group)

- European Forum for Migration Studies (EFMS) - Institute at the University of Bamberg

Hungary

- Institute for Legal Studies

Ireland

- Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI)

Italy

- Initiatives and Study on Multiethnicity Foundation (ISMU Foundation)

Poland

- Institute of Public Affairs (IPA)

Portugal

- Númena - Research center on human and social sciences

Romania (Steering Group)

- Centre for Legal Resources (CLR)

Spain (Steering Group)

- Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad- MPDL

Slovenia

- Mirovni inštitut - Inštitut za sodobne družbene in politične študije (Peace Institute - Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies)

Sweden

- Centre Against Racism (Centrum mot racism, CMR)

5. EWS

5.1. RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts



Austria (AT), Bulgaria (BG), Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE) : Member States (MS)

MS	Title	Date	Description
AT	Discharged from Military because of Racism	08/02/11	<p>A recruit of Turkish origin consulted the military psychologist because of sleep disorders. The psychologist didn't believe his account and began to ask about his religious practices. The psychologist suggested that instead of going the mosque, he should become a volunteer in the army. The recruit rejected this. Thereafter the psychologist insulted him and threw him out of the office. This was observed by the superior, a trainee and another recruit sitting in the waiting room, the recruit was also of Turkish origin. The superior threatened the other recruit to keep his mouth shut. The case was taken to court in November 2011. The psychologist was sentenced a 2,400 € fine and to a probation sentence of four months. The superior was fined 1,200 €. Both were released from the army. Source: http://www.tt.com/csp/cms/sites/tt/%C3%9Cberblick/Chronik/ChronikInnsbruck/3785766-6/rassismus-kostete-heeresjobs.csp [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Ethnic minorities] General Type : [Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]</p>

Afro-American opera singer was thrown out of taxi

24/02/11

On February 24th, 2011 an Afro-American opera singer was thrown out of taxi in Vienna. The incident took place at a taxi stand in front of the Vienna State Opera. The taxi driver refused to pick up the woman with the words: "Get out of my car, I don't drive black women!" The spokesman of the Taxi Drivers' Guild reacted inappropriately by telling that he that he didn't believe that a taxi driver could speak such good English. Also the municipality of Vienna refused taking adequate measures to promote the rights of taxi costumers. The taxi driver couldn't be traced by the police. Sources: Die Presse, 2011-02-23, http://diepresse.com/home/panorama/wien/636721/Wien_Kein-Taxi-fuer-dunkelhaeutige-Saengerin, Date of access: 2011-10-30. Der Standard, 2011-02-28, <http://derStandard.at/1297819001944/Hans-Rauscher-Die-Rechte-des-Fahrgasts-im-Wiener-Taxi>, Date of access: 2011-10-30. [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Ethnic minorities]
General Type : [Discrimination]

Job denied because of headscarf

27/04/11

"Dr A. is a general practitioner. She is an Austrian citizen of Muslim faith and wears a headscarf. At the end of April she applies for a post as a rehab physician advertised in the Austrian Medical Journal. After an exploratory phone-call as to whether the position is still vacant, she is given a date for a personal interview. During this interview Dr A. hands her application documents to the senior rehab physician mentioning that she does not have a diploma as rehab physician. The senior rehab physician tells her that the diploma is not a prerequisite. The remainder of the appointment is dedicated to working hours, the exact range of duties and the modalities of settling accounts with the health insurance fund. The salary has to be negotiated with the management, who also has the final word in employing a person referred to it by the senior rehab physician. The senior rehab physician however also points out to her that the management will quite certainly have strong misgivings should Dr A. want to wear the headscarf at work. They arrange for Dr A. to inquire about the outcome of her application by telephone. Eventually Dr A. fixes an appointment with the manager, to which she is accompanied by a person of trust. The gist of this conversation is that she has the right qualification, yet she will only be considered, if she agrees not to wear the headscarf during work. She is given eight days time for consideration by the management. Upon this Dr A. turns to the Ombud for Equal Treatment. The attorney in charge drafts a letter of intervention to the management, stressing that the condition imposed on Dr A. represents discrimination on the grounds of religion. The management is furthermore challenged to abandon its position and to give the doctor a fair chance. In its answer, the management clarifies that it will not alter its decision. Dr A. is not hired, and the post is advertised anew." (ZARA Report 2008, p.46) With the support of the Litigation Association Dr A. takes her case to court. She claims damages amounting to € 4,500.00. The settlement negotiations the respondent agreed on paying the full amount claimed by Dr A. as well as bearing the expenses for legal proceedings. Sources: http://www.zara.or.at/materialien/rassismus-report/Racism_Report_2008.pdf (2011-10-13), <http://www.klagsverband.at/kommentare/kein-job-fuer-aerztin-mit-kopftuch> (2011-10-13), <http://derstandard.at/1234508057459/Kein-Job-wegen-Kopftuch-4500-Euro-fuer-Aerztin> (2011-10-13). [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Muslims, Religious minorities]
General Type : [Discrimination]

MS	Title	Date	Description
BG	Five people wounded in collision between IMRO and Jehovah's Witnesses	17/04/11	<p>On April 17, 2011, the nationalist-oriented party IMRO (Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization) organised an unauthorised protest against the followers of Jehovah's Witnesses in the town of Burgas. The protest turned to mob violence when a group of IMRO supporters carrying party's flags sieged the place of worship where a group of Jehovah's Witnesses was holding a meeting, attacked them with stones and injured at least five of the people gathered inside. The police came to disperse the crowd and arrested ten of the IMRO supporters. The nationalist movement recruited supporters of the Chernomorets and Neftohimik football teams. Source: Jehovah's Witnesses webpage, 21.04.2011, http://www.jw-media.org/bgr/20110421.htm, accessed on 24.10.2011. bTV, 18.04.2011. http://www.btv.bg/story/1427667982-Petima_raneni_pri_sblasak_mejdu_VMRO_i_Svideteli_na_Yehov_a.html, accessed on 24.10.2011. [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Religious minorities]</i> General Type : <i>[Racist violence]</i></p>
	Bulgarian Nationalists' Protest against Mosque Speakers Turns into Collision	20/05/11	<p>On 20 May, 2011 the Bulgarian Nationalists' party ATAKA organised a protest against the loud noise of the speakers of the Banya Bashi mosque situated in the centre of Sofia. The party activists had received permission by the Sofia Municipality to hold a demonstration in near proximity to the mosque. The ATAKA activists were playing loud music, throwing objects, and were chanting provocative phrases directed to the praying at the entrance of the mosque Muslims, who replied to the provocations with applause. The tension escalated and the protesters, overcoming the escorting policemen, turned upon the pilgrims and set on fire some the prayer rugs. While intervening to remove the nationalists several policemen were wounded. Source: Actualno.com News Portal, 20.05.2011, http://society.actualno.com/news_346860.html [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Muslims, Religious minorities]</i> General Type : <i>[Racist violence]</i></p>
	Anti-Roma Protests in major Bulgarian cities	26/09/11	<p>A series of protests officially supporting the villagers of Katunitsa, but actually of anti-Roma character, were organised in many major Bulgarian cities between September 26 and October 2. The participants were mainly ultra-rightist minors, organized via Facebook. The protests, usually starting as peaceful rallies, escalated to single acts violence and provocations against the police forces guarding them. The rallies in Sofia gathered about 1,000 protesters. They were accompanied by a car with the rightist party ATAKA's leader addressing them on a speaker. The protesters were dispersed by the police as they were throwing stones and chairs from the closest restaurants. A total of 27 people were arrested in Sofia on September 27. On September 28, there are protests in the cities of Sofia, Varna, Veliko Turnovo, Asenovgrad, Montana, Pleven, Plovdiv, Ruse, Blagoevgrad, and Sliven. Source: Dnevnik Daily, 28.09.2011, http://www.dnevnik.bg/video/2011/09/27/1163473_sblusuci_v_centura_na_sofia_na_finala_na_protesta_za/VestiOnline, http://www.vesti.bg/?tid=20&oid=12300&galid=58612, accessed on 14.11.2011. [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Roma & Travelers, Ethnic minorities]</i> General Type : <i>[Racist discourse]</i></p>

MS	Title	Date	Description
FI	Skinheads run amok in restaurant	31/01/11	<p>Four skinheads caused disturbances in a Helsinki restaurant late on the evening of 31.1.2011. The owners of the restaurant tried to get the intruders to leave, after which two of the skinheads assaulted the personnel and tried to steal money from the cashier. According to the police the suspects were caught. Source: Ilta-Sanomat: Skinheadit riehuivat ravintolassa Helsingissä (1.2.2011) http://www.iltasanomat.fi/kotimaa/skinheadit-riehuvat-ravintolassa-helsingissa/art-1288366114435.html [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Majority] General Type : [Racist violence]</p>
	Ombudsman for Minorities denounces MP's comments as racist	02/05/11	<p>Finland's Ombudsman for Minorities Eva Biaudet is asking for an investigation into comments by True Finns MP Teuvo Hakkarainen, which she considers racist and demeaning. Biaudet was referring to a video clip on the Helsingin Sanomat website, where Hakkarainen called for a need for faster expulsion of rejected refugees, used an expression that is generally considered to be an offensive racial slur, and made a mocking imitation of a Muslim call to prayer. Hakkarainen later said that because of his rural background, he was unaware that his language might be considered offensive. Biaudet is asking the Prosecutor General to investigate whether or not the comments qualify as illegal hate speech and incitement against a population group. "Hakkarainen's statements on immigrants, asylum seekers, dark-skinned people, and Muslims are both inflammatory and slanderous. They can give the mistaken impression that people of a certain national group are criminal and of less value", Biaudet notes in her statement. Meanwhile, Centre Party MP Timo Laaninen lashed out at Hakkarainen for excusing his remarks by referring to his rural background. "It would be hard to imagine a worse insult to country people and those born in the countryside." Speaking at a Centre Party May Day celebration in Helsinki, Laaninen emphasised that hospitality has always been one of the strongest characteristics of the Finnish countryside. Source: Helsingin Sanomat - International Edition: Ombudsman for Minorities denounces MP's comments as racist (6.5.2011) http://www.hs.fi/english/article/Ombudsman+for+Minorities+denounces+MP%E2%80%99s+comments+as+racist/1135265817969 [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Refugees, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Asylum seekers] General Type : [Racist discourse]</p>
	Bus driver of immigrant background attacked in Helsinki	06/05/11	<p>A bus driver working for Helsingin Bussiliikenne Oy, the large city-owned bus operator, was attacked in Helsinki's Elielinaukio Square on Wednesday afternoon. The driver, of African background, had just boarded the bus when he was kicked forcefully from behind. The kick landed on the man's leg just below the knee and the victim was not seriously injured. The perpetrator fled the scene immediately. According to Helsinki Region Transport (HSL) transport services director Reijo Mäkinen, the abuse followed the typical pattern of the type of violence bus drivers are now regularly being subjected to. "What is striking about these acts of violence is that they happen unexpectedly. There is a guard in the Elielinaukio Square, but he just happened to be elsewhere when the incident took place." According to transport director Mika Seppänen of Helsingin Bussiliikenne Oy, approximately the same number of Finnish and foreign-background drivers are subjected to this type of attack. Bus driver Kari Nuutinen is not really surprised to hear that a colleague of his has once again been attacked in Elielinaukio. "The situation is getting out of hand. Anything can happen anywhere. The least one can demand is that the drivers can do their work in peace",</p>

RED

Concerns about growing racism in Savo and Karelia

25/08/11

Nuutinen ponders. "There isn't really a remedy for this. In the winter security was stepped up and the guards were very active. They even came to the bus door to ensure that everything was alright. Now there are fewer guards around." In Nuutinen's view the most dangerous areas are the outskirts of the city, where help is not close at hand. "Today's youth feel that they can behave any which way they want, according to their own rules. But problems may occur with other people as well. The troublemaker can be almost anyone", Nuutinen continues. Bus driver Olev Pill, who is of Estonian origin, describes colourfully how two weeks ago a group of young adults started to make trouble at the back of his bus at around two o'clock in the morning. They loosened the hammers with which the windows can be broken in case of an emergency. They also started yelling threats and abuse. "They mocked me and shouted how I as a foreigner was taking jobs from the Finns. I had my phone ready to call the police for help, but they did not attack me", Pill explains. Eemeli Ilander, who has driven buses for 28 years, says that the driver's work environment has to be better protected and that the number of guards has to be increased. Otherwise the number of attacks against the drivers will not be reduced. "I only drive day shifts nowadays, but even during the weekdays anything can happen. You always have to be on the alert", Ilander explains. This year Helsingin Bussiliikenne Oy alone has filed reports on eleven attacks against its drivers. Work safety official Matti Ahonen of Espoo-based Veolia Transport fears that the number of attacks in the capital area will reach a hundred by the end of the year. One particularly nasty case in February led to threats of strike action if security was not improved. Source: Helsingin Sanomat - International Edition: Bus driver of immigrant background attacked in Helsinki (6.5.2011) <http://www.hs.fi/english/article/Bus+driver+of+immigrant+background+attacked+in+Helsinki/1135265934014> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*
General Type : *[Racist violence]*

Police in North Karelia and North Savo are concerned about increasing manifestations of racism in the area. Police in the eastern town of Lieksa were informed that young people in the area had been invited on Facebook to convene on Tuesday evening in a suburb with a large immigrant population under the heading "Who's afraid of a black man?" Police patrolled the centre of Lieksa and its suburbs on Tuesday evening and the early hours of the night. A few dozen young people showed up on the scene in their cars. Police checked the identities of those who showed up. Officials did not witness any conflicts with immigrants during the time of the enhanced surveillance. Police are nevertheless investigating whether or not the invitation and the related events might fall within the definition of a crime. In Iisalmi, in the north of Savo, police have had reports of residents of immigrant background being targeted by verbal abuse. Racist graffiti has been seen in public places, and in one case, a young woman was threatened with physical violence. Veli Pallonen of the North Savo police says that the threat was preceded by racist taunting. Two local men have been questioned on suspicion of attempted aggravated assault. Source: Helsingin Sanomat - International Edition: Concerns about growing racism in Savo and Karelia (25.8.2011) <http://www.hs.fi/english/article/Concerns+about+growing+racism+in+Savo+and+Karelia/1135268827745> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Ethnic minorities, Asylum seekers]*
General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse]*

MS	Title	Date	Description
FR	Dual nationality in French football	11/01/11	<p>In April 2011, the investigative online news organisation Mediapart said that it was in possession of documents suggesting that senior managers in the French Football Federation (FFF) had both considered reducing the number of dual nationality players in training structures (a number of whom leave definitively to play for a national team other than France, generally in North and West Africa), and, in remarks likely to be seen as discriminatory, discussed the role played by athletes of African origin in defensive tactics patterns. The current national coach Laurent Blanc was implicated in these allegations and had to speak out publicly against racism. The national technical director has been temporarily suspended following the disclosure of these documents. - 'French football: managers want fewer Black people and North African people', Mediapart, 28 April 2011. - 'Football, quotas and discrimination ; the National Technical Director François Blaquart is suspended', Libération, 30 April 2011, liberation.fr/sports/01012334702-foot-la-fede-de-plus-en-plus-suspectee-de-vouloir-instaurer-des-quotas-de-blancs. [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Migrants]</i> General Type : <i>[Discrimination]</i></p>
	New law for access to care of immigrants	16/06/11	<p>Law No. 2011-672 of 16 June 2011 carries with it a certain number of consequences for access to care for immigrants, and the practices of health professionals dealing with immigrant populations, in particular in Articles 26, 40 and 70. As a result of the changes it introduces, and as shown in the analysis produced by the Health Rights (Santé Droit) scheme run by CIMADE and the Medical Committee for Exiles (COMEDE), several elements can be highlighted: The new Law amends Article L. 313-11 of the Code for the entry and residence of foreigners, and the right to asylum relative to the right of residence for foreign patients. It replaces the condition 'the lack of practicable care in the country of origin', as grounds for residence rights, by 'the absence of appropriate treatment', adding, however, the possibility to remain in 'exceptional humanitarian circumstances'. A foreigner living in France and suffering from a serious illness could now be denied the renewal of a residence permit on health grounds if treatment is available in their country of origin, regardless of the accessibility of this treatment. Note that an Administrative Instruction from the Ministry of the Interior of 17 June 2011 states that it should not be considered that treatments for HIV-AIDS are unavailable in every developing country. Changes in the law raise questions for the guaranteeing of medical confidentiality. Associations recommend that medical information 'such as to prove that it is impossible to receive appropriate care in the country of origin be contained confidentially in the medical report, and not provided verbally across the counter at prefectures'. The Law increases the seriousness of the consequences when a residence permit is refused, in that it allows the administration to tie the refusal to a ban on returning to the whole of the Schengen area. - Law No. 2011-672 on immigration, integration and nationality, 16 June 2011, doc. cit. - Health Rights scheme (Comede/Cimade), Consequences of the new law on immigration for health actors, Note of legal information, 5 August 2011, educationsansfrontieres.org/article37520.htm - Administrative Instruction of the Ministry of Interior, Overseas Departments, Local Authorities and Immigration, 'The coming into force of the law on immigration, integration and nationality', 17 June 2011, IOCK1110771C, circulaires.gouv.fr/pdf/2011/06/cir_33327.pdf, p. 3. [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Migrants]</i> General Type : <i>[Discrimination]</i></p>

MS	Title	Date	Description
DE	Five men could escape after garden shed was set on fire	09/04/11	<p>A case of arson attack took place near Stuttgart on 9 April 2011. Fourteen members of the right-wing milieu were suspected to have set a garden shed on fire, in which five men of Italian and Turkish origin sought refuge after an argument between both groups broke out. The victims were able to escape from the garden shed. One of them got slightly injured. Due to the lack of evidences, the police released the fourteen suspects the next day. According to preliminary investigations, two men, aged 20 and 21, are accused of grievous bodily harm, attempted murder, arson attack and attempted arson attack resulting in death. Investigations against further 34 suspects continue. Source: Tageszeitung taz, 11.04.2011, www.taz.de/!68974/, Date of access: 10.11.2011. Zeit Online, 15.04.2011, http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2011/04/15/brandanschlag-auf-migranten-fruheres-npd-mitglied-beteiligt_6089, Date of access: 10.11.2011. Endstation Rechts, 23.09.2011, http://www.endstation-rechts.de/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=6508:%E2%80%9Ekommt-raus-ihr-schei%C3%9Fkanaken-wir-machen-euch-fertig%E2%80%9C-%E2%80%93neonazis-wegen-versuchten-morden-angeklagt&Itemid=410, Date of access: 06.12.2011. [<i>Read more</i>]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [<i>Migrants</i>] General Type : [<i>Racist violence</i>]</p>
	Politician received various threatening letters after demanding harder sanctions against hate speech	17/05/11	<p>The Council of Experts for Immigration and Migration, which is chaired by a 49-year old City Counsellor and SPD-politician of Senegalese origin, decided to address a petition to the German Parliament concerning the tightening of article 130 of the criminal code on incitement of the people. Following this meeting, the City Counsellor has been interviewed and quoted in the report of the right-conservative newspaper 'Junge Freiheit'. Demanding harder sanctions against hate speech, the City Counsellor received various threatening letters, including about 400 emails, and murder threats. Source: Junge Freiheit, 17.05.2011, http://www.jungefreiheit.de/Single-News-Display-mit-Komm.154+M52adcb2799a.0.html, Date of access: 14.11.2011. Spiegel Online, 05.08.2011, http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/0,1518,778461,00.html, Date of access: 14.11.2011. [<i>Read more</i>]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [<i>Migrants</i>] General Type : [<i>Racist discourse</i>]</p>
	Arson attack on apartment building with Sinti and Roma inhabitants	25/07/11	<p>In the early morning of 25 July 2011, an arson attack was committed against an apartment building with mostly Sinti and Roma inhabitants. The flat was set on fire with several Molotov cocktails. The nine inhabitants could escape and none of them suffered injuries. According to the police, this incident might constitute a right-wing motivated crime. The perpetrators could not be seized yet. According to witness statements, the arson attack was committed by four perpetrators; two of them were bald-headed and wore dark clothes. Source: Zeit Online, 25.07.2011, http://www.zeit.de/gesellschaft/2011-07/Brandanschlag-Roma-Sinti, Date of access: 14.11.2011. Sueddeutsche Zeitung Online, 25.07.2011, http://www.sueddeutsche.de/panorama/leverkusen-rassistisches-attentat-unbekannte-setzen-wohnhaus-in-brand-1.1124269, Date of access: 14.11.2011. [<i>Read more</i>]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [<i>Roma & Travelers</i>] General Type : [<i>Racist violence</i>]</p>
	Imprisonment for two operators of the right-wing internet platform	26/10/11	<p>Two internet platform operators of 'Altermedia' were accused of Holocaust denial, hate speech, spreading racist ideas,</p>

‘Altermedia’

glorifying the Nazi regime, using anti-constitutional symbols and insulting politicians. ‘Altermedia’ is a popular internet platform of the right-wing milieu. The regional court Rostock sentenced the 47-year old operator to two and a half year in prison and the 30-year old operator to two years and three month in prison. Both men have been previously convicted for similar offences. Source: NDR, 26.10.2011, <http://www.ndr.de/regional/mecklenburg-vorpommern/rechtsextremismus131.html>, Date of access: 14.11.2011. Zeit Online, 04.10.2011, http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2011/10/04/rechte-onlinehetze-vor-gericht_7288, Date of access: 14.11.2011. Zeit Online, 26.10.2011, http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2011/10/26/haftstrafen-fur-rechtsextreme-internet-hetzer_7378, Date of access: 14.11.2011. Süddeutsche Zeitung, 04.10.2011, <http://www.sueddeutsche.de/politik/prozess-gegen-neonazi-portal-altermedia-rechtsextreme-internet-hetzer-im-netz-der-justiz-1.1154773>, Date of access: 14.11.2011. [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]
General Type : [Racist discourse]

Right-wing terrorist cell in Germany

04/11/11

In November 2011, two related incidents brought right-wing terrorism in Germany into focus. Two men, U. Mundlos and U. Böhnhardt, committed suicide in a caravan (as first autopsy reports show) after committing a bank robbery in Eisenach. The two men lived together with a woman in a flat in Zwickau, which exploded the same day. The woman, B. Zschäpe, turned herself in to the police shortly afterwards. The police recovered several weapons and materials on both sites, which testifies the “trio’s” involvement in right-wing extremist crimes. All three persons, who disappeared into the underground more than ten years ago, were members of the “Nazi underground” (Nationalsozialistischer Untergrund), a right-wing terrorist organisation. The terror cell produced a DVD, in which they claim to be responsible for a series of murders, which could not be solved and which have not been classed as right-wing motivated crimes by the authorities in the past. This has triggered a nationwide debate on right-wing terrorism in Germany and especially on the role of the Office for Protection of the Constitution, the domestic intelligence agency. The Office for Protection of the Constitution in Thuringia has been blamed for tremendous failure and shortcomings in this case. The on-going investigations, which have been assumed by the Federal Prosecutor’s office, reveal more and more details on right-wing terrorism and raise questions on the involvement of the Office for Protection of the Constitution and their paid informers within the far-right scene. The Zwickau terror cell is suspected to be responsible for murders of ten migrants between 2000 and 2006, who owned small businesses or worked as businessmen. The trio is further suspected for the murder of one police woman, fourteen bank robberies and at least one bomb attack. Source: Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 11.11.2011, <http://www.faz.net/aktuell/politik/verbrechensserie-vor-aufklaerung-heilbronn-eisenach-doenermorde-11525309.html>, Date of access: 23.11.2011. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 22.11.2011, <http://www.faz.net/aktuell/politik/inland/rechtsextremismus/neonazi-mordserie-starres-entsetzen-11537416.html>, Date of access: 23.11.2011. Spiegel Online International, 17.11.2011, <http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,798409,00.html>, Date of access: 23.11.2011. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 19.11.2011, <http://www.faz.net/aktuell/politik/inland/rechtsextremismus/rechtsterrorismus-durch-das-land-fuehrt-eine-blutige-spur-11534185.html>, Date of access: 23.11.2011. Spiegel Online International, 21.11.2011, <http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,799002,00.html>, Date of access: 23.11.2011. [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]

General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse]*

MS	Title	Date	Description
GR	Far-right city counselor performs the Nazi salute in the Athens city council	17/01/11	<p>During the 17th January Athens city council, a far right city counselor, Nick Michaloliakos, performed the Nazi salute in front of other counselors. During a discussion on a canceled antiracist concert programmed to be held in Aghios Panteleimonas (Athens), Nick Michaloliakos took the floor and objected to the question of the debate, saying: "The residents did not want to hold the concert," adding: "Good night. Rejoice the Pakistanis and Bagklantesianous that you made them Greeks and voted you. " Subsequently, P. Constantinou from the Antarsya party called N. Michaloliakos "fascist" and the latter replied by performing the Nazi salute, causing the reaction of other factions. Source: in.gr, 18.01.2011, http://news.in.gr/greece/article/?aid=1231074912 <i>[Read more]</i></p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Majority]</i> General Type : <i>[Racist discourse]</i></p>
	Verbal threats and violent attacks against foreign football players	19/01/11	<p>On 19.02.2011, a highly charged Athens Derby on Saturday night between arch-rivals Olympiakos and Panathinaikos, ended in scenes of players being attacked by fans and has led to calls for the Greek FA to take action against racism. Olympiakos fans charged onto the pitch at the final whistle as Panathinaikos players were attacked. About a dozen fans went after Djibril Cissé and three other players. The Frenchman later made it clear he will not tolerate racism. "I was their target. Some of them hit me and I retaliated to defend myself," he said. "It's a disgrace. I'm not going to let things lie. This season the atmosphere in the stands has got worse. Twice already, I have been the victim of monkey chants, of racist insults. It was the same thing again on Saturday night. "They managed to get inflatable bananas into the stadium that they were shaking around every time I touched the ball". Djibril Cissé was verbally threatened earlier this year, during a football match between Skoda Xanthi and Panathinaikos, where Skoda Xanthi's fans were pronouncing racist slogans against him. This kind of incidents are also reported in other sports. During a juniors handball match, fans verbally threatened two Albanian players. They also entered the court to assault them. Source: Faren.net.org, 22.02.2011, http://www.faren.net.org/default.asp?intPageID=7&intArticleID=2420 Sportdog.gr, 15.04.2011, http://www.sportdog.gr/article/24545/eipan-ohi-ston-ratsismo-photo In.gr, 13.01.2011, http://www.inews.gr/22/exigiseis-ston-eisangelegia-ta-ratsistika-synthimata-dinei-i-xanthi.htm Sentragoal.gr, 23.02.2011, http://www.sentragoal.gr/article.asp?catid=10553&subid=2&pubid=113806722 <i>[Read more]</i></p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Migrants]</i> General Type : <i>[Racist violence, Racist discourse]</i></p>
	Islamophobic and anti-Semitic attacks in Athens, Crete and Corfu	19/04/11	<p>Islamophobic and anti-Semitic assaults are further escalated during the first semester of 2011. - The Synagogue of Corfu was victim of an arson attack. "Unknown individuals broke the door, opened violently the echal (where all the manuscripts are kept) and torched the Sefer Torah's together with simple prayer books. - Unknown persons attempted to arson the office of the Association of Muslims of Crete and held two frozen pig heads on the front door. - Unknown persons attempted to desecrate the Turkish military cemetery of Nikaia (Athens). - According to local newspaper Extremists arsoned a muslim worship venue in Kallithea (Athens). The perpetrators marked a swastika on the front glass of the venue. Source: Eleftherotypia, 24.02.2011, http://www.enet.gr/?i=news.el.article&id=254257 in.gr, 26.03.2011, http://news.in.</p>

Foreign field workers subject to exploitation and violence in Manolada, Kourtesi and Preveza

26/04/11

gr/greece/article/?aid=1231101322 Abravanel Blog, 19.04.2011, <http://abravanel.wordpress.com/2011/04/19/arson-corfu-synagogue/> in.gr, 08.05.2011, <http://news.in.gr/greece/article/?aid=1231107273> Eleftherotypia, 16.05.2011, <http://www.enet.gr/?i=news.el.article&id=275818> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Muslims, Religious minorities]*

General Type : *[Racist violence]*

A local resident of Manolada (Peloponnesus) is suspect of having tied with a rope a 17 year-old Romanian field worker because he suspected the field worker for stealing. In the same region, a unit of Attica Police arrested one (1) Greek and four (4) Romanian citizens who were forcing Romanian strawberry fields workers to work under the threat of guns. Earlier this year in Preveza and Igoumenitsa (North-Western Greece) a Pakistani field worker was injured by two persons with an air gun and an Iraqi migrant was seriously injured in his eye when he was shot with an air gun on his face from a passing vehicle with foreign plates. Source: Proto Thema, 12.01.2011, <http://www.protothema.gr/greece/article/?aid=99599> Proto Thema, 13.01.2011, <http://www.protothema.gr/greece/article/?aid=99792> To Vima, 23.04.2011, <http://www.tovima.gr/society/article/?aid=397224> Eleftherotypia, 28.04.2011, <http://www.enet.gr/?i=news.el.article&id=270934> [Read more]

Several extremist assaults on immigrants after the murder of a 44-year-old Greek in Athens

10/05/11

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*

General Type : *[Racist violence]*

"Several hundred people including neo-Nazis assaulted dozens of immigrants in a working-class part of Athens today after a murder was blamed on foreigners, police said. Riot police deployed in the Patission district and used tear gas to keep protesters away from a squatter home after the unrest that broke out following the death by stabbing of a man for his video camera. Shouting "foreigners get out", the mob earlier attacked immigrants in the street and vandalised at least one foreign-owned shop, police said." "The rampage came after the 44-year-old man was killed as he prepared to take his pregnant wife to the maternity hospital. Three assailants stabbed him as he was getting into his car, police said. The men, whom witnesses described as foreigners, grabbed the video camera he was carrying to film the birth of his second child" (Herald Sun, 11.05.2011). Several assaults were reported during these incidents: Assault on a migrant's grocery store by extremists who attacked the owner and his brother with sticks and pepper spray, stole phone cards and money and provoked several damages. 17 migrants were injured and hospitalised due to assaults by extremists in Victoria square (Athens). Arthur Koyze, a Polish migrant, has allegedly reported that he was assaulted and robbed of his money and cell phone by five (5) extremists with brass knuckles. A 30-year-old Algerian migrant, Mr. Debrij, has been wounded from a group of over 25 extremists with sticks and knives. 34-year-old Moamar Elias was attacked and robbed by a group of over forty (40) extremists leaving him with many injuries on his head and body from steel and wooden sticks. Ali Asfak, a 43 year-old Pakistani migrant, was assaulted by a group of extremists during several extremist assaults in response to the murder of a 44 year-old Greek citizen in Kato Patisia (Athens). The victim left the hospital with seven (7) stitches on his head. A 21 year-old Bangladeshi migrant was found dead at Kato Patisia (Athens) from knife wound. According to the Police investigation, two unknown persons chased the victim with a motorcycle and stabbed him four times. Witnesses claim that the perpetrators were speaking Greek. Two migrants were assaulted by a group of Greek locals in Rethymnon (Crete). One of them had injuries from a sharp object. Source: Herald Sun, 11.05.2011, <http://www.heraldsun.com.au/news/breaking>

news/neo-nazi-attacks-on-immigrants-after-athens-killing/story-e6frf7jx-1226053826626 in.gr, 10.05.2011, <http://news.in.gr/greece/article/?aid=1231107791> Eleftherotypia, 10.05.2011, <http://www.enet.gr/?i=news.el.article&id=274394> Kathimerini, 11.05.2011, http://www.ekathimerini.gr/4dcgi/_w_articles_ell_100021_11/05/2011_441743 Imerisia, 12.05.2011, <http://www.imerisia.gr/article.asp?catid=12333&subid=2&pubid=111161161#> in.gr, 12.05.2011, <http://news.in.gr/greece/article/?aid=1231107843> in.gr, 13.05.2011, <http://www.inews.gr/27/dekaepta-metanastes-sto-nosokomeio-logo-ratsistikon-epitheseon.htm> Eleftherotypia, 14.05.2011, <http://www.enet.gr/?i=news.el.article&id=275245> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]

General Type : [Racist violence, Racist discourse]

Racist violence against immigrants and their families in Athens

12/05/11

RE

Far right extremists hunting down and beating dark-skinned migrants in Athens - Families with children hidden by locals. ATHENS, Greece (AP) - Gangs of far-right youths attacked dark-skinned immigrants in central Athens and clashed with riot police Thursday, leaving at least 25 people injured, in a show of force by extremist groups. The attacks, which lasted several hours, occurred following a downtown protest against a deadly mugging that had happened earlier in the week. Several hundred youths, dressed in black and some wielding bats, were involved in the daytime attacks in an area where thousands of Asian and African immigrants live. Immigrants were chased through narrow streets of the city's Kato Patissia neighborhood and punched and kicked to the ground by groups of attackers. Officials from a state-run Polykliniki and Athens General hospitals told the AP that 25 people were treated for injuries following the clashes - 19 immigrants and six Greeks, with one man remaining overnight for observation. Thursday's clashes followed a spike in racial attacks in Greece during its financial crisis and the election of the leader of a violent far-right Chrysi Avgi organization to Athens' City Council in November. Police said 48 protesters were detained for questioning but none were immediately charged. Human Rights Watch urged Greek authorities to conduct "a diligent investigation" and prosecute the violent offenders. "It's horrifying. Clearly these are indiscriminate racist attacks in a city and a country that by all accounts has seen a troubling - an alarming - rise in racist sentiment and racist violence over the past several years," Judith Sunderland, a senior for researcher at the rights group for Western Europe told the AP. Far-right and nationalist groups have seized on witness testimony that immigrants allegedly carried out the fatal stabbing on Tuesday of a man who was about to drive his pregnant wife to a hospital. Police have not identified any suspects. A makeshift shrine with candles and flowers now stands at the site of the killing. The far-right youths joined and eventually took over a peaceful demonstration from that site to Athens' City Hall, chasing and beating migrants as they marched through the city center. But most of the trouble occurred after the rally. Thugs in motorcycle helmets beat up immigrants, sending others fleeing for safety amid heavy rush-hour traffic. Similar attacks have occurred over the past two days. The black-clad ultranationalist youths marched through migrant areas, and running battles with riot police broke out as youths chased immigrants down side streets. Male and female protesters were seen taking part in the beatings. Clashes with police broke out in a red-light district of the capital, where riot police fired volleys of tear gas, as women in closed-up brothels peered out of windows and balconies at the violence below. The rioters taunted immigrant onlookers on apartment block windows and broke into chants of "Where are the foreigners now?" and "Jobs for Greeks only." Also Thursday, police said they were investigating the fatal stabbing of a 21-year-old Bangladeshi man in a crime-ridden part of central Athens with a strong far-right presence. There have been no arrests, and

Supreme Court President declares that illegal immigration endangers the Greek ethnological tissue

03/06/11

the motive of the attack was unclear. Greece is the EU's main entry point for illegal immigrants. Over the past few years, the capital's center has seen a major increase in migrant numbers, which, combined with worsening crime rates, has prompted a far-right backlash. A government spokesman on Thursday condemned violence during frequent anti-government protests and the recent racial attacks, but could not be reached for further comment. On Wednesday, 20,000 people marched through Athens to protest the Socialist government's painful austerity measures. Most of the protest was peaceful, but clashes occurred between petrol bomb- and stone-throwing anarchists and riot police. More than two dozen people were injured, including two police officers. Greece has been grappling with a severe financial crisis for more than a year and was rescued from bankruptcy by a €110 billion international bailout package in May 2010. In return, the government imposed strict austerity measures, including cutting public sector salaries, freezing pensions and increasing taxes. But it has struggled to meet revenue targets during a recession, and the government is soon due to unveil new cutbacks aimed at saving an estimated €23 billion (\$33 billion) through 2015. ___ Nicholas Paphitis and Elena Becatoros in Athens contributed. (AP) <http://abcnews.go.com/Business/wireStory?id=13592567> <http://www.allvoices.com/contributed-news/9098004-rightwing-extremists-prey-upon-immigrants-in-athens> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees]*
General Type : *[Racist violence]*

The President of the Hellenic Supreme Court of Civil and Penal Law, Mr. George Kalamidas spoke of the alteration of ethnological tissue of Greece in the near future from the uncontrolled influx of illegal immigrants in a conference on the subject of immigration and human rights. The conference was held by the Association of Judges and Prosecutors, the International Organization for Migration and the Lesbos Bar Association. Source: Zougla.gr, 07.06.2011, <http://www.zougla.gr/page.ashx?pid=80&aid=326313&cid=122> Ant1 Web TV, 04.06.2011, http://www.antenna.gr/webtv/watch?cid=h_o_c3nv_py_c_u4%3d [Read more]

Desecration of the Holocaust monument in Thessaloniki

17/06/11

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*
General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

Unknown persons desecrated the Holocaust monument in Thessaloniki. They marked swastikas and erased the engraved text that lists the number of the Holocaust victims of Thessaloniki. The desecration of the monument took place a few days before the event price for hostage survivors of Nazi death camps by the City Council of Thessaloniki. These 30 members of the Jewish community of Thessaloniki and an Orthodox Christian community, who survived the Nazi atrocities, which the city of Thessaloniki will be honored for the first time with the highest honors of the city, provided for these cases. Source: Eleftherotypia, 17.06.2011, <http://www.enet.gr/?i=news.el.article&id=285322> Eleftherotypia, 19.06.2011, <http://www.enet.gr/?i=news.el.article&id=285775> In.gr, 17.06.2011, <http://news.in.gr/greece/article/?aid=1231113851> [Read more]

Violent attacks against homeless immigrants in Peloponnesus

05/08/11

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Religious minorities]*
General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse]*

An arson attack and a gunshot against immigrants were reported in Kalamata and Laconia (Peloponnesus) during the summer of 2011. Both incidents concerned homeless immigrants. Kalamata, 23.07.2011: A double arson attack against an abandoned house in Kalamata that was used as a shelter by migrants. The unknown perpetrators tried to arson the abandoned house and when their first attempt failed, they came back to the place 4 hours later and arsoned the house in

which migrants were staying at that moment. Hopefully, the victims managed to escape and only material damages were noted. Laconia, 05.08.2011: A man of Greek descent from Laconia emptied his rifle on Pakistani immigrants because he found them sleeping in his warehouse. The victims were hospitalized for a day. The eight Pakistanis living in Laconia, who could not afford to pay the rent of the house they rented, were looking for shelter to spend the night. They located a store somewhere in a field a few kilometers away from the village. The next day the owner of the store found three of the eight immigrants in the warehouse. He attacked them with a wooden object, went back home and came back to take his rifle and fired against them, provoking injuries to the two Pakistanis, aged 26 and 27-year-old. The man who shot them was not arrested ever since the police failed to do so within the time limits of a crime. The Police Department of Laconia has never published a press release, for "not to prevent the arrest of the offender" as they explained. A file is already formed against the offender for attempted murder with intent, a threat, and bodily harm. Source: Proto Thema, 23.07.2011, <http://www.protothema.gr/greece/article/?aid=135909> Newsbomb.gr, 23.07.2011, <http://www.newsbomb.gr/koinwnia/story/68802/emprhsmos-se-katalyma-allodapwn> Zougla.gr, 09.08.2011, <http://www.zougla.gr/page.ashx?pid=2&aid=360721&cid=4> [Read more]

Violent attack on immigrants by a group of 40 offenders

15/08/11

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]
General Type : [Racist violence]

4 immigrants were the victims of an attack from a group of 40 offenders. The latter were shouting "Foreigners will die" while they were leaving the place. As reported in tvxs.gr by Thanassis Kourkoulas of the Movement "Expel Racism", approximately 40 offenders, aged 17-25 years, with covered faces and holding knives and bats, attacked an Armenian, two Syrians and an Iraqi immigrant, as they were leaving the cafe of the latter in Neos Kosmos, Athens. They hit them on the head, face and body and then robbed two of them of their cell phones and destroyed the bike of the Iraqi owner of the cafe. Police came to the point half an hour after the incident, after the assailants had fled. The victims noted that before the attack policemen with bikes were present in a near street. The migrants were transferred to Koukaki police department and then to the hospital to provide them with first aid. They also complain that the police forced one of the victims to erase from his cell phone a video showing the victims to bleed. Source: TVXS, 15.07.2011, <http://tvxs.gr/node/65437> [Read more]

Night knife attacks on immigrants in Athens

01/09/11

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]
General Type : [Racist violence, Racist discourse]

Night knife attacks against immigrants have reached alarming rates in the southern suburbs of Athens from a group of four perpetrators. In early September 2011 there were at least 4 bloody incidents, two of them on a single night. At 2:00 p.m. of September 1st, the specific gang located 2 Iranians in an isolated area and injured both on their legs with machetes. About a half hour later the same scene was repeated in Kalyvia, where the victim was an Albanian immigrant. And the next night a Pakistani immigrant was reportedly attacked by 4 people. The incidents are not associated by the Police, despite the similarities in their mode of action and common descriptions of the victims for the body types of offenders, who all were speaking Greek. Source: Bloko.gr, 07.09.2011, http://blokoteam.blogspot.com/2011/09/blog-post_9306.html [Read more]

Arson attack on a muslim pray venue in Athens at the end of the

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]
General Type : [Racist violence]

An arson attack took place in a muslim worship place in Agioi Anargyroi, Athens at the end of the Ramadan period. Unknown

ramadan period

A gang of forty persons attacked 25 Pakistani immigrants in Aspropyrgos

10/09/11

persons threw 6 bottles of gasoline setting the worship place on fire. According to the NGO "Antiracism-Fascism" this was a racist incident connected to a previous attack with knives and sticks against migrants. The NGO holds the local police responsible as they didn't file the migrants' complaint on the first attack. Source: TVXS, 01.09.2011, <http://tvxs.gr/node/68403> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Muslims]
General Type : [Racist violence]

An organized pogrom against Pakistani immigrants unfolded in Aspropyrgos from persons with handguns and bats that seemed like hooligans of Olympiakos (football team of Piraeus city). The injured were over twenty five, from which four were hospitalised. The Saturday, September 10th late afternoon a group of forty persons gathered near the suburban station where they started hitting Pakistani immigrants. At 8.58 they stopped a bus for 15 minutes, entered and beat four immigrants. They also invaded at least ten houses provoking several damages. In some of them, they even demolished the roof, broke furniture and systematically stole laptops, mobile phones and money. At Sampir Hussein's home, around 11pm, the same gang has also pulled out guns. Two people shot with bullet passing near the shoulder of one of two persons that were at home. The same gang has also broken the car of a Pakistani immigrant out of the local police department, when the latter went there to report an attack on his house. Source: inews, 12.09.2011, <http://www.inews.gr/88/ratsistiko-pogkrom-ston-aspropyrgo-ypo-ta-vlemmata-tis-astynomias-me-sfaireis-kai-ropala-tou-olybiakou.htm> [Read more]

Racist slogans written on highschools' walls in Rethymnon

13/09/11

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]
General Type : [Racist violence]

Racist slogans were written on walls of highschools of Rethymnon (Crete) in the opening of the new school year. The slogans were signed with the mark of the far right-wing group "Chryssi Aygi" (Golden Dawn). "Only Greeks in schools", "Greek Classmate come on the offensive," "Either with the leftist professors, or with the few Greek students who resist," were some of the slogans. Source: Goodnet.gr, 13.09.2011, <http://www.goodnet.gr/index.php?id=5,58681,0,0,1,0> [Read more]

Intolerance against immigrants is highly aggravated in Greece as reported in the 2011 2nd semester

14/10/11

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]
General Type : [Racist discourse]

Several racist attacks against immigrants by local residents were reported during the second semester of 2011. Incidents reported in Loutraki, Piraeus, Chania, Evia and Thessaloniki were cases of intolerance from local residents, while in the Piraeus case it was possibly an organised extremist attack. Loutraki, 11.06.2011: 5 unknown persons with hoods assaulted a migrants' house in Loutraki causing several damages. That was the third time this incident took place and the local police hasn't found the perpetrators yet. Piraeus, 17.06.2011: Two Indian citizens, working in a multinational company in Piraeus, were attacked by 5 unknown persons on their way out from their work. One of the two victims fell unconscious and he was also stolen of his passport, while the second victim managed to escape. At the same time, the far right-wing group "Chryssi Aygi" (Golden Dawn) was organising a 50-persons gathering in the same area, that leads to the possibility that the perpetrators were far-right extremists. Chania, 15.07.2011: A 33-year-old Somali imigrant was attacked by a group of 10 Greeks in Chania, Crete. The victim was hit with punches and kicks, provoking several injuries. According to the Police investigation resulted, a 38-year-old Greek is one of the suspects but he wasn't arrested due to the passage of flagrant procedure. Police is searching for the other suspects. Evia, 06.09.2011: A group of 4 Greeks attacked a group of

immigrants in Psahna Square (Evia). The immigrants were sitting in front of the church, when one of the 4 locals approached them and verbally threatened with racist comments one of the immigrants. When the latter reacted, the perpetrator answered that "the place was his village" and attacked him. Thessaloniki, 14.10.2011: A 26-year-old savagely attacked two foreigners in Upper Tuba, Thessaloniki. An Indian dentist was hospitalized with injuries on his foot and his Iranian wife, who owns a warehouse of medical supplies, bearing injuries on her neck. Both live for many years in Greece. The 26 year old offender, who previously was hospitalized in a psychiatric clinic, appeared in the store and began cursing the "filthy foreigners in Greece." The offender hit the 50-year-old Iranian woman and when he saw her 53-year-old husband, he threw him on the ground and started kicking him. Neighbours and passers-by alerted the police and the young offender was arrested. Source: Social Forum of Korinthia, 14.06.2011, <http://www.kfkor.gr/2011-02-18-11-43-42/6-2011-02-17-16-33-28/92-2011-06-14-14-03-11.html> Social Forum of Korinthia, 20.08.2011, <http://www.kfkor.gr/2011-02-18-11-43-42/6-2011-02-17-16-33-28/116-2011-08-20-12-28-39.html> TVXS, 22.06.2011, <http://tvxs.gr/node/63631> Eleftherotipia, 16.07.2011, <http://www.enet.gr/?i=news.el.article&id=293983> Messapia News, 07.09.2011, <http://www.messapianews.gr/eidiseis/messapia/ratsistiko-epeisodio-sta-psakhna.html> Ta Nea, 14.10.2011, <http://www.tanea.gr/ellada/article/?aid=4665243> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]
General Type : [Racist violence, Racist discourse]

MS	Title	Date	Description
HU	Police ban of the 2011 Budapest Pride March	14/02/11	<p>On 14 February 2011 the police banned the Budapest Pride March, scheduled for 18 June 2011, following a request of the organisers to extend the march's route from the traditional one going from Heroes' Square to Elisabeth Square, to a route ending at Kossuth Square. [1] On 18 February 2011 the Metropolitan Court in its judgement overturned the police resolution. [2] Sources: [1] 'Budapest már foglalt - A rendőrség betiltotta a melegfelvonulást' [Budapest is occupied - Police ban Gay Pride march], Népszabadság, 14.02.2011, available at: http://nol.hu/archivum/a_rendorseg_betiltotta_a_budapesti_melegfelvonulas (Date of access: 20.02.2012) [2] 'Court declares victory for the human rights of LGBT community right to freedom of assembly', amnesty.hu, 22.02.2011, available at: http://www.amnesty.hu/amnesty-international/lmbt/pride_birosag_hatalyon_kivul_helyezi (Date of access: 20.02.2012) [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender] General Type : [Discrimination]</p>
	Roma man threatened with an axe in Göngyöspata	02/03/11	<p>In March 2011 in Gyöngyöspata, a Roma man was threatened with an axe in front of her two-year-old daughter, allegedly also by a member of the 'Rascal Troop' paramilitary organization, cursing and shouting that 'I will use your blood to build my new house.' [1] ----- [1] TASZ (2011) 'Hogyan keni el a rendőrség a gyűlölet-bűncselekményeket?' (05.10.2011), available at: http://tasz.hu/romaprogram/hogyan-keni-el-rendorseg-gyuloleto-buncselekményeket (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers] General Type : [Racist violence]</p>

Pregnant Roma woman threatened in Gyöngyöspata

04/03/11

In March 2011, anti-Roma paramilitary groups were patrolling in Gyöngyöspata, a village with a significant Roma population. [1] On the 4th of March, a group of extremist, wearing black masks, insulted and intimidated an eight-month pregnant Roma woman on the street: they were stalking her and spitting on her. The woman ran home, where she went into pre-term labour because of stress, and delivered her baby before the ambulance arrived. The premature baby had to be hospitalized in a neonatal intensive care unit for days.[2]

----- [1] TASZ (2011) 'Hogyan keni el a rendőrség a gyűlölet-bűncselekményeket?' (05.10.2011), available at: <http://tasz.hu/romaprogram/hogyan-keni-el-rendorseg-gyulolet-buncselekmenyeket> (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [2] TASZ (2011) 'A rendőrség szerint nem gyűlölet-bűncselekmény' (according to the police, it's not a hate crime) (01.06.2011.), available at: <http://tasz.hu/romaprogram/rendorseg-szerint-nem-gyulolet-buncselekmeny> (last accessed: 08.03.2012) [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers]
General Type : [Racist violence]

Roma woman insulted a non-Roma woman in Gyöngyöspata

24/04/11

On April 24, a 58-year-old Roma woman insulted a 50-year-old non-Roma woman, who suffered light injuries, and was taken by ambulance to hospital, while her attacker was arrested by the police because of alleged rowdiness. According to the first press communication of National Police, the incident was not anteceded by verbal conflict. [1] However, according to the president of the local Roma self-government, the injured non-Roma woman harassed verbally the offender.[2] The incident followed the provisional evacuation [3] of the local Roma community due to the announcement of the plan to establish a permanent 'national training camp' for paramilitary extremist groups by the leader of the extremist formation 'Defence Force', Mr Tamás Esze, who bought private property in Gyöngyöspata, close to the Roma neighbourhood of the village. [4] ----- [1] ORFK (2011) Rowdiness in Gyöngyöspata (Garázdaság Gyöngyöspatán), 24th April 2011, available at: <http://www.police.hu/heves/aktualis/hev20110424.html?query=gy%C3%B6ngy%C3%B6spata> (last accessed: 29.02.2012). [2] MTI (2011) Atrocity in Gyöngyöspata, injured person taken by ambulance (Atrocitás történt Gyöngyöspatán, a sérültet mentő vitte el), in: HVG.hu (24.04.2011), available at: http://hvg.hu/itthon/20110424_atrocitas_tortent_gyongyospatan_serultet (last accessed: 29.02.2012). [3] TASZ (2011) Shadow report about the events at Gyöngyöspata (Árnyékjelentés a gyöngyöspatai eseményekről), 27th September 2011, available at: http://tasz.hu/files/tasz/imce/tasz_gyongyospatan_arnyekjelentes_110927.pdf (last accessed: 29.02.2012). [4] Athena (2011) A detailed assessment of events that culminated in a physical clash provoked by extremist elements in the village of Gyöngyöspata complemented by a brief outlook and recommendations (29.04.2011), available at: <http://athenaintezet.hu/en/news/read/164> (last accessed: 29.02.2012). [Read more]

----- [1] ORFK (2011) Rowdiness in Gyöngyöspata (Garázdaság Gyöngyöspatán), 24th April 2011, available at: <http://www.police.hu/heves/aktualis/hev20110424.html?query=gy%C3%B6ngy%C3%B6spata> (last accessed: 29.02.2012). [2] MTI (2011) Atrocity in Gyöngyöspata, injured person taken by ambulance (Atrocitás történt Gyöngyöspatán, a sérültet mentő vitte el), in: HVG.hu (24.04.2011), available at: http://hvg.hu/itthon/20110424_atrocitas_tortent_gyongyospatan_serultet (last accessed: 29.02.2012). [3] TASZ (2011) Shadow report about the events at Gyöngyöspata (Árnyékjelentés a gyöngyöspatai eseményekről), 27th September 2011, available at: http://tasz.hu/files/tasz/imce/tasz_gyongyospatan_arnyekjelentes_110927.pdf (last accessed: 29.02.2012). [4] Athena (2011) A detailed assessment of events that culminated in a physical clash provoked by extremist elements in the village of Gyöngyöspata complemented by a brief outlook and recommendations (29.04.2011), available at: <http://athenaintezet.hu/en/news/read/164> (last accessed: 29.02.2012). [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Majority]
General Type : [Hate crime]

Violent clash between paramilitary forces and Roma in Gyöngyöspata

26/04/11

On April 26, rightist extremists patrolling in the village of Gyöngyöspata provoked the local Roma community. The provocation resulted in a violent clash between the two sides [1]. Four extremist suffered serious injuries, and were taken to hospital: two men associated with the 'Rascal Troop', a man associated both with the 'Civil Guard for a Better Future' and the 'Rascal Troop', and a member of the 'Defence Force' group. Others suffered lighter injuries, among them a Roma minor [2]. [1] Index (2011) Bloody mass incident in Gyöngyöspata (Véres tömegverekedés Gyöngyöspatán) in: Index (26.04.2011), http://index.hu/belfold/2011/04/26/verekedes_gyongyospatan/ (last

accessed: 29.02.2012) [2] TASZ (2011) Shadow report about the events at Gyöngyöspata (Árnyékjelentés a gyöngyöspatai eseményekről), 27th September 2011, available at: http://tasz.hu/files/tasz/imce/tasz_gyongyospata_armyekjelentes_110927.pdf. (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers, Majority]
General Type : [Racist violence]

MS	Title	Date	Description
IE	Dublin tram drivers and staff face threats and racist abuse	07/03/11	<p>Drivers and staff on the Luas network (Dublins light urban rail network) were threatened almost 100 times in 2010, with racial taunts the most common form of abuse. Web: The Irish Independent. February 7th 2011. http://www.independent.ie/national-news/luas-drivers-and-staff-face-threats-and-racist-abuse-2528069.html (Date of access: 18 October 2011) [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Ethnic minorities] General Type : [Racist violence, Racist discourse]</p>
	Ireland mayor refuses to represent black people	22/11/11	<p>Ireland's ruling party, Fine Gael, has moved to try to defuse a race row involving one of its mayors. Councillor Darren Scully said he would no longer represent people of African origin in Naas, County Kildare. He stressed it was his own initiative, not that of the county council. Scully said he had made the decision based on what he described as the "aggressive" attitude he experienced when representations were made to him by black African constituents. He told the local radio station KFM he would refer those seeking assistance from him to a council colleague. "I have been met with aggressiveness and bad manners," he said. "I have also been met with the race card, [with people saying] 'Oh yeah, you will help white people, but you don't help black people.'" "So after a while I made a decision that I was just not going to take on representations from black Africans, that I would be very courteous to them and I would pass on their query to other public representatives. Everything I do as a councillor is for the general good ... It saddens me that people would call me a racist, because I'm not." Fine Gael said it would look into Scully's comments. "The views expressed by Cllr Scully do not reflect the views of Fine Gael, and they are not party policy. Fine Gael is an inclusive party and we are trying to build a country that caters for all," it said. The Labour TD for Dublin North East, Aodhán Ó Ríordáin, said he would report Scully to the police under the Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred Act 1989. Another Labour TD, Ciara Conway, said she was "absolutely disgusted and sickened by these appallingly ignorant and disgustingly racist comments". Source: http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/nov/22/ireland-mayor-refuses-black-people [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Ethnic minorities] General Type : [Racist discourse, Institutional discrimination]</p>
MS	Title	Date	Description
IT	Italian girl's rape claim sparks arson attack on Gypsy camp	11/12/11	<p>A 16-year-old Italian girl whose claim that she was raped by Gypsies prompted a furious mob to launch an arson attack on a Turin Roma camp has admitted to police that she invented her story. Hundreds of residents of the deprived Turin suburb of Vallette took to the streets on Saturday to protest after the girl, who has not been named, claimed she had been dragged behind a building and raped by two Gypsy men. A splinter</p>

group of around 50 residents then marched towards a nearby camp where they reportedly called for all women and children to leave before throwing firecrackers and setting fire to caravans, shacks and cars. Police officers evacuated the camp moments before the group arrived and no injuries were reported, but fire crews were unable to prevent the camp being destroyed. The girl's brother, who initially backed her story, arrived with police as the flames grew to announce his sister had confessed to inventing the episode, but his appeal to call off the attack came too late. Italian daily La Repubblica reported the girl had promised her family she would remain a virgin until she married and lied about the rape after sleeping with her boyfriend. Built during Italy's postwar boom years to accommodate southern Italian migrants arriving to work in Turin's factories, the Vallette neighbourhood is fringed by fields and sits next to a new football stadium opened this season by Juventus. Beside the stadium is the site of an old hunting lodge once owned by Italy's former royal family, the Savoys, where Roma people have set up camp, incurring the hostility of locals. Paola Bragantini, Turin secretary for Italy's centre-left Democratic party, said the mob that attacked the camp at the weekend was made up of hardcore, or "ultra", Juventus supporters, who recently gained notoriety for yelling racist abuse at black Italian footballer Mario Balotelli. Piero Fassino, the mayor of Turin, denounced the "lynch mob" mentality of the arsonists, but Bragantini suggested they were feeding off resentment of Gypsies, which has become widespread in Italy. "Those who know only violence and seek any excuse for fighting have exploited the exasperation of the people who have wanted to close down the Gypsy camp for years," said Bragantini, who added that the mob shouted football chants as the camp burned. Source: The Guardian, 11.12.2011 - <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/dec/11/italian-girl-rape-claim-gypsy> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers]
General Type : [Racist violence]

Gunman kills two Senegalese and then shoots himself

13/12/11

A right-wing extremist went on a racist shooting spree through the Italian city of Florence today, killing two Senegalese street vendors and critically wounding three others, before allegedly turning the gun on himself. The shooter, identified as the 50-year old Gianluca Casseri from the Tuscan city of Pistoia, was associated with the right-wing organization Casa Pound, an extremist network of neo-fascists organized around a nationalist social center in Rome. CasaPound officially considers Mussolini a "point of reference". Source: La Repubblica, 13.12.2011 - http://firenze.repubblica.it/cronaca/2011/12/13/news/colpi_di_pistola_in_piazza_dalmazi-a-26530382/ BBC - <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-16175877> (Date of access: 18.12.2011) Corriere della Sera, 14.12.2011 - <http://www.corriere.it/International/english/articoli/2011/12/14/racist-attack-florence-markets.shtml> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]
General Type : [Racist violence]

MS	Title	Date	Description
PL	Roma man discriminated against in access to a club	27/01/11	In December 2010, a Roma man was asked to leave a club Cuba Libre, and a week later was not allowed to enter at all. The club's security guards explained that Roma are banned from these premises by order of the owner. Proceedings are pending before the District Court in Poznan concerning the infringement of personal rights of the Roma, who experienced discrimination in the access to the club. This incident is also being examined by the public prosecution. Initially, it stated

that this case should not be treated as a crime, but as an offense consisting in “unfounded refusal to provide a service by a person whose profession consists in providing services, or relatively an infringement of personal rights” (Article 138 of the Code of Petty Offenses). On this basis, in March 2011, the court imposed a fine on two bodyguards in the amount of 1,000 PLN. However, in April, the prosecution recognised a complaint lodged by the Roma Association in Poland and launched an investigation regarding public insults against a person belonging to the Roma ethnic minority. This case had been widely discussed in the media. The journalists reported also other cases of discrimination against Roma in access to services in Poznań area. Source: Gazeta.pl http://poznan.gazeta.pl/poznan/1,36001,9009732,Poznanscy_restauratorzy_Romow_nie_wpuszczamy.html [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers]
General Type : [Discrimination]

Testing Night

06/03/11

The discrimination test was performed in Warsaw in March 2011 as part of the European Testing Night, an initiative of the European Grassroots Antiracist Movement (EGAM). This test showed the existence of discriminatory practices against black people – they were not allowed to enter three of eight clubs, while a moment later ‘white couples’ entered these places without any problems. In two places both tested pairs were refused entry. The Testing Night in Poland was organized by the Institute of Public Affairs, Legal Intervention Association and Diversity Forum. Source: Dziennik.pl, <http://wiadomosci.dziennik.pl/wydarzenia/artykuly/324917,czarnoskorzy-gosciami-problem-z-wejsciem-do-lokali-w-warszawie.html> Source: Institute of Public Affairs [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Ethnic minorities]
General Type : [Discrimination]

Anti-Lithuanian incidents in Pusk

23/08/11

On 22 August, about 30 signs with Lithuanian village names were painted over or destroyed in the commune of Pusk. Moreover, a monument in the Lithuanian open-air museum was damaged – the name and symbol of Falanga (nationalist organization formed in 1935) appeared on the monument. Pusk is inhabited mainly by the Lithuanian minority – over 80% of the village’s population is Lithuanian. Source: TVN Kontakt 24 <http://kontakt24.tvn.pl/temat,szukaja-sprawcow-incydentu-w-punsku-litwa-to-podzeganie-do-nienawisci,134570.html#> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Ethnic minorities, Linguistic minorities]
General Type : [Racist violence]

Arson attack on mix couple`s flat

On the night between 22 and 23 August in Bialystok, the apartment door of a Polish-Pakistani married couple was set on fire. According to media reports, this couple earlier met with persecution from young neighbours, who threw stones at the Pakistani man, called him a “nigger” and his wife a betrayer of Poland and her race. Source: Gazeta.pl http://bialystok.gazeta.pl/bialystok/1,35241,10162840,Za_zdrade_bialej_rasy_Rasistowski_atak_w_Bialymstoku.html [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]
General Type : [Racist violence]

Desecration in Jedwabne

01/09/11

On 31 August, anti-Semitic graffiti, swastikas and SS symbols appeared on the monument commemorating the massacre of the Jews in the town of Jedwabne. In July 1941, about 340 Polish Jews were murdered or burned alive by Jedwabne’s Polish inhabitants with the participation of Nazi German Ordnungspolizei. Source: Wyborcza.pl <http://wyborcza.pl/8,75402,10218279.html> Source: Gazeta.pl http://bialystok.gazeta.pl/bialystok/1,35241,10162840,Za_zdrade_bialej_rasy_Rasistowski_atak_w_Bialymstoku.html

Nationalists found not guilty of incitement of racist hatred

02/09/11

gazeta.pl/bialystok/1,35241,10214967,Zmyto_nienawisc_w_Jedwabnem_WIDEO_.html [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities]*
General Type : *[Racist violence]*

On 21 March 2007 the members and followers of two nationalistic organizations, Nationalistic Association Zadruga and National Radical Camp, organized a chauvinistic manifestation in Wrocław. The participants presented banners and shouted out slogans like „Europe for Whites, Africa for HIV”, „White Power”, „All Different, All White”. In June 2010 the regional court in Wrocław found them guilty of public incitement of hatred based on national, ethnic, racial or religious differences. But half a year later, in December 2010, the District Court in Wrocław overruled the decision of the court of first instance and acquitted the accused. The Wrocław court's verdict was widely criticised. Among others, the Human Rights Defender expressed her concerns about this case. The prosecutor lodged an appeal to the Supreme Court, which ultimately upheld the verdict of the second instance. Source: Onet.pl <http://wiadomosci.onet.pl/regionalne/wroclaw/wroclaw-europa-dla-bialych-afryka-dla-hiv,1,4083382,wiadomosc.html> Source: Gazeta.pl http://wroclaw.gazeta.pl/wroclaw/1,35771,10220189,Sad_Najwyzszy_wspiera_swoim_wyrokiem_polskich_rasistow.html [Read more]

Controversial Slogan During Football Match

29/09/11

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*
General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

During the UEFA Europa League football match between Polish club Legia Warszawa and Israel's Hapoel Tel Aviv, the Polish fans hung out a huge banner with the slogan “Jihad Legia”. The inscription was stylized to imitate Arabic lettering. The fans did not respond to the warning of the speaker who informed them about the ban on racist practices. The UEFA representative present during the match did not react. The prosecutor's office has launched an investigation regarding the violation of Art. 256 of the penal code which prohibits fascist or totalitarian ideologies. Source: TVP Info <http://tvp.info/informacje/polska/jihad-legia-pod-lupa-prokuratury/5394429> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Ethnic minorities]*
General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

MS	Title	Date	Description
PT	Two police officers condemned in court for aggressions inflicted to Roma citizen	01/06/11	<p>On the 12th June 2011 an official note of the Portuguese SOS Racism (SOS Racismo) announced that on the last 1st June 2011 two police officers were condemned in court for aggressions inflicted to a Roma citizen in Oporto city. The case traces back to June 2007 when the Roma citizen and his son went to the Antas police station in Oporto to gather information about a family member arrested during a police control. Source: "Pena Suspensa. Dois agentes da PSP condenados por agressão a cigano", Diário de Notícias / Lusa, 12.06.2011, http://www.dn.pt/inicio/portugal/interior.aspx?content_id=1876502&seccao=Norte&page=-1, Date of access: 31.10.2011. "PSP condenados por agressões a cidadão de etnia cigana", Público, 13.06.2011, http://jornal.publico.pt/noticia/13-06-2011/psp-condenados-por-agressoes-a-cidadao-de-etnia-cigana-22268392.htm, Date of access: 31.10.2011. [Read more]</p>

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers]*

European Committee of Social Rights condemns Portugal for housing discrimination of roma

30/06/11

General Type : *[Racist violence, Institutional discrimination]*

On April 2010 the European Roma Rights Centre (ERRC) presented a collective complaint to the European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) against Portugal concerning the housing situation of Roma in the country. The widespread housing-related injustices occurring in Portugal that were documented by ERRC include problems of access to social housing, substandard quality of housing, lack of access to basic utilities, residential segregation of Romani communities and other systemic violations of the right to housing; these are compounded by a lack of practical access to effective legal remedies for redress. On the 30th June 2011 the Committee of Social Rights handed down a decision where it concluded unanimously that there was violation of Article E of the European Social Charter (non discrimination) taken in conjunction with Articles 31\$1 (adequate housing), Article 16 (the right of the family to social, legal and economic protection) and Article 30 (right to protection against poverty and social exclusion) and invites the Committee of Ministers to recommend that Portugal pay the complainant organisation a sum of € 2,000 as compensation for expenses incurred by the procedure. Source: European Roma Rights Centre, 07.11.2011, <http://www.errc.org/cikk.php?cikk=3940> European Committee of Social Rights, 07.11.2011, http://www.coe.int/T/DGHL/Monitoring/SocialCharter/NewsCOEPortal/CC61Merits_en.asp *[Read more]*

Movement 'Occupy Lisbon' affirms it has been attacked by neo-nazis

21/10/11

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers]*
General Type : *[Institutional discrimination]*

According to an official note from the Portuguese platform of the 15th October international movement, following the protests of late 15th October in Lisbon on the dawn of the 21st October 2011 members of the movement "Occupy Lisbon" camped in front of the Portuguese Republic Assembly have been assaulted and threatened by a group of neo-nazis. According to an eyewitness at 00:50 a.m. there was a first attack in the local campground by "a group of ten neo-nazis" who "started to pull out and to tear posters, pronouncing insults and threats". It is said that this attack was preceded by a car passing by the campground with four to five passengers shouting insults and where one of the passengers "made the fascist salute". According to the police a group of six individuals caused material damages with no registrations of "any type of physical confrontation nor detentions". It was reported that at 6 a.m. police prevented another attack in the same local by "four of the previous aggressors with their heads covered but recognized by the clothes they were wearing". Source: Romana Borja-Santos and Rafaela Freitas, "Movimento 'Ocupar Lisboa' diz ter sido atacado por neo-nazis", Público, 21.10.2011, <http://www.publico.pt/Pol%C3%ADtica/duas-pessoas-identificadas-por-provocar-desacatos-frente-a-ar-1517564> Date of access: 26.10.2011. Ocupar Lisboa, 21.10.2011, <http://ocuparlisboa.com/2011/10/21/ataque-de-extrema-direito-a-s-bento/>, Date of access: 26.10.2011. *[Read more]*

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Ethnic minorities, Majority]*
General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse]*

MS	Title	Date	Description
RO	Romani children over-represented in institutional care	20/06/11	A report released by ERRC showed that Romani children are overrepresented in state institutional care. Despite the lack of state mechanisms of data collection, all statistics show a large representation of Romani children. According to the report

RE

findings: "There are a number of gaps in Romanian law and policy: there is no legal definition of child endangerment, although situations that may lead to the removal of parental rights are described. Clear methodological guidelines for assessing child endangerment are lacking, which may negatively impact Romani children and families. Various factors contribute to the overrepresentation of Romani children in State care, including complex social and economic factors aggravated by ethnic discrimination and social exclusion of Roma. The most common factors are poverty-related, such as a lack of employment, inadequate housing and health care, household size, child abandonment in maternity wards and migration. There is also a dearth of preventative services at the community level and a lack of uniform implementation of such services across the regions. Standards applied in assessing the situation of parents are often unattainable for Romani parents; current preventative measures are not sufficient to help Romani families overcome entrenched poverty related factors. Research also revealed problems related to the realisation of procedural rights of Romani parents, such as the right to information prior to and during child protection proceedings, bias and a lack of legal representation. In State care, some Romani children are subjected to physical abuse, ill-treatment and various forms of discrimination. They also experience discrimination in access to public services outside the institutions, such as education and health care. Discrimination may be experienced on multiple grounds, including their ethnicity and their status as an institutionalised child. There is a lack of programmes to develop and promote a positive ethnic identity among Romani children in State care, which may manifest in the denial of ethnic identity by many Romani children in State care, rejection of their families and negative feelings towards Roma in general. There is also a lack of Romani professionals working in regional and local child protection services. Many prospective adoptive parents refuse to adopt Romani children. A significant number of Romani children in State care have been categorised as having a mental disability. Parents' decisions to place such children in institutions are influenced by the diagnosis and by a lack of available services in rural areas." Source: European Roma Rights Centre, Life sentence. Romani children in state care in Romania, 2011, p. 9, available at: <http://www.errc.org/cms/upload/file/life-sentence-romani-children-in-state-care-in-romani-20-june-2011.pdf> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers]
General Type : [Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]

Building a wall to separate a Roma community in Baia Mare city

30/06/11

In the summer of 2011, local authorities of Baia Mare, a city in North West Romania, built a wall separating a series of blocks of flats inhabited mostly by Roma. The decision adopted by the municipal council to build the wall was strongly criticised by human rights groups such as Amnesty International, Romanian NGOs like Romani Criss, Sanse Egale and the Center for Legal Resources. An investigation of the national equality body - the National Council for Combating Discrimination (NCCD) was initiated. On November 15th 2011, the NCCD found that the building of the wall represented discrimination, issued a fine of RON6,000 (approx EUR1,380) and recommended that the wall be pulled down. The Mayor attacked the decision and the Cluj Court of Appeal, according to media accounts, annulled the NCCD decision. Romani CRISS filed a preliminary administrative complaint for pulling down the wall whose construction has been carried out despite protests. Furthermore, the NGO has also filed another complaint with the equality body for victimization. According to the NGO, the Mayorality conditioned its own participation in a project initiated by a series of French NGOs on the exclusion from the project of Romani CRISS, which had also been invited to participate as partner. This is not the only wall separating a

RE

Extreme housing conditions for Roma in Romania

23/07/11

Roma community in Romania as has also been reported on by international media. Sources: International Media reporting on the topic : Deutsche Welle News Story at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G8qxew_W56s (uploaded on 13.10.2011) and AFP News Story at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=COs7f4VPGt0> (published on 01.08.2011) accessed at 09.11.2011 eMaramures, VIDEO - THE GREAT GYPSY WALL - The Mayoralty from Baia Mare is erecting a three meter wall around the block Horea 46B, 28.06.2011 <http://www.emm.ro/Video-Maramures/7257/VIDEO-MARE-ZID-TIGANESC-Primaria-Baia-Mare-ridica-un-zid-de-trei-metri-in-jurul-blocului-Horea-46B> (accessed at 09.11.2011) Romani CRISS, Amnesty International and Sanse Egale Association Open Letter Stop Baia Mare's Municipality's actions to Roma ghettoisation, 29.06.2011, available at : http://www.romanicriss.org/Open%20letter_wall_Baia_Mare.pdf (accessed at 09.11.2011) Center for Legal Resources Press Release, Racism reaches a new level: ghettos are coming back to Baia Mare, 01.07.2011, available at: <http://www.crj.ro/EN/Racism-reaches-a-new-level-ghettos-are-coming-back-to-Baia-Mare-815/> (accessed at 09.11.2011) Romani CRISS Press Release, Romani CRISS resorts to justice in order to demolish the wall built by the Baia Mare Mayoralty, 08.11.2011, available at: <http://www.romanicriss.org/PDF/comunicat%20de%20presa%20zid%20Baia%20Mare.pdf> (accessed at 09.11.2011) National Council for Combating Discrimination Press Release, Ex officio investigation in the case of the Baia Mare wall, 19.07.2011, available at: <http://www.cncd.org.ro/noutati/Comunicate-de-presa/Autosesizare-in-cazul-zidului-de-la-Baia-Mare-117/> (accessed at 09.11.2011) National Council for Combating Discrimination, Press release on the decisions of the NCCD Steering Committee Decisions from 15.11.2011, available at: <http://www.cncd.org.ro/noutati/Comunicate-de-presa/Comunicat-de-presa-referitor-la-deciziile-Colegiului-director-al-CNCD-din-data-de-15-11-2011-124/> (accessed at 26.01.2012) Cosmin Carp, "Chereches has been absolved by the Cluj Court of Appeal", in Adevarul, 26.02.2012, available at: http://www.adevarul.ro/locale/baia_mare/Chereches_a_fost_absolvit_de_catre_Curtea_de_Apel_Cluj_0_653334797.html (accessed at 29.02.2012) [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers]*
General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

In 2011, Amnesty International published a document called: Mind the legal gap: Roma and the right to housing in Romania. The briefing presents a pattern of abuse against Roma communities in what regards their right to housing. It argues that the lack of an adequate legal framework (to include among others, a ban on forced evictions), combined with pervasive discrimination against the Roma, has led to widespread violations of the right to housing, including forced evictions, and resettlement of families and communities in conditions that fall far below international standards. The Roma communities visited were from the towns of Baia Mare, Cluj-Napoca, Constanta, Craiova, Mangalia, Miercurea-Ciuc, Piatra Neamt, Podari and Tulcea which presented some of the most serious cases of abuse against the Roma, from forced evictions, without due notice, to relocation in metal containers in overcrowdedness conditions with lack of access to basic facilities such as running water or electricity, or in shacks which they build themselves, or next to environmentally hazardous areas, and/or next to waste collection sites and far away from services (such as transportation, employment options or schools). Many of the cases have been documented and some represented in court by Romani CRISS national NGO and by the European Roma Rights Centre. The briefing also speaks of the lack of security of tenure, a situation more prevalent among the Roma who have been historically excluded from land and property, and which represents

Romanian Language Dictionary defines the word "Jidan" (en: "Kike") as familiar

08/08/11

another unaddressed source of vulnerability. Source: Amnesty International, Mind the legal gap: Roma and the right to housing in Romania, June 2011, available at: <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/EUR39/004/2011/en/5f9becde-66e9-4262-bb3a-ff1c3681046d/eur390042011en.pdf> (Accessed on 15.11.2011) See also: Antena3, In premiera, 20.11.2011, available at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h_YFqoKLWdM (Accessed on 01.03.2012) - the link for this item [\[Read more\]](#)

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers]*
General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

In August 2011, the Center for Monitoring and Combating Anti-Semitism (MCA) was sending an open letter to the Romanian Academy Language Institute signaling that the word "jidan" (en: kike) had been redefined in the 2009 edition of the Romanian Language Dictionary edited by the Academy, from a "popular and pejorative" term to a "familiar" one for the word Jew. In the words of MCA: "The characterization of the word 'JIDAN' as being a 'familiar' word transforms the most abject expression of Anti-Semitism existent in the Romanian language into a synonym of the word 'Jew'. The word 'JIDAN' is an expression of racism in the most primitive form: in the word 'JIDAN' one may find the essence of hatred towards the Jews: it is the most comprising expression of anti-Semitism. The word 'JIDAN' is the last word heard by the hundreds thousands Jews whose goods had been stolen, burnt and destroyed before the butt broke their bones, before having been loaded in the wagons of the death train, before many of them had been killed like animals only because they were born Jews. 'JIDAN' is the word which nowadays is written with golden letters on the manifests of the old and new national-extremist political groups who, under our eyes, develop their forces and strengthen the rehabilitation efforts of those who committed crimes against the 'JIDANS'". The Academy Language Institute replied that the replacing of the indication "popular and pejorative" with "familiar" had happen out of an error. In describing the way the experts work when compiling the dictionary, the Institute also mentioned that they take into account the "correct definitions from a political point of view". The Institute also mentioned they would replace the indication in further editions with (pejorative meaning, not recommended), and they expressed their availability to public an explanatory note in the media or on the internet. MCA reacted and stated: "The 'error' invoked by you as the cause that led to defining the word 'JIDAN' ('KIKE' in English) as familiar, is an 'error' difficult to accept and understand, when it comes from the Romanian Academy. This is a very serious 'error', which needs to be corrected promptly and adequately. The effect of this situation, of this context, of this reality which the Romanian Academy has established through an 'error', as you say, has the effect of bringing into our present, in actual palpable manner for the Jews, the echoes of that dark period in Romania's history, when the word 'JIDAN' was used with the frequency and ease of a 'familiar' word (...) Our request addressed to the Romanian Academy to correctly define the word 'JIDAN', pointing out its racist and anti-Semitic meaning is not, from our point of view, a matter of 'political correctness'. It is a matter of offering to the public a correct, a real and a non-discriminatory definition for one of the words from the Romanian language vocabulary carrying the heaviest and most terrible load, with devastating effects on the Romanian Jewry (...) Defining this word only as being 'pejorative and not recommended' as you proposed in your reply to us, omits the irreparable, destructive effects which the word 'JIDAN' has produced since the times when it was adopted, formally and at national level, as another 'familiar' name for 'Jew'. This is a name which represented then, and continues to represent today, the denial of our own humanity (...) In conclusion, we ask you Sir, to explain to our fellow citizens the real meaning of the word 'JIDAN'". [1] In

Romanian President Traian Basescu uses scapegoating mechanisms against the Roma

22/09/11

September 2011, the Institute director was declaring that they were discussing the new definition with the community. [2]
Sources: 1. MCA Press Statements and other documents on the case available at: <http://www.crj.ro/EN/The-Center-for-Legal-Resources-supports-the-position-of-the-Center-for-Monitoring-and-Combating-Anti-Semitism-in-Romania-in-what-regards-the-definition-of-the-word-JIDAN-kike-in-DEX/> (Accessed on 06.03.2012) 2. Dana Ilie, "The Romanian Academy has not concluded yet how it is going to modify in the DEX the meanings of the words tigan and jidan, in Romania Libera", 21.09.2011, available at: <http://www.romanialibera.ro/timpul-liber/fapt-divers/academia-romana-nu-a-convenit-inca-forma-in-care-va-modifica-in-dex-sensul-cuvintelor-tigan-si-jidan-238385.html> (Accessed on 06.03.2012) The Academy was also working of redefining the word Gypsy, to capture its negative meanings (see Case Studies Section - Item 722) [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, National minorities]*

General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

On September 22nd, 2011, against the background of a firm opposition of the Netherlands and Finland to Romania and Bulgaria's entry in the Schengen zone, the Romanian President, Traian Basescu, explained on a televised show: "Diplomacy has its limits. For example, you cannot tell the Finn 'it is not true, Gypsies were not in the center of Helsinki and did not beg' (...) What can diplomacy do when the Government finds that the Gypsies are begging, begging aggressively, have started stealing in busses, in...; what can diplomacy do, because there you have the reaction of a public opinion and any Government firstly looks at the public opinion from its own country". The NGO Center for Legal Resources protested and called the President's attitude outrageous and irresponsible for blaming his own external failures on a minority already blamed by the majority of Romanians for the country's bad image abroad. The NGO also recalled that this is not the first time when the President made discriminatory assertions against the Roma and also explained why scapegoating is dangerous in a Romanian context already adverse to Roma and where ethnic conflict as well as racist incidents have happened in the recent past. Last, the NGO asked the equality body, the National Council for Combating Discrimination (NCCD) to initiate an ex officio investigation against the President. Following the President's assertions, the NGO Romani CRISS sent an open letter to the Finnish authorities, expressing concern with the fact that the Roma are blamed for Finland's decision and asking for the official position of Finland on this matter and to explain whether the issue of Romanian Roma begging in Finland has played a role in the decision of the Finnish Government as to the accession of Romania to the Schengen zone. The NGO also sent an open letter to the Romanian President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressing its concern over the blaming of the Roma for the decision of the Finnish Government to reject Romania's entry into Schengen. Romani CRISS also asked the Romanian authorities to make available the official documents sent by the Finnish state regarding the way in which Finland's internal security is endangered by "Romanian gypsies", respectively the documents which show that Roma beggary has represented the factor which determined Finland's position. Another request was that Romanian authorities clarify whether beggary undertaken by Romanian citizens in Finland can represent a reason of rejection of Romania's application to enter Schengen. In the end, the NGO reminded that anti-Roma violence or extremist incidents have exacerbated in Europe, Romania included, and asked the President to retract his assertions which the NGO considered inexact and prejudicial, of a nature to reinforce Roma stigmatization and blaming. The NCCD did not start an ex officio investigation but was seized by a Roma activist in this matter. The equality body thus decided on

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October 17th 2011, with five votes in favour and two against, that the President's assertions "What can diplomacy do when the Government finds that the Gypsies are begging, have started stealing in busses..?" represent discrimination, and gave the President a warning. Source: B1TV, Last word show, Host: Ion Cristoiu, Guest: Traian Băsescu, Romanian President, 22.09.2011, from 21:18 to 21:19 hours, recording available at: http://inregistrari.b1.ro/view-22_Sep-2011-ultimul_cuvant-89.html (Accessed on 16.11.2011) Center for Legal Resources Press Statement: CLR condemns the scapegoating mechanisms employed by the Romanian President against the Roma, 27.09.2011, available at: <http://www.crj.ro/EN/CLR-condemns-the-scapegoating-mechanisms-employed-by-the-Romanian-President-against-the-Roma-894/> (Accessed on 16.11.2011) Romani CRISS, Open Letter to the Finnish President, Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador to Romania, 23.09.2011, available at: <http://www.romanicriss.org/Scrisoare%20deschisa%20Romani%20CRISS%20Finlanda%20cersetorie%20Schengen%20Finlanda%2022%20sep%20ENG.pdf> (Accessed on 16.11.2011) Romani CRISS, Open Letter to the Romanian President and the Romanian minister of Foreign Affairs, 23.09.2011, available at: <http://www.romanicriss.org/Scrisoare%20deschisa%20Romani%20CRISS%20declaratii%20Presedinte%20Basescu%20cersetorie%20Schengen%20Finlanda%2022%20sep.pdf> (Accessed on 16.11.2011) National Council for Combating Discrimination, Press Statement on the Decisions of the Steering Committee on 17.10.2011, 18.10.2011, available at: <http://www.cncd.org.ro/noutati/Comunicate-de-presa/Comunicat-de-presa-referitor-la-deciziile-Colegiului-director-al-CNCD-din-data-de-17-10-2011-122/> (Accessed on 16.11.2011) Evenimentul Zilei, Traian Băsescu, avertizat de CNCD pentru discriminarea Țiganilor și handicapaților/ Traian Băsescu, warned by the NCCD for discrimination of gypsies and the handicapped, published on 18.10.2011, available at: <http://www.evz.ro/detalii/stiri/traian-bsescu-avertizat-de-cncd-pentru-discriminarea-tiganilor-si-handicapatilor-950240.html> (Accessed on 16.11.2011) [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers]
General Type : [Racist discourse, Discrimination]

New Civil Code introduces express ban on same sex marriage

01/10/11

The new Romanian Civil Code which entered into force on October 1st 2011, expressly forbids marriage between persons of the same sex and specifies that marriages between persons of the same sex closed or contracted by Romanian or foreign citizens in a different state, are not recognized in Romania and that civil partnerships closed or contracted between persons of the same or opposite sex, by Romanian or foreign citizens in a different state are also not recognized in Romania. It also defines marriage as closed between a man and a woman. [1] Previous to this Code, relevant legal definitions spoke of family in gender neutral terms as "based on marriage between spouses". Although it was generally interpreted as heterosexual marriage, marriage did not expressly exclude same sex marriage. Partnerships were still not recognized. [2] Sources: 1. Law 287/2009 on the Civil Code, Art 277 2. Romanita Elena Iordache, Iustina Ionescu, Legal study on homophobia and discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation - Romania, 2008, p. 36, available at: http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/attachments/FRA-hdgso-NR_RO.pdf (Accessed on 10.03.2012) [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender]
General Type : [Discrimination]

Commissioner for Human Rights intervenes in a case on the death of patient in psychiatric hospital

18/10/11

The case The Centre for Legal Resources on behalf of Valentin Câmpeanu v Romania is "the first case brought before the European Court of Human Rights painting a grim picture of the range of extreme human rights abuses routinely inflicted

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upon people with disabilities placed in long-term stay institutions across Europe, and who are often unable to complain or seek remedies for their plight before a court, due to their disability or because they are prevented from doing so by the authorities. The Court has asked the Romanian Government to account for its treatment of a HIV-positive, intellectually disabled young man of Roma ethnicity, which resulted in his death at the notorious Poiana Mare Psychiatric Hospital in Romania. The case, brought on behalf of Valentin Câmpeanu by the Romanian NGO Centre for Legal Resources supported by INTERIGHTS, was communicated to the Romanian Government by the Court on 7 June 2011. (...) The Centre for Legal Resources asked the Court to adapt its admissibility criteria so as to allow NGOs to bring cases on behalf of a person with disabilities, even in the absence of specific authorization." The CLR claimed violations under Articles 2, 3, 5, 8, 13 and 14 (based on HIV status and mental disability) of the Convention. [2] The Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights intervened before the Court, in a first intervention of this kind, considering that in exceptional circumstances, NGOs should be allowed to lodge applications with the Court on behalf of victims, even in the absence of specific authorization: "There is an atmosphere of impunity surrounding abuses committed against people with disabilities. A strict application of standing requirements to these persons would have the undesired effect of depriving a particularly vulnerable group of people of any reasonable prospect of seeking and obtaining redress for violations of their human rights. It would also run counter to the objective of preventing the occurrence or recurrence of human rights violations by the States parties to the European Convention on Human Rights. (...) The important role of NGOs in shedding light on human rights violations experienced by vulnerable persons and in facilitating their access to justice must be officially recognised. This would be fully in line with the principle of effectiveness in which the Convention is grounded." [3] Sources: Interrights, Campeanu Press Release, 07.07.2011, available at: <http://www.interrights.org/document/161/index.html> (Date of access: 12.03.2012). Also see information on the webpage of the Centre for Legal Resources, Poiana Mare Psychiatric Hospital Case, available at: <http://www.crj.ro/EN/Poiana-Mare-Psychiatric-Hospital-Case/> (Date of access: 12.03.2012) MDAC, MDAC intervenes in case before the European Court of Human Rights involving death of an Intellectually disabled man in a Romanian institution, 04.10.2011, available at: <http://mdac.info/en/news/mdac-intervenes-case-european-court-human-rights-involving-death-intellectually-disabled-man> (Date of access: 12.03.2012) it also includes link to Statement of facts. Council of Europe, Commissioner for Human Rights, Access to justice for persons with disabilities: Commissioner Hammarberg intervenes before the Strasbourg Court, 18.10.2011, available at: http://www.coe.int/t/commissioner/News/2011/111018TPIRomania_en.asp (Date of access: 12.03.2012) [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Persons with disability]*
General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

Roma children segregation in a Romanian hospital claimed before the equality body

21/12/11

In December 2011, Romani CRISS and Euroregional Center for Public Initiatives filed a complaint with the National Council for Combating Discrimination (NCCD) for children segregation in the wards of Hospital Marie Skłodowska Curie from Bucharest asking for a sanctioning under the aggravated form of "segregation". The NGOs claimed a delay in implementing anti-discrimination regulations in the health system and maintained that a Ministry of Health and local authorities' control over whether hospitals ban ethnic segregation and implement this ban should happen. The case before the NCCD is pending. Source: Romani CRISS and Euroregional Center for Public Initiatives, Press Release. Roma children segregation in

hospitals – contested in Romania for the first time, 21.12.2011 available at: <http://www.romanicriss.org/PDF/Press%20release%20children%20segregation%20in%20hospital%20Marie%20Curie%20dec%202011.pdf> (Accessed on 03.03.2012) [*Read more*]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers]*
General Type : *[Discrimination]*

MS	Title	Date	Description
SI	Protest Against Legalisation of Roma Settlement Žabjak-Brezje	10/03/11	<p>Around 40 protesters gathered in front of the Town Hall of Novo Mesto to request from the town authorities to stop procedures and actions aimed at the legalisation of the Romani settlement “Žabjak-Brezje” with 446 inhabitants located on the periphery of the town. After many years the town authorities had decided to make steps towards legalisation and urbanisation of the settlement as a measure of Roma integration. The protest was coordinated by an association of inhabitants of Bučna Vas, a neighbouring village, which advocate for displacement of Roma from that area. Prior to the protest, a round table was organised by the same association with around 100 participants, claiming that the Roma settlement had been growing without legal ground and sanctions, becoming as such a threat to the neighbourhood. The protest in front of the town hall is one in the series of such anti-Roma gatherings in last several years. Delo, 10.3.2011, http://www.delo.si/novice/slovenija/proti-legalizaciji-romskega-naselja-zabjak.html, Date of access: 27.10.2011. Park, 7.3.2011, http://www.park.si/2011/03/v-cetrtek-protest-proti-legalizaciji-naselja-zabjak/, Date of access: 27.10.2011. Delo, 6.3.2011, http://www.delo.si/novice/slovenija/obcina-namerava-legalizirati-romsko-naselje-zabjak.html, Date of access: 27.10.2011. On statistics on Roma inhabitants: http://www.inv.si/romsvet/dobro_je_vedeti5c7e.html?p=4, Date of access: 27.10.2011. Photo: Bojan Rajšek, Delo, 10.3.2011, http://www.delo.si/novice/slovenija/proti-legalizaciji-romskega-naselja-zabjak.html, Date of access: 27.10.2011. [<i>Read more</i>]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Roma & Travelers]</i> General Type : <i>[Equality/Integration]</i></p>
	Homophobic Attack in Ljubljana against an Italian National	08/05/11	<p>In May 2011 an Italian gay activist (A.P.) was attacked in Ljubljana. He was attacked first verbally and then also physically, by two young men, while he was ordering a burger at the train station in Ljubljana. He suffered serious injuries that were initially treated at the hospital in Ljubljana where he was taken by his friend and there he obtained six stitches on his lip. His treatment continued in Italy where he had to undergo an operation. The police arrived at the scene of the crime and made a report about the incident. The incident is still being investigated by the police. Source: Revija Narobe (www.narobe.si): http://www.narobe.si/myblog/spet-homofobicni-napad-v-ljubljani [<i>Read more</i>]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Majority]</i> General Type : <i>[Racist violence]</i></p>
	Homophobic Attack in Ljubljana against a British Tourist	08/06/11	<p>A group of six or seven men attacked a British national (hereinafter named O.M.) and two of his friends, using iron sticks. The perpetrators knew O.M. was gay. Earlier that evening the victim and his British friends were in a bar where they met a group of girls. The girls left the bar and went to a club and the British tourists went there as well, where they continued to hang out with the girls, as well as two Slovenian men. When the Slovenian men found out that O.M. was gay, their attitude towards him changed. They became verbally abusive and started asking his friends if they were gay, too.</p>

The British nationals then left the club. Three of them went for kebab where they were confronted with a group of young men, including the Slovenian man from the club, who attacked the British men with iron sticks. One of the victims reported that he was hit about ten times and that during the attack he fell to the floor covered with blood. He saw his friends were also covered with blood. All he remembered after that was the ambulance taking him to the hospital. The attack was reported to the police which is still investigating the case. Source: Narobe blog, LGBT blog in Slovenia: <http://www.narobe.si/myblog/spet-homofobicni-napad-sredi-ljubljana> Source of the photo: Narobe blog [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Majority]
General Type : [Racist violence]

A Group of Cuban Nationals Attacked in Ljubljana

10/07/11

On July 11th in Ljubljana a group of people, allegedly skinheads, attacked a group of Cuban nationals. A group of four adult men and two women, five of them were Cuban nationals residing in Slovenia and one Slovenian national, walked past a bar in Ljubljana, where a group of approximately five people started to insult them, saying things like: 'Monkeys, return back to the jungle'. The attack intensified when one of them threw a glass into one of the Cuban nationals, causing a minor injury of his head. The attacked group tried to move away from the attackers, who became more and more aggressive and started throwing chairs and rocks at them and hitting them. The attacked group later stated, that they were shocked by the fact that the attackers also assaulted the women. When the police arrived at the scene, the attackers ran away. The police reported the incident to the competent Office of the State Prosecutor. Source: <http://www.delo.si/clanek/113132> Source of video below: <http://www.24ur.com> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]
General Type : [Racist violence]

Slogans and symbols of hate against Roma on the streets of Lendava

20/07/11

Number of posters with anti-Roma slogans »Gypsies raus!« and neo-Nazi symbols were posted on the streets of Lendava, a town with number of Roma settlements in its neighbourhood. The event was condemned by the representatives of the Government, the Parliament and Human Rights Ombudsman. On 11 August 2011 the police announced it identified three perpetrators, two of them being minors. They will be prosecuted in accordance with Criminal Code for public incitement to hatred, violence and intolerance. Dnevnik, 22.7.2011, <http://www.dnevnik.si/novice/kronika/1042460866>, Date of access: 27.10.2011. 24ur.com, 11.8.2011, <http://24ur.com/novice/crna-kronika/policisti-odkrili-pisce-sovraznih-napisov-v-lendavi.html>, Date of access: 27.10.2011. Photo: <http://mojkraj.info/novaradgona/index.php/novice/crnakronika/375-odkrili-pisce-sovraznih-napisov-v-lendavi>, Date of access: 27.10.2011. [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers]
General Type : [Racist discourse]

MS	Title	Date	Description
ES	A soccer referee suspends a match for racist insults to two Moroccan players.	01/04/11	Enrique Manuel Cano, a soccer referee over the thousands every weekend football matches run along the Spanish geography, had to order the suspension of the match between - Las Cumbres- and -LuengoNavalmoral CF- because of the constant racist insults against two Moroccan players. "First I warned the delegate field, then just turned with the rules and my duty as a referee." It is not the first time that those two brothers, Mohamed and Akran Barrichi, are subject to racist

		<p>chanting: "We played for three years in this club and we had the same problems in Cáceres, Orellana, and Badajoz. Source: ABC. http://www.abc.es/20110401/deportes/abcp-gritaban-moros-vuestro-pais-20110401.html [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants] General Type : [Racist violence]</p>
Far-right party rakes in ballots on xenophobia platform	05/05/11	<p>Campaigning on a hard line for immigration control, the far-right party Plataforma per Catalunya (PxC) quadrupled on Sunday its number of councilors in Barcelona. The controversial PxC also continued to cultivate its major strongholds, including in Vic, where Josep Anglada's party has become the second largest political force with six councilors. "No one can stop us now," said Anglada after learning about Sunday's results. In neighboring Manlleu, PxC became the third largest force after it captured three seats on the council. http://www.elpais.com/articulo/english/Far-right/party/rakes/in/ballots/on/xenophobia/platform/elpepueng/20110523elpeng_6/Ten [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants] General Type : [Racist violence]</p>
Parties go at each other on migration and social policies	15/05/11	<p>As campaigning for the May 22 regional and local elections enters a final week, the leaders of Spain's two major parties on Sunday went on the attack over social policies, including immigration and racism. Speaking in Zaragoza, Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero criticized the Popular Party for allowing its leaders in Catalonia to say publicly that migrants have brought diseases to Spain that had been eradicated. Source: http://www.elpais.com/articulo/english/Campaign/enters/final/leg/elpepueng/20110515elpeng_6/Ten [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants] General Type : [Racist discourse]</p>
Assaulting two black immigrants in the Cabanyal.	11/07/11	<p>Two young men with sticks beat two black immigrants in the Cabanyal, fifty people were witnesses. According to eyewitnesses, the attack began around five-thirty in the afternoon, when two young black men were going to the beach accompanied by two white girls. Passing through the door of a bar on the street, the immigrants were reprimanded by two regular clients of the establishment. Source: Las Provincias http://www.lasprovincias.es/v/20110711/valencia/agreden-inmigrantes-raza-negra-20110711.html [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants] General Type : [Racist violence]</p>
Serious racial clashes in Palma.	30/08/11	<p>In Palma de Mallorca work is underway to calm the effects of an outbreak of racial violence in the impoverished neighborhood of Son Gotleu following the death of a young Nigerian man there last week. Confrontations between tens of sub-Saharan Africans and Gypsy clans over the dealing of drugs have come in the wake of the death of Efosa Okosun, who fell from a fifth-floor apartment on to the sidewalk. Friends of the man say he was thrown by two Gypsy men who were chasing him. Source: http://www.elpais.com/articulo/english/debt/of/only/43/euros/brings/racial/tension/s/to/surface/in/Palma/elpepueng/20110906elpeng_3/Ten http://www.elpais.com/articulo/english/Palma/s/Gypsy/and/Nigerian/communities/in/peace/deal/after/violent/scenes/elpepueng/20110830elpeng_9/Ten [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Roma & Travelers] General Type : [Racist violence]</p>
Catalonia sets strict conditions on the construction of mosques and		<p>Muslims and evangelicals, the two biggest communities in Catalonia, will be even more difficult to open new mosques or churches. The Catalan Government has decided to reform a</p>

other places of worship.

law approved in 2009 by the Tripartite include a reference to "tradition" and "history" as elements that the new centers of worship should "take account". The new standard being prepared by the Government of Artur Mas eliminates also the duty of municipalities to modify their development plans to provide land for religious use. Source: El Pais http://politica.elpais.com/politica/2011/08/30/actualidad/1314731319_167272.html [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Muslims, Religious minorities]*

General Type : *[Institutional discrimination]*

NGOs criticize the racist discourse of a Catalan political leader.

05/10/11

Candidate Convergence and Union (CiU) in the general election of November 20 Duran i Lleida said during a conference in Barcelona that "the presence of immigrants in a neighborhood is the cause of the decline in value of property" and that "foreign children are responsible for poor academic performance in schools in Catalonia". Given the incendiary statements of Duran, social institutions also require that "the government of Catalonia and the government party CiU respect the National Pact on Immigration and ensure that this type of speech have no place in the Catalan political life." Sources: <http://www.publico.es/espana/399919/las-ong-critican-el-discurso-racista-de-duran-i-lleida> http://www.elpais.com/articulo/espana/exconsejera/CiU/compara/Duran/Garcia/Albiol/elpepuespcat/20111005elpepunac_2/Tes <http://www.publico.es/espana/399648/duran-en-espana-hay-mas-inmigracion-de-la-que-deberia-haber> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*

General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

The Court of Barcelona confirmed the penalties for xenophobia to six members of a football team.

The Court of Barcelona has fully confirmed the sentences of up to 6 years in prison for six members of the football team of the Third Regional -Bada Bing- for attacking players to a rival club, Rosario Central, South American origin. The story goes back to January 10, 2009, when the players shouted Bada Bing several racist threats and insults from the opposing team members and, after the expulsion of a player, began to chase them and beat them. In all, five players from Rosario Central, its president and secretary of the team were kicked and beaten, so they suffered multiple injuries and bruises of diverse consideration. Source: http://www.elpais.com/articulo/espana/Audiencia/Barcelona/confirma/penas/xenofobia/miembros/equipo/futbol/elpepuesp/20100317elpepunac_27/Tes [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*

General Type : *[Racist violence]*

Beaten by neo-Nazis

Mortabit Mourat walks slowly, aided by crutches. He suffers constant headaches and seizures, paralysis on one side of the body and head several scars. These are some of the consequences of brutal attack by four Nazis who tried to kill him beating on September 27, 2007. The Provincial Court of Madrid have been sentenced to 10 years in prison for the crime of attempted murder. The sentence also recognizes that after the attack the four masked men went to a bar of neo-Nazi ideology, near Santiago Bernabeu Stadium to pick up some tickets and forged an alibi that went to the football game of Real Madrid. The failure recognizes that at least three of the Damned (Sergio Laguna, Jorge Hernandez and Francisco Quesada) are neo-Nazis. The first took part in a television program defending this ideology. Tattoos has also testify to this. The second he called George, the Nazi. Source: http://www.elpais.com/articulo/madrid/Apaleado/neonazis/elpepiespmad/20091110elpmad_4/Tes [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*

Sentenced to 11 years in prison a neo-Nazi who drove an axe in her head to the anti-racist.

General Type : *[Racist violence]*

The Court of Barcelona have been sentenced to 11 years and three months in prison to a young neo-Nazi who stuck an axe in the head of a skin-head for a supposed racist ideological rivalry in the Gracia district of Barcelona. The events took place about 21 hours of May 15, 2008, on a park of Barcelona, when the victim, 18, was with a friend, and the aggressor on a motorcycle approached from behind and gave him two blows with the cutting edge of an ax. The first failed to give the assault, but the second caused a strong trauma in the skull. Also attacked with an ax handle to another young man and said: "This is a warning." Before you faint, the assault could identify her attacker. The victim did not suffer brain damage and the only sequel is a major scar on his head. Source: http://www.elpais.com/articulo/espana/Condenado/anos/prision/neonazi/clavo/hacha/cabeza/antirracista/elpepuesp/20090925elpepunac_15/Tes *[Read more]*

A Senegalese stabbed in Cambrils by racist biker gang "'Hell's Angels"

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Majority]*
General Type : *[Racist violence]*

Abdoulaye Diop, Senegal's 34 years and resident of Cambrils, is convalescing after attack suffered on Saturday night after receiving two stab wounds. The Catalan police are investigating whether the attack is racist, since the two authors arrested carrying Nazi symbols and could belong to the Hell's Angels, a band xenophobic and violent. Diop was knocked unconscious by the stabbing and was taken to Hospital Sant Joan of Reus, where he remained until Sunday. In the struggle were also wounded one of the owners of the bar and a client. Police arrested two people and the main victim has filed a complaint. "It was a racist attack, I alerted my fellow Senegalese to go carefully," he says Diop. Source: http://www.elpais.com/articulo/cataluna/Angeles/Infierno/atacan/Cambrils/elpepi.espcat/20110602elpcat_8/Tes *[Read more]*

A man lost his eye in a racist attack.

15/10/11

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*
General Type : *[Racist violence]*

Passadellis Alex, a French citizen of Greek origin, suffered the attack in Valencia, in a night of past Fallas. His six attackers smashed their skulls with brass knuckles. They acted quickly, without provocation. This approach, coupled with the appearance of Passadellis, whose dark skin and facial features will look like a North African, are the clues that make the police believe that it was a racist attack. As a result of this beating, Alex has lost his left eye. Source: <http://www.publico.es/espana/401660/un-hombre-pierde-el-ojo-en-un-ataque-racista> *[Read more]*

A man sentenced to ten months in prison for a racist attack on a bus.

01/11/11

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*
General Type : *[Racist violence]*

Ten months in prison. This is the sentence imposed by the Criminal Court No. 2 of Vigo to a resident of the city who attacked a young man from Mali. Also insulted him with the xenophobic expressions, such as calling him "black" as pejorative. The incident occurred for over a year on a bus. The ruling states that when the vehicle is traveling on the Urzaiz street, the assailant approached the victim, who at that time he was sitting at the back of the vehicle. Among them there was a discussion during which the offender "uttered words like 'black dog,' and attacked the immigrant. Thusthe accused bit the victim's left arm while "strongly twisted" his right arm. In this situation, the bus driver decided to stop the vehicle at a stop and give warning to the police. Source: <http://www.farodevigo.es/sucesos/2011/11/01/diez-meses-prision-ataque-racista-autobus/593599.html> *[Read more]*

Carlos Javier Palomino, 16-year-old murdered by fascist

02/11/11

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*
General Type : *[Racist violence]*

Sixteen-year-old Carlos Javier Palomino died on the spot in the station of Legazpi after being stabbed in the heart. Another 19-year-old male received a stab wound to the chest, which caused his lung to collapse. He was taken in critical condition to hospital. Another youth was shot in the eye later by police. Others sustained lesser injuries. The young people were travelling in a group with the intention of stopping a demonstration organised by the ultra-right-wing party "Democracia Nacional" in Usera, a working class district where many immigrants live. The demonstration was extremely provocative, called under slogans such as "Against anti-Spanish racism" and "Against immigration." It had been authorised by the Madrid government and was protected by hundreds of policemen. The fascist Frente Nacional (National Front) later held another protest against immigrants, with the slogan "For your security and that of your family." After the stabbing, 24-year-old Josué Estébanez de la Hija, an Army soldier serving in the King's Immemorial Regiment, was pursued and caught outside the Underground station. After being treated in hospital, he was taken into custody, suspected of carrying out the fatal stabbing of Carlos Javier Palomino. The soldier, of reported Nazi leanings, was travelling in the same train in order to take part in the Usera racist demonstration. Source: <http://www.wsws.org/articles/2007/dec2007/spai-d08.shtml> <http://www.elmundo.es/elmundo/2007/11/13/madrid/1194976115.html> <http://www.elmundo.es/elmundo/2010/05/05/madrid/1273054298.html> *[Read more]*

A councilman related violence against women with immigration.

17/11/11

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities]*
General Type : *[Racist violence]*

The new council of xenophobic political party (Spain 2000) in the city of Alcalá de Henares, Rafael Ripoll, has opened at the regular plenary session of November with a xenophobic discourse, accusing immigrants of raising the data of violence against women. Ripoll has agreed with the proposal of another Councillor to put "names and surnames" to those who exercise violence. But then added: "You have to make public the nationality and say what culture they belong." <http://www.diariodealcala.es/articulo/general/9796/ripoll-debute-en-el-pleno-con-un-discurso-xenofobo> *[Read more]*

First Spanish politician sentenced to jail for xenophobia.

22/11/11

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees]*
General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

A court has absolved the leader of the xenophobic political party -Platform for Catalonia (PXC), Josep Anglada, but imposed a year and a half in prison for a councilor of his political party in Vic (Barcelona) for a xenophobic pamphlet. This is the first sentence of Spain to a politician for a crime of incitement to racial hate. The PXC pamphlet called Vic's neighbors not to vote for PP, PSC and CiU, ensuring that they give preferential treatment to immigrants and provide them with "legalization for all," and included derogatory comments about North Africans. The judge believes his statement that the pamphlet contains a speech which fits perfectly with the crime of incitement to racial hate, according to the doctrine of the European Court of Human Rights and argues that the conduct "derogatory or demeaning" about certain people can not find protection in the right to freedom of expression. Source: <http://www.abc.es/agencias/noticia.asp?noticia=1005452> *[Read more]*

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Muslims]*
General Type : *[Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

MS	Title	Date	Description
SE	Muslims are an especially vulnerable group in society and Islamophobia is growing stronger	25/01/11	<p>The xenophobic, nationalist party the Sweden Democrats (Sverigedemokraterna, SD) is promoting Islamophobia by describing Muslims as terrorists. In an article published in Dagens Nyheter, January 25, 2011, Jimmie Akesson, the leader of the Sweden Democrats argued that the government should tighten the law against Islamist terror and investigate the spread of Islamic attitudes in Swedish society. Sweden Democrats are also campaigning to convince municipalities to deny Muslims the right to build Mosques. The government's has commissioned the state agency, Living History Forum to investigate the increasing Islamophobia in Sweden. Source: Living History Forum, proposals to the government's investigation: "A more effective work against xenophobia and related intolerance" (Dir. 2011:39). http://www.opengov.se/govtrack/dir/2011:39/ [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [<i>Muslims</i>] General Type : [<i>Racist discourse</i>]</p>
	Several cases concerning access to goods and services have involved discrimination against Roma	10/02/11	<p>In February 2011 a Roma woman and her children were forced to leave a grocery store. The Roma woman walked into the store with her son to buy candy. The store owner chased them out saying that she had previously experienced problems with Roma. The Equality Ombudsman sued the grocery store, and the case was resolved through a settlement. The Roma woman received 20,000 SEK (2,000 euro). Source: The Equality Ombudsman, Case Number: 2008/895, (Equality Ombudsman, 10.02.2011, http://www.do.se/sv/Om-DO/Stamningar-och-forlikningar/Stamning-mataffar-i-Skara/) [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [<i>Roma & Travelers</i>] General Type : [<i>Discrimination</i>]</p>
	A Kurdish Woman offended by a doctor	24/02/11	<p>A doctor offended a Kurdish woman during a visit to the orthopaedic clinic at the Central Hospital in Karlstad. The woman sought treatment for pain in her knees and thighs. When she walked into the reception room together with the interpreter the doctor asked why she has not learned Swedish, despite living in Sweden for 15 years. He repeated the question several times and also commented on her facial tattoos. The woman felt so bad after the visit that she did not seek medical attention again, even though the symptoms continued. DO sued the County Council for direct discrimination and harassment due to ethnicity. A settlement was reached with the County Council that awarded the woman 30,000 SEK (3,000 euro). Source: Case nr: 2009/ 337 (Landstinget i Värmland: ANM 2009/337), The Equality Ombudsman, http://www.do.se [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [<i>Ethnic minorities</i>] General Type : [<i>Institutional discrimination</i>]</p>
	Afrophobic staged 'slave auction' at a University student party with a 'jungle' theme.	18/04/11	<p>A much debated case of Afrophobia debated and reported case in the media of hate crime, is what has become to known as the 'slave auction' staged at a student party with a 'jungle' theme, organised by Hallands Nation students association at Lund University is an Afrophobic hate crime case that received a lot of media attention in 2011. Some students, with faces coloured black acted as 'slaves' and they were with ropes around their necks escorted to the party by a white student acting as a 'slave owner' who later in staged a 'slave auction' selling 'slaves' to students at the party. Several organizations including the Centre against Racism, the Afro-Swedes Association and the Network of Afro-European Women Scientists (NAWES) wrote press releases and articles condemning the 'slave auction' and demanding that the</p>

Report about discrimination and racism against Somalis in Sweden

19/06/11

Swedish politicians condemn this racist and degrading act as well. Although the politicians decided not to react, the incident was reported to the police by an African activist as incitement to racial hatred. The African activist however became the target of brutal racist attacks, because of reporting. A photomontage of his face depicting him as a 'slave' with chains around his neck were posted around the city of Lund and Malmö with a text reading: "Has anyone seen our runaway slave?." The incident received international attention with strong reactions from the European Network against Racism (ENAR). In an open letter to the Swedish Minister for EU Affairs Birgitta Ohlsson, ENAR condemned the 'slave auction' and demanded the politicians and Lund University take an active stand against such racial acts. The European-based organization RED Network with 17 member organizations in Europe similarly wrote an open letter to the Minister of Integration Erik Ullenhag and the Minister of Education Jan Björklund. The American civil rights activist Jesse Jackson also wrote an open letter to the Minister of Education and urged him to ensure that Swedes have a better understanding of the trans-Atlantic slave trade. The Afro-Swedish Association called on Sweden to designate October 9 as a national memorial day in remembrance of Sweden's participation in the trans-Atlantic slave trade. On the 14 October, Reverend Jessie Jackson was invited as special guest of Honour to speak at a seminar about "Equality, Respect and Diversity". The seminar was organised by several NGO's, among those Centre Against Racism. Source: Centrum mot rasism (Centre Against Racism), <http://www.centrummotrasism.nu/> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Ethnic minorities]*
General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

The Centre against Racism published a report in June 2011 that highlighted the results from the EU-MIDIS report about discrimination and racism against Somali people. The report highlights the perceptions and experiences of discrimination and racism among Somali people in Sweden. Somali men are often singled out and put under suspicion in public places as potential terrorists and they experience derogatory treatment with authorities such as the police, and stop and search practices, especially at airport controls. Several of the aspects in the EU-MIDIS regarding ethnic discrimination could also be identified in the report. For example, the majority of the respondents reported lack of knowledge of anti-discrimination legislation and the Equality Ombudsman and they did not report ethnic and racial discrimination because of lack of trust in the ability of authorities to understand their double victimisation as Muslims and Africans. The authors also argue that people of African origin do not obtain effective redress due to the lack of recognition of 'race' as a condition of skin colour victimisation. "Where did our rights go?" (Vart tog rättigheterna vägen? En kartläggning av upplevelser av diskriminering och rasism bland personer med somalisk bakgrund i Sverige, 2011). The report highlights experiences of discrimination and racism among people with a Somali background in Sweden. The report is written by Victoria Kawesa, Viktorija Kalonaityte, Åse Richards and Abdalla Gasimelseed, <http://centrummotrasism.wordpress.com/2011/12/12/rapport-fran-cmr-vart-tog-rattigheterna-vagen/> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Muslims, Religious minorities]*
General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]*

Study shows that refugees experience anxiety, headache and trouble with sleeping

26/06/11

The Centre for Health and Integration (Centrum för hälsa och Integration) published a study showing that refugees with a residence permit experienced anxiety, headache and trouble

Islamophobic hate crimes have increased with 49 % since 2009

30/06/11

with sleeping and concentration difficulties. Among the 44 respondents, these problems were strongly related to various traumatic events in their lives. 93% of the men had been victims of violence, and over 70% of the women and 40% of the children had witnessed violence towards a loved one. Nearly one third of the children had had a loved one killed. Source: The Centre for Health and Integration (Centrum för hälsa och Integration), <http://http://www.smp.se/nyheter/lobbyn/flyktingars-halsa-och-integration%282089057%29.gm> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Refugees, Asylum seekers]*
General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]*

Of the entire reported anti-religious hate crimes reported during 2010, about 49% were identified as Islamophobic hate crimes, while 29% were identified as anti-Semitic and 22% as other anti-religious crimes. There has been an increase in Islamophobic hate crimes since 2009. More than 270 Islamophobic hate crimes were reported across the country, an increase of 40% over the previous year. Anti-Semitic and other anti-religious hate crimes decreased. Hate speech was more common in anti-Semitic hate crimes in comparison with other anti-religious hate crimes where property damage was more common. Source: The National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet), Hatbrott 2011:8 - En sammanställning av polisanmälningar med främlingsfientliga, islamofobiska, antisemitiska och homofobiska motiv (Västerås: Brottsförebyggande rådet, 2011), p. 42. (The National Council for Crime Prevention, 30.06.2011 http://www.bra.se/extra/pod/?action=pod_show&id=32&module_instance=2) [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Muslims, Religious minorities]*
General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse]*

People born in the Middle East, North Africa, and Turkey are denied sick benefits

25/12/11

The Swedish Newspaper Dagens Nyheter (DN) published their review of the statistics from Sweden's Social Insurance Agency (Försäkringskassan) which revealed that people born in the Middle East, North Africa, and Turkey are denied sick benefits twice as often as applicants born in Sweden. Proof was found that in 2010 one in three Swedish-born applicants had claims denied by the agency. However, applicants from Middle East, North Africa, and Turkey had their claims denied twice as often. [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Ethnic minorities]*
General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]*

A doctor told a woman from Somalia "to go back to Africa and get help from a witch doctor"

A woman from Somalia was offended by a doctor in the City of Borås. The doctor told the woman "go back to Africa and get help from a witch doctor for your pain in the legs." The woman, considered the doctor's statements to be racist and degrading, and filed a complaint against the clinic with Sweden's Equality Ombudsman (DO). Tomas Flodin, the chair of the medical association's ethics committee for the Swedish Medical Association condemned the doctor's statements as "totally unacceptable". Source: The Local, 2011-01-28, <http://www.thelocal.se/31928/20110209/> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Ethnic minorities]*
General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]*

Acute shortage of accommodation for unaccompanied minors

Nearly 60% of the unaccompanied minors who sought asylum in Sweden are from Afghanistan, the majority being boys between 15 and 17 years. The acute shortage of accommodation for unaccompanied minors persists. In the middle of June 2011, there were about 340 unaccompanied

children registered in the arrival municipalities. The consequences of the shortage of accommodation for unaccompanied minors might force them to stay longer at transit accommodations, even after the Migration Board has processed the asylum application. Then the transit municipalities will be responsible for the reception of these unaccompanied minors, a responsibility beyond their duties. Further, the Migration Board has estimated that approximately a further 2,000 places accommodation for unaccompanied minors granted a residence permit will be needed in the next coming years. Source: The Children's Ombudsman, To improve local reception of unaccompanied asylum seeking children, Recommendations from ten local authorities and Children's Ombudsman in dialogue December 8, 2010 (Så här förbättrar kommunerna mottagandet av ensamkommande asylsökande barn, Rekommendationer från tio kommuner och Barnombudsmannen i en dialog den 8 december 2010), <http://www.barnombudsmannen.se/Global/Publikationer/kommundialog%20ensamkommande%20barn.pdf> (Assessed 2011-09-20). [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Refugees, Asylum seekers]
General Type : [Equality/Integration]

5.2. RED EWS | Policy Responses - Positive Initiatives



Austria (AT), Bulgaria (BG), Cyprus (CY), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Poland (PL), Romania (RO), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE) : Member States (MS)

MS	Title	Date	Description
AT	Amendment of Equal Treatment Act	01/03/11	On March 1st, 2011 an amendment of the Equal Treatment Act entered into force. The law requires mandatory income reports in order to reduce the gender pay gap and establishes that the minimum compensation for (sexual) harassment shall be 1,000 Euro. Furthermore, discrimination on grounds of a close relationship to a person protected by the grounds laid down in

Compromise in the "Ortstafelstreit"

26/04/11

the Equal Treatment Act shall be prohibited and discriminating advertisements in the field of housing are forbidden. The litigation association supported the amendment but criticized that the Equal Treatment Act still contains a hierarchy of grounds in reference to access to and provision of services and goods. Sources: <http://diestandard.at/1287099461580/Einkommenstransparenz-Gleichbehandlungsgesetz-ist-beschlossen> (2011-10-06), <http://www.frauen.bka.gv.at/site/5572/default.aspx> (2011-10-06), <http://www.klagsverband.at/archives/4831> (2011-10-06). [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Majority]*
General Type : *[Discrimination, Equality/Integration]*

On April 26th, 2011, an agreement was reached in the long-lasting "Ortstafelstreit", the conflict on the use of bilingual topographic signs in the federal province of Carinthia. Until that day, Carinthia had refused to execute the decision of the Constitutional Court of December 13th, 2001 requiring topographical signs to be bilingual in areas where Slovene speakers have a higher share than ten per cent in the overall population. The governor of Carinthia, the state secretary and representatives of the Slovenian community signed a memorandum stipulating the setting up of 164 bilingual topographic signs. Source: <http://derstandard.at/1303291579241/Letzte-Kaerntner-Huerde-vor-den-Ortstafeln> (2011-10-06), <http://escholarship.org/uc/item/9vv4c23p#page-12> (2011-10-06), <http://news.orf.at/stories/2051016/2050930/> (2011-10-04), <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ortstafelstreit> (2011-10-06), http://www.ktn.gv.at/216471_DE%2dDokumente%2dortstafeln.pdf (2011-10-06).. [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Ethnic minorities]*
General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

Stricter law on the rights of foreigners

29/04/11

On April 29th, 2011 the Austrian parliament passed an amendment to the law on the rights of foreigners and asylum seekers. The coalition parties SPÖ (Austrian Social Democrats) and ÖVP (Austrian Peoples Party) voted for the law. Only one MEP (SPÖ) abstained from voting. The law stipulates the so-called "Mitwirkungspflicht" (compulsory attendance), meaning that asylum seekers are not allowed to leave the reception facilities during the admissibility procedure up to seven days. Furthermore it establishes that immigrants have to demonstrate a certain knowledge of German language before immigrating to Austria and it introduced the "Rot-Weiß-Rot-Card" in order to attract highly qualified workers. Also the law on the detention of unsuccessful asylum seekers have been tightened. The law was criticised by several NGOs, by the Green Party and by the UNHCR because of the de-facto detention of asylum seekers during reception phase and because of inhuman restrictions negatively affecting the situation of asylum seekers and migrants. Source: <http://derstandard.at/1303950571833/Nationalrat-Schaerferes-Fremdenrecht-beschlossen-nur-eine-Rote-gegen-Parteilinie> (2011-04-29), <http://www.unhcr.at/presse/pressemitteilungen/artikel/504b92a4c2e867e299b4c2bb66abc6b8/unhcr-erneuert-kritik-an-fremdenrechtsnovelle.html> (2011-04-13). [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Asylum seekers]*
General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]*

Recommendations for a non-discriminating policy on the admission to pubs and restaurants

31/05/11

In recent years several incidents of denied admission to bars and restaurants were reported to NGOs or brought before the Equal Treatment Commission. Persons are banned from or refused access to bars and/or restaurants on grounds of ethnic

origin, colour of skin and/or gender. Therefore ZARA, the Ombud for Equal Treatment and the Litigation Association launched an initiative to draft recommendations for a non-discriminating policy on the admission to pubs and restaurants. Owners of pubs and restaurants, unions and organisations dealing with the restaurant industry are called on to actively implement the Equal Treatment Act and to ensure with the help of the recommendations that persons are granted equal access to pubs and restaurants. In addition a draft of house rules containing criteria for a transparent policy on admission to restaurants and pubs was worked out. The recommendations contain, amongst others, the following items: - Restaurants and pubs should adopt house rules laying down transparent criteria for admission their premises (as proposed in addition to the recommendations). The house rules have to be implemented completely. - Denying admission to or banning person from restaurants or pubs has to be based on the grounds stipulated by the house rules. Reason for the refusal or ban should be communicated clearly and comprehensively. - Restaurants or pubs should have a contact person responsible for the revision of the denial or ban. - In case a person feels that s/he has been discriminated against because of an unjustified refusal of admission to a bar or restaurant, the person has to be informed, that s/he can seek counseling and support with the Ombud for Equal Treatment or the anti-racism NGO ZARA. Source: ZARA, 31.05.2011, <http://www.zara.or.at/index.php/archiv/4437#more-4437>, Date of Access: 21.02.2012 [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Africans/black people]*
General Type : *[Discrimination]*

MS	Title	Date	Description
BG	Bulgarian Parliament passes amendments to the Penal Code incriminating incitement to discrimination	13/04/11	<p>On April 13, 2011, the Bulgarian Parliament adopted amendments to the Penal Code which provide for imprisonment or justify denial of a crime against peace and humanity. The adopted on second reading text states that whoever in any way justify, deny or grossly underestimate the crime against peace and humanity, thus creating a danger to exercise violence or to create hatred against individuals or groups of people united by race, color, religion , descent or national or ethnic origin, shall be punished with imprisonment from 1 to 5 years,. For incitement to such offense the penalty is imprisonment of up to 1 year. MEPs adopted a prison sentence of 1 to 4 years and a fine of 5 to 10 thousand, and public censure for those who through speech, press or other media, through electronic information systems or using another way propagates or incites discrimination, violence or hatred based on race or ethnicity. "Whoever uses violence against another or damages his property because of his race, nationality, ethnicity, religion or political opinion shall be punished with imprisonment from 1 to 4 years and a fine of 5,000 (2,500 euro) to 10,000 (5,000 euro)", provides a new text the Criminal Code. Source: Vesti.bg, http://www.vesti.bg/index.phtml?tid=40&oid=3747331, Date of access: 21.10.2011. [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities, Majority, Asylum seekers, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Persons with disability]</i> General Type : <i>[Racist discourse]</i></p>
	First conviction for a call to violence and hate in "Facebook"	13/10/11	<p>The Bulgarian Regional Court Varna imposed a 10 months conditional imprisonment and a public reprimand to the 23-year-old Slav Zhechev for an offense against the equality of</p>

citizens. He created a Facebook event named "Slaughter of Gypsies". This is the second conviction under Art. 162, para. 1 of the Criminal Code of preaching and incitement to discrimination, violence or hatred based on race or ethnicity, the first one being of the Bulgarian nationalists' party "Ataka" leader Volen Siderov. The invitation to "slaughter" of Slav Zhechev was illustrated with pictures which, according to the court decision are inciting violence and hatred based on ethnicity. From his personal computer Zhechev sent to his friends on Facebook an invitation to the event. After the events in Katunitsa of 25 September, 2011, and the subsequent protests, a record number of investigations for preaching incitement of ethnic hatred were initiated, most of them in the city of Varna. Source: Dnevnik Online, http://www.dnevnik.bg/bulgaria/2011/10/13/1176394_purva_prisuda_za_priziv_kum_nasilie_i_nasajdane_na/ Date of accession: 21.10.2011 [*Read more*]

Groups affected / Interested in : [*Roma & Travelers*]
General Type : [*Racist violence, Racist discourse*]

MS	Title	Date	Description
CY	The Court denies student grant to recognised refugee	28/01/11	In the case of Mohtaram Torabi v The Republic of Cyprus through the Ministry of Finance (dated 28.01.2011, Ref. 1084/2009) the applicant was an Iranian recognized refugee permanently residing in Cyprus whose children attended private tertiary education in Cyprus. Her application for a special grant for tertiary education students was rejected because the relevant law requires that the students are Cypriot citizens. She appealed against this decision on the basis of article 21 of the Refugee Law N. 6(I)/2000 which provides that recognized refugees enjoy the same rights and equal treatment with citizens of the Republic especially as regards the right to education, access to education, recognition of foreign school certificates, exemption from school fees and grant of scholarships. The applicant also argued that article 27 of Council Directive 2004/83 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees provides for equal treatment in access to education as nationals which, according to the applicant, justifies the grant of financial assistance. The Ministry of Finance argued that the student grant does not fall within the ambit of state provisions to which recognized refugees have access and therefore no issue of inequality arises: the law on student grants is clear that its scope is restricted to Cypriot citizens. The Court found that the right granted under the Refugee law (article 21) does not refer to state provisions such as the ones covered by Law 77(I)/96 which are student grants restricted to Cypriots; that the relevant provision of the Refugee Law refers to recognition of academic qualification and exemption from school fees and the applicants 'children did not encounter any problems in accessing 'the general education system' but it is doubtful whether this covers private education. The Court further said that Law 59(I)/2004 transposing Directive 2004/43/EC has no application in this case because although it covers access to education, the law on student grants is a financial regulation of a side issue where the beneficiaries are Cypriot citizens, adding that no discrimination arises as a result of the non-extension of the grant to other groups such as recognized refugees. The Court did not consider the possibility that the student grant forming the subject-matter of this application could fall under 'social advantages' or 'social protection', which are fields protected by the Racial Equality Directive. [<i>Read more</i>]

Groups affected / Interested in : [*Refugees*]

Council Framework Decision on combating racism and xenophobia through criminal law is transposed

21/10/11

General Type : *[Institutional discrimination]*

On 21.10.2011 a law came into effect (Law N. 134(I)/2011) transposing the Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law. The said Framework Decision had a deadline for transposition on 28.11.2010, however consultation amongst stakeholders produced disagreement over two issues: first, whether Courts will be obliged to take racist and xenophobic motivation into consideration or whether it will be left up to judicial discretion; and secondly whether the prosecuting authorities be specifically and expressly entitled to commence self-initiated investigations and prosecutions on matters covered by the Council Framework Decision even in the absence of a complaint from or the consent of the victim or the victim's closest relative where the victim is deceased (Source: Update on Transposition of FD on Racism and Xenophobia to FRA from Cypriot NFP 10.01.2011). The law which eventually was enacted provides that the Courts must take racist and xenophobic motivation into consideration and the police are granted the right to investigate in the absence of a complaint. [\[Read more\]](#)

Ratification of Protocol on Torture

15/11/11

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Asylum seekers]*
General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

By law 2(III)/2009 the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture and other Hard, Inhumane or Humiliating Treatment or Punishment was ratified, appointing the Ombudsman as the national machinery for the prevention of torture. The law authorises the Ombudsman to visit detention centres in order to monitor compliance with the Convention and to submit recommendations on policy and law reform. The Ombudsman's access to detention centres is subject to sending a prior notification of her intended visit. The law also authorises the Ombudsman to refer to the Attorney General any allegations by detainees for human rights violations by police officers; no obligation is cast upon the Attorney General to take any action. The law contains provisions for protection from victimisation of persons supplying information to the Ombudsman as well as prohibition of disclosure of data supplied to the Ombudsman. The law does not specifically provide for an increase in the budget of the Ombudsman to enable her to carry out this additional mandate. [\[Read more\]](#)

Equality body issues 'Guidelines' for the media

16/11/11

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities, Majority, Asylum seekers, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Persons with disability]*
General Type : *[Racist violence]*

In September 2010 the equality body published a set of guidelines for the media in the framework of a PROGRESS program. The initiative, which was initially intended to lead to a binding Code of Conduct within the mandate of the equality body (Law N. 43(I)/2004), has instead resulted in a set of guidelines to the media, based on the logic of self-regulation of journalists. The journalists' organisations in Cyprus, as well as the author of the publication who is a journalist himself, reject 'external intervention' to the conducting of journalism, such as Codes of Practice, as these are seen as restricting freedom of speech which is, according to the author, an alienable constitutional right. The publication states that international and European experience has shown that regulatory frameworks with prohibitions and restrictions may have prevented the more obvious and extrovert manifestations of racism in the media but have not prevented 'new racism' in the media which is covert and implied. With the exception of regulations for television and radio, there is no binding law against racism in the media, only non-binding

recommendations in the Code of Journalistic Ethics. The author admits that in practice there are gaps and distortions often leading to the production and reproduction of racist and xenophobic stereotypes but does not consider that a strict legislative framework or a Code of Conduct, which will in any case lead to restrictions in the freedom of speech, will solve these problems. Instead a set of guidelines, contained in the last two pages of the publication are proposed aiming at sensitising media actors so as to avoid racist and xenophobic discourses. It also lists a number of other recommended initiatives to promote awareness and sensitisation of journalists, such as training programs, the setting up of journalistic ethics committees, research on journalists' perceptions of migrants, measures to encourage media outlets to hire migrants and other vulnerable groups, good practice manuals, conferences etc. The publication is available at http://www.no-discrimination.ombudsman.gov.cy/sites/default/files/kateythintiries_arhes_MME_kata_ratsismo_y_xenofovias_diakriseon.pdf (Date of Access 15.11.2011) [*Read more*]

Groups affected / Interested in : [*Migrants, Refugees, Asylum seekers*]

General Type : [*Racist discourse, Equality/Integration*]

MS	Title	Date	Description
FR	Shift in employment policy - decision to give up the use of anonymous CVs	11/01/11	A shift in policy may be noted as a result of an investigation into the use of anonymous CVs. While the use of anonymous CVs is written into the Law on Equal Opportunities of the 31 March 2006, there has been no Order to make its use obligatory. Yet a survey conducted by researchers at the Centre for Research in Economics and Statistics (CREST) in partnership with Pôle Emploi (the Government employment agency), played down its significance and has even shown that it can be counterproductive. Following the publication of this investigation, the Commissioner for Diversity and Equal Opportunities (Commissaire à la Diversité et à l'Égalité des Chances) decided not to generalize the use of anonymous CVs. Law No. 2006-396 for Equal Opportunities, 31 March 2006, SOCX0500298L, legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000268539 . [<i>Read more</i>]

Groups affected / Interested in : [*Migrants, Muslims*]

General Type : [*Discrimination*]

MS	Title	Date	Description
DE	Berlin Land Action Plan against Racism and Ethnic Discrimination in the administration	15/03/11	The state Berlin presented its Land Action Plan against Racism and Ethnic Discrimination with focus on action areas of the Berlin Senate Administration (Senatsverwaltung Berlin). The Action Plan seeks to raise awareness of discriminatory structures within the administration. It evaluates existing strategies and measures and identifies new and complementary measures against racism and ethnic discrimination. One hundred NGOs are involved in the coordination process and operate under the auspices of the Berlin-Brandenburg Migration Council (Migrationsrat Berlin-Brandenburg). Source: Germany, Berlin Parliament (Abgeordnetenhaus Berlin) (2011), BT-Drs.16/3969, 17.03.2011, http://www.berlin.de/lb/ads/rassismus/lap/index.html , Date of access: 14.11.2011. [<i>Read more</i>]

Groups affected / Interested in : [*Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities*]

Centre against Right-wing Violence

16/12/11

Linguistic minorities, Asylum seekers]

General Type : *[Institutional discrimination]*

Following the exposure of the crimes committed by the right-wing terrorist cell "NSU" in Germany, the federal and state governments decided to establish a 'Centre against Right-wing Violence' on 16 December 2011. Within the scope of this centre, members of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and the police should be enabled to work together in order to combat right-wing extremism more efficiently. The Federal Minister of the Interior Hans-Peter Friedrich stated that the centre will first deal with issues concerning the terrorist cell, but has generally been set up for the long-term. During the initial phase, 130 to 140 persons will work in the centre. Both, the Office for the Protection of the Constitution and the Federal Office for Criminal Investigations (BKA) provide 50 experts. Further staff is sent by the Federal States, the Military Counterintelligence Service (MAD), the Federal Intelligence Service (BND), the Federal Police and the Federal Public Prosecutor. The centre is located in Cologne and Meckenheim near Bonn. Source: Spiegel Online (2011), 16.12.2011, <http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/0,1518,804200,00.html> , Date of access: 20.12.1011. *[Read more]*

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Ethnic minorities, Linguistic minorities, Asylum seekers]*

General Type : *[Racist violence]*

MS	Title	Date	Description
GR	Ministry of Labour puts restrictions on foreigners' pensions	14/01/11	The Ministry of Labour and Social Security (http://www.ypakp.gr/) puts restrictions on foreigners' pensions. According to a Circular of IKA (Social Insurance Institute), the minimum pension will not be granted to former members who receive financial aid or pension from their home country. As for a second pension, increased time conditions will be required. According to the newspaper "Ta Nea", controls from the Ministry of Labour revealed that a significant number of foreign states that reside permanently in Greece and get all their pension, while in fact spends more time at home. Also, foreigners who get a pension can then submit their papers for the Social Solidarity Allowance (EKAS). Thus, although they have made few contributions to pension funds in Greece, the main pension together with EKAS can reach 720 euros. It is worth emphasizing that under the EU regulations for European workers, if they have secured a year in their host country, have acquired all required stamps and complement the age and proven to be resident in this country are entitled to get a pension. Members of IKA point out that in Bulgaria, Romania, Albania and Georgia, the average pension does not exceed 100 euros. Having submitted stamps with one to three years in Greece, they can receive a pension of up to 600 euros. They also state that most do not stay longer in Greece, having been returned to their country and receive their pension through their bank accounts. In addition, there are many complaints of the existence of networks that issue pensions with a tariff of around 1,000 euros, stating false address within the Greek territory and bribe someone willing to lend his address, since it is necessary for the foreigner applicant to prove his residence in Greece. With instruction from the Ministry of Labour on the granting of the supplementary pension amount, the funds were ordered to put strict conditions. Provided certifying permanent residence for five consecutive years, even with the assistance of the Greek Police, while among others it is required to deposit copies of income tax statement of the applicant, in which the address of principal residence and income must also

International Storytelling Festival dedicated to refugees, immigration and diaspora

08/05/11

be stated. Source: in.gr, 14.01.2011, <http://news.in.gr/economy/article/?aid=1231074443> Ta Nea, 14.01.2011, <http://www.tanea.gr/oikonomia/article/?aid=4612985> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]
General Type : [Equality/Integration]

The third International Storytelling Festival was held in early may 2011 in Kozani (29.04.2011-08.05.2011) and was dedicated to refugees, immigration and diaspora. The student competition on the subject of "A tale of exile" awarded the first prize to Inva-Marina Gano, a 14-year-old Albanian female student. Source: To Vima, 13.05.2011, <http://www.tovima.gr/culture/article/?aid=400637> Kozani Festival, <http://kozani-festival.gr/2011/home-EN/>, Date of Access: 02.11.2011 [Read more]

New law reduces the residence time required for sans-papiers migrants to apply for residence permit

23/08/11

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Refugees]
General Type : [Equality/Integration]

A new law (No.4018) was voted on August 23d 2011, which reduces from 12 to 10 years the time required to obtain a temporary residence permit when there are humanitarian reasons and when invoking special ties with the country. This reduction was agreed after the 300 immigrants' hunger strike in March 2011. The initial government's promise though was to decrease the years from 12 to 8 years. "The 10-year stipulation will not lead to the mass legalisation of immigrants," interior minister Haris Kastanidis said. The minister justified the government's decision to reduce the minimum duration of residence. He said immigration legislation has changed drastically since 2001 and the current 12-year stipulation meant that migrants with a "genuine connection to Greece, who deserve the right to live and work legally in the country, were being denied residency". Source: Clandestina, 23.08.2011, <http://clandestinenglish.wordpress.com/2011/08/23/new-bill-reduces-the-required-residence-time-of-sans-papiers-migrants-in-order-to-submit-applications-for-residence-permits/> Newsbeast.gr, 23.08.2011, <http://www.newsbeast.gr/politiki/arthro/218522/den-tha-epitrepsoume-mazikes-nomimopoiiseis-metanaston/> Ministry of Interior, 01.08.2011, http://www.ypes.gr/el/Ministry/sxedia_nomou/?id=afd661e8-a68b-4bfc-a9ba-9b7818c5b714 [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Refugees]
General Type : [Equality/Integration]

New Law gives the ability to regain Greek citizenship to surviving Jews of Thessaloniki

The Article 13 "Rehabilitation of victims of the Holocaust having held the Greek citizenship" of the new Law No.4018 re-accords the Greek citizenship to Israeli citizens born until May 9, 1945 and still being alive, if they had in the past the Greek citizenship by birth, and to their blood descendants. Minister of Interior, Mr Haris Kastanidis, said that this measure concerns a small amount of people - about 400 (including their children) - who are left alive, born up in 1945 by the then 53,000 Jews of Thessaloniki. They are among the 1,950 survivors and even fewer who survived the Holocaust and moved to Israel, losing the Greek citizenship, despite the fact that they were Greek citizens. The minister called their request an "honour to Greece," which "we should ascribe to them without conditions or other reasons." Source: Ministry of Interior, 01.08.2011, http://www.ypes.gr/el/Ministry/sxedia_nomou/?id=afd661e8-a68b-4bfc-a9ba-9b7818c5b714 in.gr, 03.09.2011, <http://news.in.gr/greece/article/?aid=1231126566> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Religious minorities]
General Type : [Equality/Integration]

Major sport venues and squares available to Muslims until a proper

25/08/11

Until a proper mosque is built the Greek government and local authorities dispose of major sport venues, such as the Athens

mosque is built in Athens

Olympic Stadium facilities and the Peace & Friendship Stadium for closed events to the Muslim communities so that they are able to exercise their religious freedoms celebrating the end of Ramadan (Id al Fitr). Accordingly the Mayor of Athens has disposed in the past of the Kotzia square in front of the Municipality of Athens for this purpose, not without tensions from far-right groups. Source: Ministry of Education, 25.07.2011, Press Release, <http://www.minedu.gov.gr/grafeio-typou/deltia-typoy/25-07-11-paraxorisi-xoroy-gia-tin-telesi-ton-thriskyrtikon-kathikonton-ton-moysoylmanon-kata-tin-eorti-tis-lysis-tis-nisteias-toy-ramazaniy-id-al-fitr.html> in.gr, 15.07.2011, <http://news.in.gr/greece/article/?aid=1231121571> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Muslims, Religious minorities]*

General Type : *[Equality/Integration]*

Greek parliament big majority vote in favour of the building of a mosque in Athens

07/09/11

The building of a mosque in Athens was approved by the Greek parliament by an overwhelming majority (198 in favour and 16 against). The measure was included in the relevant bill of the Ministry of Environment and caused the reaction of the President of the far right-wing party "LAOS", George Karatzafis, who requested a roll call vote, a request that was accepted. In favour of the mosque building in Athens were the deputies of the governing party PASOK, New Democracy Communist Party (KKE), SYRIZA and independent deputies and were opposed by all deputies of LAOS and the independent Kostas Kiltidis. Source: Newsit.gr, 07.09.2011, http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art_id=94737&catid=3 Newsit.gr, 06.09.2011, http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art_id=94606&catid=9 Kathimerini, 26.08.2011, http://news.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/_w_articles_columns_1_26/08/2011_453850 [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Muslims]*

General Type : *[Equality/Integration]*

New anti-racism bill adopts Council Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008

12/10/11

The bill of the Ministry of Justice to combat racism and xenophobia, adopting the Council Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008, received the unanimous approval of the cabinet. The Bill was filed in February 2011 by former minister Haris Kastanidis and came after a public consultation. It provides the automatic prosecution of racism and xenophobia and the protection of people not only based on criteria such as nationality, color or religion and sexual orientation. It establishes the administrative liability of legal persons involved in any way to racism and xenophobia or having committed crimes with such incentives and gives to civic legal persons or associations of persons resident in Greece the right to attend in trials involving crimes of racism and to support only the complaint, provided that the legal persons and associations are included in the list of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). Finally, it clarifies that if a radio or television medium commits such an offense, the National Broadcasting Council is responsible for the the imposition of administrative sanctions. Source: Eleytherotypia, 12.10.2011, <http://www.enet.gr/?i=news.el.article&id=317592> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Persons with disability]*

General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

MS Title

Date

Description

HU	Roma Medical Education Programme of the Semmelweis University	12/02/11	<p>The preparation course of the Semmelweis University and Avicenna International College is designed for young Roma who are planning to study at the Medical Faculty. The programs aimed at involving Roma into higher education and at preparing medical experts in order to enhance the health status and facilitate the social inclusion of the Roma population (especially in disadvantaged regions). The weekend-long series of 15 seminars take place in Budapest. Besides subjects for basic medical studies (Biology, Chemistry) and English language, students might participate in cultural events (cinema, theater, museum visits). [1] [1] Cigány Orvosképzési Program a Semmelweis Egyetemen [Roma Medical Education Programme of the Semmelweis University], http://cigany-orvoskepzes.eu/in-english/ (Date of access: 20. 02. 2012) [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers] General Type : [Discrimination, Equality/Integration]</p>
	Roma Mother Centre in Pécs	12/05/11	<p>The Roma Mother Centre's aim is to act as a self-help group to facilitate access to services (health care, child care, education etc.), and to play an important community building role through common activities. In the long run it might contribute to Roma self-organisation processes, and promote the growth of advocacy skills and social inclusion. The Mother Centre run by the Colourful Pearls Association, a Roma women's organisation located in Pécs, is one of the mother centres supported financially and professionally by the Open Society Institute (OSI).[1] [1] Színes Gyöngyök Egyesület [Colourful Pearls Association], http://www.szinesgyongyok.hu/ (Date of access: 20. 02. 2012.) [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers] General Type : [Discrimination, Equality/Integration]</p>
	Report homophobia! - The online discrimination-reporting system	01/06/11	<p>The online discrimination-reporting system launched by Háttér Support Society for LGBT people is an innovative tool of revealing discrimination. Victims and witnesses of discrimination, harassment, violence and other violations based on sexual orientation or gender identity can fill out electronic forms to report an incident and request legal aid. The online reporting system works together with the legal aid programme of the Háttér Society which can be accessed via telephone or e-mail. The online platform offers the possibility to share one's own experiences of discrimination, and to discuss it with other individuals in similar positions.[1] The operators of the website observe the usual data protection standards, and do not require the users to provide personal information upon registration to the website. The personal informations introduced voluntarily is utilized as anonymous statistical data. [1] Jelentsd a homofóbiát! [Report homophobia!], http://www.jelentsd-a-homofobiat.hu/ (Date of access: 20. 02. 2012.) [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender] General Type : [Discrimination, Equality/Integration]</p>

MS	Title	Date	Description
IE	Dublin City Council launches 'One City One People'	01/09/11	<p>Dublin City Council's Office for Integration (OFI) has launched this key initiative for the city again in the Autumn of 2011 focused on the city's immigrant population to promote inclusion, integration and to combat racism and discrimination. The One City One People Campaign will use a variety of mediums to promote the message that Dublin is an open city, a city which respects and embraces difference, is accessible, safe and equal and does not accept racism and discrimination.</p>

Show Racism the Red Card launches campaign for 2011-2012

11/10/11

Source: Website of Dublin City Council Office for Integration:
<http://www.dublin.ie/arts-culture/one-city-one-people.htm>
 [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Majority]
 General Type : [Equality/Integration]

The programme of activities for Irish anti-racism initiative Show Racism the Red Card were launched with an audience of young people and special guests. The programme of activities includes: -Anti Racism Creative Competition for schools & youth services -Education workshops for schools & youth services -Intercultural Summer Camps for young people -Racist Incident Report Card -'Jeff the Ref' our sports and events mascot -10,000 wristbands The highlight of this year's launch of activities was the presence and speech of Elin L'Estrange from Norway Labour Youth. Elin was one of the survivors of the Uteoya island atrocity of July 22nd when 69 young people were murdered by the racist Anders Behring Breivik. In her speech, she warned against the dangers of ignoring racism. She was praised for her courage by another guest at the event, Irish Tanaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) Eamon Gilmore. He called for other politicians to tackle the huge myth of people from abroad getting five star hotels and free cars on social welfare. He said: 'It is at times like this that you have people looking around saying 'the people coming to this country are getting everything for free and we are not'. Mr Gilmore promised his department's funding for the anti-racism campaign and said that past events teach us it is vital not to let racism grow. Source: <http://theredcard.ie/news/?p=1178> October 11th 2011 - Show Racism The Red Card Website. [Read more]

Research Highlights Migrants Experience of Racism in Dublin

17/10/11

Groups affected / Interested in : [Majority]
 General Type : [Racist violence, Racist discourse, Equality/Integration]

Taking Racism Seriously: Migrants' Experiences of Violence, Harassment and Anti-social Behaviour in the Dublin Area The Immigrant Council of Ireland has recently published research, funded by Dublin City Council, which explored experiences of racism for people from a migrant background who are living in the Dublin area. The research explored the experiences of those accessing the ICI's anti-racism support services, as well as compiling and documenting a number of case studies and focus group interviews with Asian healthcare workers, Dublin Bus drivers and the LUAS's (Dublin's light tram system) revenue protection officers. To read and download the research, please click on the following link: Taking Racism Seriously. (PDF). [Read more]

President Comments At Third Annual Traveller Pride Award in Dublin

02/12/11

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities, Asylum seekers]
 General Type : [Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]

In a speech given at the Third Annual Traveller Pride Award in Dublin, President Michael D. Higgins commented on the deplorable conditions and general treatment of the Traveller population in Ireland, especially "not acceptable coming into Christmas". The President's speech was one of 10 different presentations honoring Travellers for their contributions to music, the arts, sports, education, and other areas. Many different awards were presented, including a lifetime achievement award presented to Michael Collins by the Mr Higgins himself. The Irish Traveller Movement hosted the awards, just one of many events during Traveller Pride Week. Source: By KITTY HOLLAND in the Irish Times - Friday, December 2, 2011 <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/ireland/2011/1202/1224308473378.html> [Read more]

Committee on the Implementation of the Good Friday Agreement hears from leading sports figures

08/12/11

more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers, Ethnic minorities]*

General Type : *[Equality/Integration]*

The Oireachtas Joint Committee on the Implementation of the Good Friday Agreement today turned its attention to the role of sport in alleviating sectarianism, racism, and discrimination in Ireland, North and South. Addressing the Committee were Garrett Mullen, Co-ordinator of 'Show Racism the Red Card'; Trevor Ringland MBE, former Irish Rugby International; Ryan Feeney, Head of Community Development, Ulster GAA, and Robin Wilson, Founder of Democratic Dialogue who worked on the Irish Football Association's 'Football for All' campaign. Committee Chairman Dominic Hannigan, TD said: "The Committee today heard how leaders in soccer, rugby and gaelic games are helping reconcile the two main traditions on the island. "Reflecting the spirit of the Good Friday Agreement, the Committee is exploring practical ways towards reconciliation in its discussions. The sporting dimension was articulated with great passion today. "The meeting touched on the deeply held views around the playing of anthems in Dublin and Belfast and serves as a reminder of the profound influences of politics on sport and vice versa. "The Committee takes on board the strong views expressed on the FAI's recruitment of talented young soccer players in Northern Ireland, particularly given the great strides made by the IFA to make Windsor Park a warmer place for members of the Nationalist community. "We were concerned to hear the perception that sectarianism is growing rather than diminishing, particularly in urban parts of Northern Ireland. Nonetheless, the Committee believes that sporting passions, harnessed appropriately, can be a great positive unifier across religion, class and ethnicity on the island. "The Committee is also encouraged to hear about the positive role the main sporting organisations are playing in integrating immigrant communities and combating racism on the island. "The Committee notes that athletes from Northern Ireland will form part of the Olympic teams of Ireland and of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, depending on the sport. Taking place on the announcement that the Olympic flame will visit Dublin in June, today's meeting was timely reminder of the potential of sport to transcend divides." Source: House of the Oireachtas <http://www.oireachtas.ie/parliament/mediazone/pressreleases/name-2962-en.html> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Majority]*

General Type : *[Equality/Integration]*

MS	Title	Date	Description
IT	"Italian Citizenship: an out-of-date legislation?" - launch event of MIPEX III in Rome	10/03/11	On the 10th March 2011, Fondazione ISMU and British Council organise in Rome a debate on the MIPEX entitled 'Italian Citizenship: an out of date legislation?'. MIPEX III is the largest study regarding EU legislation on immigration. It measures and compares integration policies in all EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland, Canada and the USA. MIPEX III is an important instrument for reflection and study and a useful tool for politicians, academics, civil society and the media to examine new practices and policies. Italy's policies are included in this study and today's debate proposes to discuss one of the 7 policy areas, access to nationality: a sensitive but highly topical theme. The legislation passed in 1992 on nationality was already out of date. It is the legislation of a country of emigration where the attention is focussed on how

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to maintain a relationship between emigrants and their descendants and the homeland. This explains the choice of the jus sanguinis and the slight attention paid to the theme of access to nationality by persons who do not have direct Italian ascendancy. In particular, it does not even consider the possibility that nationality legislation could be a means for integration and not just a formality. Instead, today, after 20 years of mass immigration, there is the problem of substantial immigrant integration and it poses the question on how nationality legislation can contribute to this end. Even taking into account the experience of countries with a far longer history of immigration one questions how much weight should be given to the right of nationality for those born on national soil, to school attendance, to language fluency, and to the basic knowledge of civil and institutional law. It is not just a case of rethinking what is necessary for an accessibility which can also sustain an aware citizenship, but, even before, to rethink it in the light of proposing to immigrants a model and a pattern for integration. Certainly, integration cannot depend only on citizenship law, but if we think about, for example, the experience of the US with its test and solemn oath, we can see a true and proper rite of passage which takes on a strong value in the story of the immigrants who become citizens of the United States. Within this context one puts and must read, beyond the contingent political controversies and the too easy schemes which oppose goodness to harshness/severity, openness to closure and so on, the current political and cultural debate on citizenship. Source: Italian Citizenship: an out of date legislation? - http://www.migpolgroup.com/events_detail.php?id=252 La Cittadinanza in Italia: una legge vecchia? - <http://www.ismu.org/upload/files/20110304015224.pdf> Veni, Vidi, Naturalizzati? - <http://www.mipex.eu/blog/veni-vidi-naturalizzati#more-55> Studio MIPEX III: L'Italia in ritardo su partecipazione politica e cittadinanza - <http://www.secondegenerazioni.it/tag/scuola/> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]
General Type : [Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]

"L'italia sono anch'io" National campaign for citizenship rights of migrants

01/10/11

The national campaign is aimed at the reform of citizenship which provides that children born in Italy to foreign parents may be regular Italian citizens and a new law that allows foreign workers present in Italy for five years to vote in municipal elections. The national campaign is sponsored by 19 organizations of civil society: Acli, Arci, Asgi-Associazione studi giuridici sull'immigrazione, Caritas Italiana, Centro Astalli, Cgil, Cnca-Coordinamento nazionale delle comunità d'accoglienza, Comitato 1° Marzo, Emmaus Italia, Fcei - Federazione Chiese Evangeliche In Italia, Fondazione Migrantes, Libera, Lunaria, Il Razzismo Brutta Storia, Rete G2 - Seconde Generazioni, Tavola della Pace e Coordinamento nazionale degli enti per la pace e i diritti umani, Terra del Fuoco, Ugl Sei e dall'editore Carlo Feltrinelli. The president of promoting Committee is the Mayor of Reggio Emilia. Source: <http://www.litaliasonoanchio.it/> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Ethnic minorities]
General Type : [Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]

Rete G2: "Thanks President, we Italians with residence permit"

22/11/11

The Italian network of the children of immigrants and refugees born or grown up in Italy, Rete G2 - SecondeGenerazioni, applauds President Napolitano who once again, on the 22nd of November, has made himself spokesperson of the requests of reform of the citizenship law that Rete G2 pursues since 2005. "Thanks Mr President, because second generations need citizenship to be defined as they already feel to be and the Country also needs it". Already on the 15th of November, meeting a delegation of new Italian citizens, the President had

quoted in his speech the commitment of the Rete G2 in favour of the reform. Source: Rete G2 : "Grazie Presidente, noi Italiani con permesso di soggiorno", press release, 22.11.2011 - <http://www.secondegenerazioni.it/> "Mario Balotelli points the way for Italian society", The Guardian, 22.11.2011 - <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/nov/22/mario-balotelli-points-way-italian-society> (Date of access: 25.11.2011) [*Read more*]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees]*
General Type : *[Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]*

MS	Title	Date	Description
PL	To stop discrimination against the Roma in access to services	16/02/11	On February 16, the authorities of the city of Poznań organized a meeting devoted to the issue of discrimination against the Roma in access to services. The aim of the meeting was to mediate between the Roma community and the owners of clubs and restaurants. Delegates of the police and main public bodies dealing with the issue of racism (e.g. the Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment, Monitoring Team on Racism and Xenophobia), as well as representatives of NGOs (including Roma association) took part in this meeting. Unfortunately, only one restaurant owner accepted the invitation to the meeting. The owner of Cuba Libre was not present during the meeting. Source: Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights [<i>Read more</i>] Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Roma & Travelers]</i> General Type : <i>[Discrimination]</i>
	Let's sweep xenophobia off the streets - Summer cleaning for tolerance	15/05/11	In May 2011 the Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment launched a public campaign under the slogan "Let's sweep xenophobia off the streets - Summer cleaning for tolerance". The campaign's aim is to remove anti-Semitic, racist and xenophobic inscriptions placed in public areas. Local governments, NGOs and scouts were invited to participate in the campaign. As part of the activities young people will inspect urban areas searching for offensive inscriptions and submit their pictures to the Government Plenipotentiary, who will then be responsible for intervening with municipal authorities to remove the particular inscriptions. Source: Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment http://www.rownetraktowanie.gov.pl/node/922 [<i>Read more</i>] Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Migrants, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities, Asylum seekers]</i> General Type : <i>[Racist discourse]</i>
	Against Discrimination in Access to Clubs	16/05/11	Responding the discriminatory practise shown by European Testing Night, Warsaw's city authorities, in cooperation with NGOs, and (to a lesser extent) Warsaw's clubs, started working on introducing anti-discrimination regulations in the clubs and pubs. As the result, the prohibition of discrimination (on various grounds) is to be included in new or renewed lease agreements. There are plans to introduce mandatory rules and regulations, visible to customers, which will clearly determine the door selection rules. These rules will apply only in relation to the clubs operating in buildings rented from the city. Concerning clubs operating under private terms, city authorities are not able to impose their solutions. In this case, establishment of some kinds of incentives (e.g. recognition of achievement diplomas) for clubs voluntarily adopting anti-discrimination regulations is considered. Source: TVN Warszawa http://www.tvnwarszawa.pl/informacje,news,selekcja-dyskryminujaca-czy-quot-dla-dobra-gosci-quot- ,

		201763.html Source: Institute of Public Affairs [Read more]
		Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Migrants, Ethnic minorities]</i> General Type : <i>[Discrimination]</i>
Migration policy in Poland	20/06/11	Simplification of rules of residence and employment for foreigners, combating irregular migration, streamlining of integration programmes, enhanced focus on education of migrant children and a possibility of legalizing residence for illegal migrants. These are the proposals included in the document Polish Migration Policy-the State of Play and Proposed Actions, which was prepared by the Ministry of Interior and Administration. This is the first document devoted to the state's policy toward immigration to Poland. Source: Ministry of Interior and Administration http://www.mswia.gov.pl/portal/en/1/653/New_migration_policy_in_Poland.html [Read more]
		Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Migrants]</i> General Type : <i>[Equality/Integration]</i>
Equal Treatment as a Standard for Good Governance	28/06/11	On 28 June 2011 the Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment launched the project Equal Treatment as a Standard for Good Governance. The project aims to strengthen the capabilities of the public administration in the scope of policy for equal treatment and counteracting discrimination, especially on grounds of gender, race and ethnic origin, nationality, religion and denomination or political opinions, age, sexual orientation, marital or family status. The project consists of the performance of the following actions: - Appointment of 45 Coordinators for Equal Treatment; - Research, educational and promotional activities - Development of the Governmental Action Plan for Equal Treatment within the structures of central and local administration. Internet portal on equality and tolerance has been created within this project. Source: Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment http://www.siecrownosci.gov.pl/ [Read more]
		Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Persons with disability]</i> General Type : <i>[Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]</i>
Scholarships for Roma students	11/08/11	The Minister of Interior and Administration founded a number of scholarships for Roma students. Pupils of Roma origin attending high schools can apply for this scholarship; those with the best learning results will be awarded. The aim of the scholarship program is to encourage Roma students to continue their education. Roma minority is the least educated group in Poland, most Roma people have not even graduated primary schools. Source: Minister of Interior and Administration http://www.mswia.gov.pl/portal/pl/489/9309/Stypendia_motywacyjne_Ministra_Spraw_Wewnetrznych_i_Administracji_dla_mlodziwiez.html [Read more]
		Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Roma & Travelers]</i> General Type : <i>[Discrimination]</i>
Guidelines for the amendment of the Act on Foreigners	16/08/11	On 15 August 2011, the Council of Ministers adopted the guidelines for the amendment of the Act on Foreigners. It is assumed to provide facilitation for foreigners wishing to work and study in Poland, including the introduction of procedures for uniform work and residence permits in Poland and the possibility of granting residence permits for one year to aliens who graduated from Polish universities and are seeking work in Poland. The new law will contain an anti-discrimination provision: a foreigner will not be paid less than other persons occupying a similar position Source: The Chancellery of the

		<p>Prime Minister http://www.premier.gov.pl/rzad/pozostale_dokumenty/zalozenia/zalozenia_do_projektu_ustawy_o_7447/ [<i>Read more</i>]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [<i>Migrants</i>] General Type : [<i>Discrimination, Equality/Integration</i>]</p>
Unity March in Bialystok	04/09/11	<p>In response to the incidents which took place in the Podlasie area in August 2011, on 4 September, a Unity March was held in protest against racism and xenophobia in Bialystok. The protest was organized at the initiative of two MPs from the region, the Deputy President of Bialystok, and a group called "Proud Bialystok" (dumny Bialystok). Many people, including leftist politicians, local government politicians, representatives of NGOs and national minorities took part in this event. The "Unity and Tolerance Manifest" has been signed by the participants. The march, however, was disrupted by young people shouting xenophobic slogans like "This is Poland, not Israel", "All Poland only white". Source: Gazeta.pl http://bialystok.gazeta.pl/bialystok/1,35241,10228470,Bialystok_Marsz_przeciw_lajdactwu_ZDJECIA.html [<i>Read more</i>]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [<i>Migrants, Refugees, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities</i>] General Type : [<i>Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination</i>]</p>
How to stop racism?	05/09/11	<p>In response to the racist and xenophobic incidents which took place in area of Podlasie in August 2011, as well as these which occur on the football stadiums, the Human Rights Defender organised a press conference titled "How to stop racism". During the conference HRD called for putting emphasis on intercultural training for students, as well as for public officials and servants. Moreover, the HRD send a letter to the Minister of Education regarding the possibility to include anti-racism education in the school curriculum. Source: Human Rights Defender http://www.rpo.gov.pl/index.php?md=9104, http://www.sprawy-generalne.brpo.gov.pl/szczegoly.php?pismo=1595165 [<i>Read more</i>]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [<i>Migrants, Refugees, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities</i>] General Type : [<i>Racist violence, Racist discourse</i>]</p>
Stop Racism in Sports' Journalist Competition	23/09/11	<p>The Office of the Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment, in partnership with the European Community Representation in Poland, announced the second edition of the 'Stop Racism in Sport' competition. The objective of this competition is to fight racial, national or ethnic discrimination in sports, develop tolerance among sport fans and increase journalists' awareness of the issue. The competition is for professional journalists working for newspapers and electronic media, both local and nationwide. Source: Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment [<i>Read more</i>]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [<i>Migrants, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Majority</i>] General Type : [<i>Racist violence, Racist discourse</i>]</p>
Preventing racism during Euro 2012	26/09/11	<p>In connection with the forthcoming European Football Championships 2012, which will take place in Poland, the Human Rights Defender has sent a letter to the Minister of Sport inquiring to what extent relevant public services are prepared to counteract discrimination and racism that may occur at the stadiums. Source: Human Rights Defender http://www.sprawy-generalne.brpo.gov.pl/szczegoly.php?pismo=1594469 [<i>Read more</i>]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [<i>Migrants, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities, Majority</i>] General Type : [<i>Racist violence, Racist discourse</i>]</p>

MS	Title	Date	Description
RO	Special places for minorities within police schools	19/05/11	<p>Since 2007, the Romanian Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs has been allocating special places for national minorities within its academic structures (police, gendarmes). In 2007, it allocated 30 places for the Roma minority. The measure came in a context where, only 1 per cent of the employees within the Ministry were part of a national minority although about 10 per cent of the population is, and where “to a greater extent than the majority population, the members of ethnic communities do not see the police, and in general the forces keeping public order as institutions which are at their service, which belong to the local and national communities, and of which they are also a part, but moreover as belonging to the majority population”. [1] In 2011, 48 places were approved and allocated as follows: 15 for the Hungarian minority, 14 for the Roma minority and 19 for other minorities taken together. [2] [3] No assessment of the impact of this measure could be identified as yet. The NGO Ethnocultural Diversity Resource Centre has been implementing training projects for the police in order to prevent conflicts in multiethnic communities since 2000. After the introduction of these special places it has also implemented awareness raising campaigns and professional orientation activities for potential candidates, encouraging them to opt for a career within the police structures. [4] Sources: General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, Institute for the Research and Prevention of Criminality and Ethnocultural Diversity Research Centre, Mission Possible (brochure drafted in Romanian, Hungarian and Romani languages), 2007, available at: http://www.edrc.ro/docs/img/Brosura-Misiune-Posibila_Ro-Hu.pdf (Accessed on 10.03.2012) Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs, Human Resources Management General Directorate, Admissions 2011, available at: http://www.mai.gov.ro/Documente/Prima%20Pagina/ADMITEREA%20-%202011.pdf (Accessed on 10.03.2012) The places were allocated in 2001 according to an Instruction of the General Director of the Human Resource Management General Directorate No. II/533/19.05.2011 According to preliminary estimates of the 2011 census, the ethnic makeup is as follows, in rounded figures: Hungarian- 1,238,000, Roma: 619,000, Ukrainian - 51,700, German - 36,900, Turkish - 28,200. See Mediafax.ro, Recensamant 2011, rezultate provizorii: Populatia a scazut cu 2,6 milioane. Cati locuitori au mai ramas in fiecare judet (Census 2011, provisional results: the population has dropped by 2.6 million. How many inhabitants are left in each county), 02.02.2012, available at: http://www.mediafax.ro/social/recensamant-2011-rezultate-provizorii-populatia-a-scazut-cu-pest-2-6-milioane-cati-locuitori-au-mai-ramas-in-fiecare-judet-foto-9200342 (Accessed on 10.03.2012) Romania has 20 recognized national minorities, but the biggest proportion is represented by the Hungarians and the Roma minorities. Ethnocultural Diversity Resources Centre, Good governance in multiethnic communities, available at: http://www.edrc.ro/programs.jsp (Accessed on 10.03.2012) [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Roma & Travelers, Ethnic minorities, National minorities]</i> General Type : <i>[Racist violence, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]</i></p>
	Romanian Government Strategy for Roma Inclusion.	14/12/11	<p>Through Government Decision 1.221/2011, the Romanian Government approved at the end of 2011 a new Strategy for Roma inclusion for the period 2012-2020. The strategy is comprehensive, including all areas of life where it defines a large number of objectives, measures and at times very detailed activities to be implemented. The stated goal of the</p>

R E E

Strategy is to: “ensure the socio-economic inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority through the implementation of integrated policies in the fields of education, employment, health, housing, culture and social infrastructure”. Yet, the Strategy does not acknowledge and assume the role discrimination has played and continues to play, as a source cause, in the marginalization of the Roma. Despite the fact that it does envisage activities for combating discrimination, its stated target groups are Roma Romanian citizens with Roma facing social exclusion as a priority category. The majority population is not mentioned as the target group. This “non-assuming” approach is evident in the way the Strategy describes its secondary goal through which it aims to: “render responsible central and local authorities, the Roma minority and the civil society for raising the degree of socio-economic inclusion of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority.” [1] Regarding a similar phrasing in the Draft of the Strategy, the Center for Legal Resources, in a statement drawing attention on discriminatory provisions of the Strategy, stated the following: “The idea according to which the discriminated against and excluded minority, as a group, must be rendered responsible, involves the premise that the Roma would be responsible for the situation they are in. At the same time, the idea according to which the minority would have to assume the responsibility for its own actions, this minority being in reality submitted to a process of marginalization and discrimination and often times accused as a group, and as part of the stigmatization process of anti-social deeds – is an idea which also showed up in the Nazi era, being an idea common to totalitarian regimes in search of scapegoats. Last but not least, this thinking mechanism shows the fact that there is no admittance, and even less assuming of the fact that the current exclusion is the result of centuries-old discrimination to this the majority has submitted this minority”. [2] Furthermore, along the same lines, under section IV, when it defines the problem it addresses, the Strategy describes the Roma culture in terms which might be considered offensive: “The Roma culture is quasi-oral, a consequence of the absence of effective structures for self-referential formation and representation, to allow the leap from a popular low-literate folk culture to a modern one, integrating into the set of values of contemporary times. The consequence of this situation is the poor development of an internal market of ideas/social realities, a precariousness of the Roma public space/consensus. While the aspiration and competition of modern societies is to render the social/public learning structure more effective, the Roma culture remains underdeveloped. In this context, a value reconstruction is urgently needed, through the promotion of measures aimed at combating the socio-cultural gap between the Roma and Romanian cultures. The lack of a constructive effort having as purpose an authentic communication between cultures is one of the sources of underdevelopment.” A large number of NGOs (19, of which an umbrella organization including 28 Roma NGOs) as well as two UN bodies signed a document with comments on the draft Strategy and brought new proposals. While some comments appear to have been acknowledged, little of this contribution, seems however to have been finally included in the Strategy. [3] The Strategy estimates implementation costs to be of RON 234,710,000 (approx. EUR 54,583,720) for the period 2012-2015 and indicates together as sources for this budget: state budget, external reimbursable and non-reimbursable funds, the budgets of administrative-territorial units and other sources. Very few of the plans of measures for each field have a concrete budget attached to them, which makes it difficult to see how much money will come from the state budget and how much from other sources. In January 2012 the Romanian Roma Civic Alliance (RRCA) umbrella organization was calling on the Government to allocate concrete budgets for the Strategy, warning that the

fields of education, health, employment and housing did not have a concrete budget attached to them and claiming that: "the money for implementing the integration measures are stated in the Strategy in a general manner, without concrete details. The basis for Roma integration consists in a correct use of European funds. Our worry concerns the fact that Romania is the European country with the lowest absorption rate of EU funds for the past years (...) Under these circumstances, RRCA considers that the new Strategy for improving the situation of the Roma risks having the same extremely limited impact as the previous Strategy from the period 2002-2010." [4] Sources: 1. Government Decision 1.221/2011 for the Approval of the Romanian Government Strategy for the inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority for the period 2012-2020, available at: http://www.anr.gov.ro/html/Politici_Publice.html (Accessed on 04.03.2012) 2. Center for Legal Resources, The Center for Legal Resources draws attention on the discriminatory provisions from the Draft Strategy of the Romanian Government for the inclusion of Romanian citizens of Roma ethnicity, 27.10.2011, available at: <http://www.crj.ro/Centrul-de-Resurse-Juridice-atragede-atentia-asupra-prevederilor-discriminatorii-din-Proiectul-de-Strategie-a-Guvernului-Romaniei-de-incluziune-a-cetatenilor-935/> (Accessed on 04.03.2012) 3. Proposal for amending the Draft Strategy of the Romanian Government for the inclusion of the Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority for the period 2011-2020, available at: http://www.romanicriss.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=4&Itemid=34 (Accessed on 04.03.2012) 4. Romanian Roma Civic Alliance, Press release, RRCA calls on the Government to allocate concrete budgets for Roma integration, 11.01.2012, available at: http://www.acrr.ro/index.php?page=stire&id_stire=133 (Accessed on 05.03.2012) [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers]
General Type : [Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]

MS	Title	Date	Description
ES	The supreme Court considered as a legal to disseminate nazi ideas if they do not incite violence.	04/06/11	<p>The Supreme Court considered legal disseminate ideas openly Nazi, racist or homophobic if not inciting violence or creating a "climate of hostility" against those groups that can "materialize" in violence. In a decision released yesterday, have been absolved the four responsible for the two libraries of Barcelona, which were condemned by the Barcelona Provincial Court to three years in prison for the crimes of genocide ideas, dissemination of ideas against the rights and freedoms and unlawful association. Source: http://medios.mugak.eu/noticias/noticia/283674 [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Asylum seekers, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Persons with disability] General Type : [Institutional discrimination]</p>
	Top court overturns Nazi booksellers' convictions	05/06/11	<p>The Supreme Court has overturned the convictions of four former employees at the now-defunct Kalki bookstore in Barcelona as well as that of the publisher Molins de Rei, who all were found guilty of fostering xenophobia by selling Nazi literature. In its ruling, the top court said that selling Nazi propaganda that promotes genocide is only a crime when there exists "a danger that it could create a climate of hostility that would incite violence." Source: http://www.elpais.com/articulo/english/Top/court/overturns/Nazi/booksellers/con</p>

In its annual report 2011, NGO "SOS Racism" accused political parties of 'encouraging' xenophobia.

30/06/11

victions/elpepueng/20110605elpeng_1/Ten [*Read more*]

Groups affected / Interested in : [*Ethnic minorities*]
General Type : [*Discrimination*]

This is one of the main conclusions of the 2011 Annual Report of the organization, which collects the progress and setbacks in this area both in Europe as in Spain, and has warned of the "dangerous drift" of political discourse and how it affects perceptions of society. It is becoming more and more accepted mentality that if there is no resources for all, "the Spanish first," especially in matters such as health, education and basic services, explained at a news conference coordinator of the report, Mikel Mazkaran . Source: <http://www.elmundo.es/elmundo/2011/06/30/espana/1309452514.html> [*Read more*]

Organic Act 10/2011 amends of Organic Act 4/2000 on Rights and liberties of aliens in Spain ...

27/07/11

Groups affected / Interested in : [*Migrants*]
General Type : [*Discrimination, Institutional discrimination*]

Organic Act 10/2011 of 27 July 2011 amends Articles 31(a) and 59(a) of Organic Act 4/2000 on Rights and liberties of aliens in Spain and their social integration. The reform takes into account that 40% of the women killed in 2009 for gender-violence were aliens. According to the amendment, reporting gender violence to the police by an alien woman who is an illegal immigrant will no longer entail a sanction procedure against her, and the expulsion or return procedure will be suspended. The reform also considers Council of Europe Convention number 197 of 16 May 2005 on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and Judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union of 14 May 2009 of the Commission v Spain. The Act extends protection to the children of the victim and to any relative or person related to the victim. Source: BOE No. 180, 28 July 2011; <http://boe.es/boe/dias/2011/07/28/pdfs/BOE-A-2011-12962.pdf> [*Read more*]

Launched the Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration 2011-2014.

28/07/11

Groups affected / Interested in : [*Migrants*]
General Type : [*Racist violence, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration*]

Secretary of State for Immigration and Emigration presents a basic instrument of government immigration policy. Secretary of State for Immigration and Emigration, Anna Terron, has said that strengthen social cohesion is the key objective of the Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration for the period 2011-2014. Source: <http://mediadoresinterculturales.blogspot.com/2011/07/ii-plan-estrategico-de-ciudadania-e.html> [*Read more*]

Legislative Adaptation to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

01/08/11

Groups affected / Interested in : [*Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities, Majority, Asylum seekers*]
General Type : [*Equality/Integration*]

In August 2011, the Spanish government passed a new Act for the full legal adaptation to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ley 26/2011, de 1 de agosto, de adaptación normativa a la Convención Internacional sobre los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad). Its main aim is to definitively achieve a full compliance with the Convention by modifying all the legal and administrative texts that had been found not to match its requirements. The following month, the Spanish government passed the Royal Decree on Legislative Adaptation to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Real Decreto 1276/2011, de 16 de septiembre, de adaptación normativa a la Convención Internacional sobre los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad) that modified all the necessary legal and administrative instruments, affecting areas such as transport, the information society and civil protection. As for the present situation in Spain regarding the compliance with this Convention, see section 5.3.5. In

September 2011, the Spanish government also passed a Royal Decree-Law which among other issues deals with the improvement of the employability of people with disabilities (Real Decreto-Ley 14/2011, de 16 de setiembre, de medidas complementarias en materia de política de empleo y de regulación del régimen de actividad de las Fuerzas y Cuerpos de Seguridad del Estado). The text provides that their employability will be promoted with regard to both ordinary and protected employment and that the Spanish Employment Strategy will guarantee the equality of opportunities for this social group in job access and maintenance. Source: BOE No. 184, 2 August 2011: www.boe.es/boe/dias/2011/08/02/pdfs/BOE-A-2011-13241.pdf BOE No. 224, 17 September 2011: www.boe.es/boe/dias/2011/09/17/pdfs/BOE-A-2011-14812.pdf BOE No. 226, 20 September 2011: www.boe.es/boe/dias/2011/09/20/pdfs/BOE-A-2011-14910.pdf [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Persons with disability]*
General Type : *[Equality/Integration]*

Anti-racism police.

17/08/11

A total of 90 local policemen in the region of Valencia will be formed for the first time in the course of Racism and Xenophobia in the Valencian Institute of Public Safety and Emergency (IVASPE) to act "quickly and effectively" in any situation of racism. Specifically, it is as a public service whose purpose is to eliminate discriminatory attitudes and behaviors of Valencian society through actions aimed at preventing this scourge from Local Police Corps. Source: <http://www.elmundo.es/elmundo/2011/08/17/valencia/1313601132.html> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities, Majority, Asylum seekers]*
General Type : *[Equality/Integration]*

Prosecutors investigating a PXC pamphlet against " Moors children"

03/10/11

Platform for Catalonia (PXC), the xenophobic party Josep Anglada, is again accused in court. The court of Barcelona has opened an investigation to determine whether there is an offense for distributing a racist pamphlet in Sant Adria de Besos, where in recent election obtain a councilman. The pasquin was used to call citizens to mobilize against the opening of a new mosque and is full of canards about immigrants. Among other things, the text explains that "Moors childrens" monopolize the scholarships. Source: http://www.elpais.com/articulo/cataluna/fiscalia/investiga/panfleto/PxC/ninos/moros/elpepiespcat/20111003elpcat_1/Tes [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Muslims]*
General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

The xenophobic party x Catalonia forced a councilor to resign for having an african boyfriend.

05/10/11

The xenophobic party number three in the Platform for Catalonia (PXC) in Salt and municipal councilor, Joana Martinez, has submitted her resignation under pressure from the political party leadership, after learning that she maintains a relationship with a sub-Saharan black man. Martinez was questioned even by the president of PXC, Josep Anglada, whether her partner is in Spain in an irregular situation, information that she refused to provide. PXC was presented in the municipal elections in Salt with a speech based entirely on anti-immigration and won three council members. Source: http://www.elpais.com/articulo/espana/xenofoba/PxC/obliga/dimitir/edil/tener/novio/subsahariano/elpepiesp/20110812elpepinac_10/Tes [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Majority]*
General Type : *[Racist discourse, Discrimination]*

The government defends the Spanish system of integration.

Health Minister Trinidad Jimenez has launched the Plan of Action for the Development of Roma 2010-2012 and highlights the results of the summit on the Roma (Gypsies), held last spring in Cordoba. The Cordoba Declaration states, among other commitments, the guarantee of access to the Gypsies of European funds to promote equality in access to resources, the eradication of the segregation and the guarantee of their overall development. Source: http://www.elpais.com/articulo/espana/Gobierno/defiende/sistema/espanol/integracion/elpepiesp/20100918elpepinac_3/Tes [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers, Ethnic minorities]*

General Type : *[Equality/Integration]*

World champions against racism and xenophobia.

12/10/11

"Shared values: social inclusion, best practices and education in Spanish football." Next monday the city of Malaga will host a grand conference which will bring the whole Spanish football in cooperation with UEFA and the Football Against Racism in Europe (FARE). FARE works to eradicate racism and xenophobia in football, and to promote and raise awareness of all programs of inclusion of marginalized sectors. FARE has chosen the association "ExtraTime" as a major partner in Spain to develop their social projects against racism and xenophobia. Source: <http://www.marca.com/2011/10/12/mundomarca/1318400541.html> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Ethnic minorities]*

General Type : *[Equality/Integration]*

Hundreds of outraged condemn racist and imperialist significance of Columbus Day.

14/10/11

Over three hundred people called the "Assembly 15M movement" manifested in Granada on Wednesday to condemn the "racist and imperialist nature" of Columbus Day. Under the slogan "For the peoples, cultures. There is nothing to celebrate," the indignant just after 20.30 hours surrounding the big flag of Spain in the Constitution Avenue between candles and torches in sign of mourning for the victims of the colonization of America and amid cries of "not discovery, it is genocide." Source: <http://www.tercerainformacion.es/spip.php?article29613> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Ethnic minorities]*

General Type : *[Institutional discrimination]*

The best of Spanish hip hop raps against racism.

As if there was any doubt the rap is against racism. That is the sentence that closes the video 'Rap against racism', an elaborate song born of the union of the best voices in the national hip hop scene with a large intelligent lyrical content and social conscience. A total of fourteen Spanish rappers, led by Chojin, have shaped his rhymes to convey a clear message of tolerance and respect for diversity. The campaign promoted by the NGO Movement Against Intolerance, in collaboration with the Youth Institute of Spain (INJUVE) is seeking a major impact on a student audience and is convinced of the social good that will involve against scourge of racism and xenophobia in Spain. Source: <http://www.enlatino.com/musica/lo-mejor-del-hip-hop-espanol-rapea-contra-el-racismo-43674> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Majority]*

General Type : *[Equality/Integration]*

Spain recognizes the contribution of African descendants to our society.

21/10/11

Laura Seara, Secretary of State for Equality, has inaugurated the First Week of the African descendants in Spain, which runs until October 24, and aims to promote recognition of African descents which contributed to society, economy and culture of Spain. In the opening ceremony, Seara has emphasized that the history of racism against people of African origin is "a vile infamy and shame we can no longer tolerate any of its manifestations." She underlined that the fight against racism, discrimination and social exclusion is a task "of a whole entire country" is concerned administrations, social partners and

Unanimous agreement that football contributes to education against racism and social exclusion.

31/10/11

citizens. Source: <http://www.adn.es/lavida/20111021/NWS-1078-Espana-descendientes-aportacion-africanos-sociedad.html> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*
General Type : *[Equality/Integration]*

Participants at the conference Sharing Values: Social Inclusion, best practices and education in Spanish football, held at Malaga University, have highlighted the importance of sport in general and football in particular for the dissemination of positive values and to combat any type of discrimination. Throughout the day, athletes, academics, responsible soccer federations and foundations, referees and sports journalists have discussed the possibilities of action in the world of football to promote social inclusion practices and stop discriminatory actions in society. The conference was organized by Extra Time with the collaboration of the FARE (Football Against Racism in Europe), was closed by the rector after the delivery of a trophy Vicente del Bosque for his commitment against any form of discrimination. The Spanish coach was very clear in his speech, minutes before receiving the award: "We can not be permissive or wavering in the fight against discrimination. I will always support any initiative against racism and xenophobia and will be for categorical measures, exemplary and definitive steps to combat outbreaks that may occur. " Source: <http://www.teleprensa.es/malaga/acuerdo-unanime-para-que-el-futbol-ayude-a-la-educacion-contra-el-racismo-y-la-exclusion-social/326297/> [Read more]

Cooperation between Spain and Morocco in the fight against illegal immigration and racism.

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Ethnic minorities, Persons with disability]*
General Type : *[Discrimination]*

Secretary of State for Immigration and Emigration, Anna Terron, and Secretary of State for Security, Justo Zambrana, have presided over the XIII Meeting of the Permanent Working Group on Immigration Hispano-Moroccan, which was held last October 15 in Barcelona . It has highlighted the importance of ongoing dialogue between the two countries and cooperation in the fight against illegal immigration and human trafficking. In addition, at the bilateral meeting have been addressed the actions that the Spanish government is doing in terms of integration, and the strategy against racism and xenophobia. Source: <http://www.parainmigrantes.info/cooperacion-entre-espana-y-marruecos-en-la-lucha-contra-la-inmigracion-irregular-883/> [Read more]

The Government develop a strategy for combating racism

08/11/11

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Asylum seekers]*
General Type : *[Equality/Integration]*

The Council of Ministers approved on Friday the National Strategy to Combat Racism and Xenophobia, an initiative born from the Secretary of State for Immigration and Emigration and provides for the creation of a register of incidents of this nature in order to response to a repeated demand of NGOs and other international agencies who complained the lack of statistical information in Spain on this matter. Specifically, it seeks to adopt the formula of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), in which all that is considered racist demonstration that the victim or a third person considered as such. This will be recorded in the crowded and it will be possible to surface more cases and that the data collected will be comparable to the rest of the European Union. Source: <http://www.europapress.es/sociedad/noticia-gobierno-cierra-estrategia-lucha-contra-racismo-20111104134535.html> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities]*

Spain already has a protocol on information systems of incidents related to racism and xenophobia.

15/11/11

General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]*

The Secretaries of State for Security and Immigration and Emigration, signed this morning the "Protocol of action on incident reporting systems related to racism and xenophobia". This agreement is part of the initiatives included in the recently approved Comprehensive Strategy to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance. The new Strategy promotes action developed by government and civil society in the fight against racism and xenophobia. It also seeks a more comprehensive and more effectively to the challenges posed by the attitudes and racist and xenophobic, in line with the existing instruments in other European countries. Source: <http://www.tt.mtin.es/periodico/inmigracion/201111/INM20111114.htm> *[Read more]*

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities]*

General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

Amnesty International denounces racist police controls in Spain.

19/12/11

Amnesty International denounces the racist treatment of the Spanish police to make random checks of identity in the streets, according to a report by human rights organization, launched in Madrid. The report, titled "Stop racism, not the people: racial profiling and immigration control in Spain," requests the government to stop ignoring a reality that had already been denounced by social groups, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs denied. "The police can stop people give not 'seem to Spanish' to verify your identity, up to four times daily. It can occur at any time of day or night, any place or situation," said Izza Leghtas, researcher Amnesty International on Spain. "It affects foreigners and Spanish citizens from ethnic minorities. Not only is discriminatory and illegal, but it also feeds the prejudice because the witness who assume that the victims involved in criminal activity," said Leghtas. *[Read more]*

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*

General Type : *[Institutional discrimination]*

MS	Title	Date	Description
SE	A Year Dedicated to People of African Descent	01/01/11	<p>The United Nations declared 2011 the International Year for people of African descent. Around 200 million people who identify themselves as being of African descent live in the Americas. Many millions more live in other parts of the world, outside of the African continent. In proclaiming this International Year, the international community is recognising that people of African descent represent a distinct group whose human rights must be promoted and protected. The UN has urged countries to do their utmost to ensure that people of African descent have the opportunity to fully enjoy their economic, cultural, social and political rights. The Centre against Racism (CMR) has urged the Government to fund the dissemination of knowledge and education of Afrophobia in Sweden in consultation with the African communities to implement measures that meet the UN demands and prevent and encounter Afrophobic harassment and discrimination. Source: http://www.un.org/en/events/iypad2011/ <i>[Read more]</i></p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : <i>[Migrants]</i></p> <p>General Type : <i>[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]</i></p>

Report shows that roma women constitute up to 70% of the Roma victims of discrimination

26/01/11

The Equality Ombudsman presented a report that shows that in 2004-2010 the agency received 230 complaints from Roma. Roma women constitute up to 70% of the Roma victims of discrimination. Women experience discrimination in businesses when they buy food or clothes or when they check into hotels or visit restaurants. Complaints from Roma constitute 20% of the complaints on discrimination in the housing market, both in terms of provision of apartments for rent and purchase of private apartments. Discriminatory behaviour and harassment by landlords or neighbours is also reported. About 20% of the complaints from the Roma are about discrimination in social services and experiences of discrimination when children are forcefully taken from their families according to the Act of the Care of young (LVU). Source: The Equality Ombudsman, <http://www.do.se> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers]*
General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

The Equality Ombudsman reached a settlement - roma woman denied to rent an apartment

29/04/11

The Equality Ombudsman reached a settlement with a landlord in Avesta who denied a woman to rent an apartment because she is Roma. According to the woman, the landlord was at first in favour of renting the apartment to the woman and her family. When she met him to look at the apartment, he quickly changed his mind after realising she was Roma. The landlord said he would first ask other tenants in the building if they would like to have a Roma as a neighbour, but after a few days, the woman declined to rent the apartment. The Equality Ombudsman investigated the complaint and determined that the landlord exposed the woman to ethnic discrimination. The Equality Ombudsman and the landlord reached an agreement awarding the woman and her children 120,000 kronor. Source: The Equality Ombudsman, Settlement, Case Number: 2009/519, <http://www.do.se>, 2011-04-29: [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers]*
General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) presented its report on Sweden

25/12/11

The UN committee to combat racial discrimination, CERD, presented its report on Sweden on August 11, 2008. The Committee welcomed the adoption of a new Anti-Discrimination Act which merges the existing anti-discrimination legislation into one law, the different Ombudsmen into a single institution and the increase in the level of damages awarded. The Committee welcomed the adoption of a second National Action Plan for Human Rights for the period 2006-2009. Concerns were raised about the limited enjoyment by members of the Roma community of the rights to education, employment, housing and access to public places and the limited progress achieved in resolving Sami rights issues. The Committee noted with appreciation the new methods to investigate and combat discrimination, such as situation testing and anonymous job applications. The Committee recommended the State party to intensify its efforts to prevent, combat, and prosecute racially motivated offences and hate speech and review its position on the prohibition of racist organisations. The Committee raised concerns about discrimination in the judicial and law enforcement systems and about allegations of racial prejudice among judicial personnel and about the lack of legal interpreters. Source: Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/cerds73.htm>, Assessed 11-08-2008 [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities]*
General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]*

Conference about the housing discrimination organised by

On 12 September 2008 a conference was arranged in which the focus was partly a summary of the housing project run by

Ombudsman against ethnic discrimination

the DO and the issue of promoting social change in the direction of greater equality/non-discrimination. The main questions were (1) Does law, by itself, lead to social change? (2) Does mobilisation of civil society, by itself, lead to social change? (3) Does research by itself lead to social change? It was pointed out that while law, mobilisation and research seldom lead to change on their own, examining the history of the different movements indicate that the interplay of those three factors seem to have contributed to the successes made by those movements. An underlying theme was to think about why research in the field seems to be almost wholly focused on better and better analyses of the problem of discrimination while seemingly little attention is paid to the solutions. A short overview of the conference and the conclusions will be published in November 2008. Source: Equality Ombudsman (Former Ombudsman against ethnic discrimination), <http://www.do.se> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Ethnic minorities]*
General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]*

The Government inquiry "A more effective work against xenophobia and related intolerance"

On 5 May 2011, the Government appointed a special investigator to provide an overall picture of the knowledge on xenophobia and related forms of intolerance and identify weaknesses to be addressed in future work. The inquiry "A more effective work against xenophobia and related intolerance" (Dir. 2011:39) mainly targets schools and public authorities. The mission is to investigate anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, Afrophobia and anti-Roma issues. Source: "A more effective work against xenophobia and related intolerance" (Dir. 2011:39), <http://www.opengov.se/govtrack/dir/2011:39/> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities]*
General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse]*

The Ombudsman against Ethnic discrimination (DO)- review of how six cleaning companies

26/12/11

The Ombudsman against Ethnic discrimination (DO) has completed its review of how six cleaning companies have lived up to the law against ethnic discrimination and the requirements to prevent ethnic discrimination. The review shows that several companies did not live up to the requirements according to the law but that the companies have now adopted Action plans against discrimination. In a suit filed with the Labour Court, the ombudsman is demanding the company pay 120,00 SEK in damages. The woman was hired to work as a cleaner for the company, which is based in Anderstorp in southern Sweden. But after working for only a few days, the woman was let go. The company claimed she was fired because her choice of clothing, a long skirt, made it impossible for her to continue with the job Source: The Equality Ombudsman (former Ombudsman against ethnic discrimination), <http://www.do.se> Tidningen för fastighetsanställdas Förbund, <http://www.fastighets.se/home/fast2/tidn/home.nsf/unid/742977178185BF2BC12574E40049E544> (Assessed 2011-12-25). [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Ethnic minorities]*
General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

5.3. RED EWS | Case Studies



Bulgaria (BG), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Poland (PL), Sweden (SE) : Member States (MS)

MS	Title	Date	Description
BG	Series of Anti-Roma Protests in Bulgaria	25/09/11	<p>On 25.09.2011, a car associated with the Roma “boss” Kiril Rashkov hit a 19-years boy in the village of Katunitsa. Following this incident, the villagers organised a protest rally against Rashkov family’s arbitrary behavior harassing their co-villagers for years. The ultra rightist fans of the Plovdiv-based football teams organised a protest in support of the people of Katunitsa. The police forces prevented most of them from entering the village. Those who succeeded in entering Katunitsa joined the local people. The protest escalated and the house of Rashkov was set on fire. The police forces had already removed Rashkov and his family away from the village. A total of 127 people were arrested and charged in hooliganism, vandalism, arson and destruction of property. Protests officially supporting the people of Katunitsa were organised in most major cities in Bulgaria over the following few days. Protesters gathered mainly via Facebook. The author of one of the Facebook events, named “Slaughter of Gypsies”, which was among the most extreme incitements to violence was sentenced to 10 months conditional imprisonment by the Regional Court Varna. The rallies were of anti-Roma character and most of the participants were ultra-rightists/skinheads groups. In several towns the protests ended up with violence against the police. After the first wave of protests the police arrested 105 people in all cities, 30 of which being minors. In Varna, Pleven and Plovdiv organised groups of far-right activists tried to invade the Roma neighbourhoods but they were stopped by the police. Source: Dnes Dir.bg, (24.09.2011), http://dnes.dir.bg/news/ubiystvo-tzar-kiro-bezreditzi-katunitza-bezreditzi-catunitza-9548392 Dnevnik Online, (27.09.2011), http://www.dnevnik.bg/bulgaria/2011/09/27/1163572_mvr_za_protestite_za_katunic_a_sred_nai-agresivnite/ [Read more]</p> <p>Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers] General Type : [Racist violence]</p>

MS	Title	Date	Description
DE	The threat that went unnoticed: Neo-Nazis behind "Doner Killings"	01/11/11	<p>German security authorities are accused that they grossly underestimated the threat of far-right violence after the chance discovery that a neo-Nazi group murdered ten migrants between 2000 and 2006 in different cities in Germany and one police woman in 2007 and committed fourteen bank robberies and at least one bomb attack (see http://www.spiegel.de/flash/flash-27424.html). As two of the victims ran a doner shop, the murders became known as the "Doner Killings". Until recently, the police had insisted the "Doner Killings" were committed by the Turkish mafia or motivated by nationalist splinter groups in Turkey. Only in November 2011, the link to neo-Nazis was revealed, because of two related incidents: Two men, U. Mundlos und U. Böhnhardt, committed suicide in a caravan after committing a bank robbery in Eisenach. The two men lived together with a woman in a flat in Zwickau, which exploded the same day. The woman, B. Zschäpe, turned herself in to the police shortly afterwards. The police recovered several weapons and materials on both sites, which testifies the "trio's" involvement in right-wing extremist crimes. All three persons, who disappeared into the underground more than ten years ago, were members of the "Nazi underground" (Nationalsozialistischer Untergrund), a right-wing terrorist organisation. The terror cell produced a DVD, in which they claim to be responsible for the series of murders. This has triggered a nationwide debate on right-wing terrorism in Germany and especially on the role of the Office for Protection of the Constitution, the domestic intelligence agency. The Office for Protection of the Constitution in Thuringia has been blamed for tremendous failure and shortcomings in this case. The on-going investigations, which have been assumed by the Federal Prosecutor's office, reveal more and more details on right-wing terrorism and raise questions on the involvement of the Office for Protection of the Constitution and their paid informers within the far-right scene. Following the exposure of the crimes committed by the right-wing terrorist cell "NSU" in Germany, the federal and state governments decided to establish a 'Centre against Right-wing Violence' on 16 December 2011. Within the scope of this centre, members of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and the police should be enabled to work together in order to combat right-wing extremism more efficiently. The Federal Minister of the Interior Hans-Peter Friedrich stated that the centre will first deal with issues concerning the terrorist cell, but has generally been set up for the long-term. During the initial phase, 130 to 140 persons will work in the centre. Both, the Office for the Protection of the Constitution and the Federal Office for Criminal Investigations (BKA) provide 50 experts. Further staff is sent by the Federal States, the Military Counterintelligence Service (MAD), the Federal Intelligence Service (BND), the Federal Police and the Federal Public Prosecutor. The centre is located in Cologne and Meckenheim near Bonn. Sources: Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 11.11.2011, http://www.faz.net/aktuell/politik/verbrechensserie-vor-aufklaerung-heilbronn-eisenach-doenermorde-11525309.html, Date of access: 23.11.2011. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 22.11.2011, http://www.faz.net/aktuell/politik/inland/rechtsextremismus/neonazi-mordserie-starres-entsetzen-11537416.html, Date of access: 23.11.2011. Spiegel Online International, 17.11.2011, http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,798409,00.html, Date of access: 23.11.2011. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 19.11.2011, http://www.faz.net/aktuell/politik/inland/rechtsextremismus/rechtsterrorismus-durch-das-land-fuehrt-eine-blutige-spur-11534185.html, Date of</p>

access: 23.11.2011. Spiegel Online International, 21.11.2011, <http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,799002,00.html>, Date of access: 23.11.2011. [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Muslims]
General Type : [Racist violence, Hate crime]

MS	Title	Date	Description
GR	Racism in football and other sports	19/02/11	<p>Several 1st division foreign football players were subjected to racist discourse and attacks during the period 2007-2011. Racism is expanding to other divisions and sports, as it was reported in a juniors handball match, in which fans verbally threatened two Albanian players and also entered the court to assault them. On 15.04.2007, Alban Bushi, a Superliga Albanian football player (Kalamaria) was allegedly subjected to racist verbal attacks during the games he played in. According to media reports, his wife and relatives were mistreated or beaten when cheering the goals he made. During one match he reacted by spitting at an opponent player and by showing insulting gestures towards the bench of the Athens team Panathinaikos. He was fined to a sum of 40.160 € and three matches off, while the public prosecutor Mr.Kanellopoulos ordered an inquiry in order to assess whether he was residing in Greece illegally. The allegations on racist verbal attacks and beatings were never investigated. Later that year (02.12.2007), during a football match at the Peristeri/Athens stadium, Lua Lua, an Olympiakos (Piraeus football club) was verbally threatened by fans of the local team. On 07.09.2009, Djibril Cissé, a French football player of Panathinaikos, has experienced racist slogans on behalf of Olympiakos Volou football Club supporters during a friendly match between the two teams. On 04.01.2011, Djibril Cissé was verbally threatened during a football match between Skoda Xanthi and Panathinaikos, where Skoda Xanthi's fans were pronouncing racist slogans against him. On 19.02.2011, a highly charged Athens Derby on Saturday night between arch-rivals Olympiakos and Panathinaikos, ended in scenes of players being attacked by fans and has led to calls for the Greek FA to take action against racism. Olympiakos fans charged onto the pitch at the final whistle as Panathinaikos players were attacked. About a dozen fans went after Djibril Cissé and three other players. The Frenchman later made it clear he will not tolerate racism. "I was their target. Some of them hit me and I retaliated to defend myself", he said. "It's a disgrace. I'm not going to let things lie. This season the atmosphere in the stands has got worse. Twice already, I have been the victim of monkey chants, of racist insults. It was the same thing again on Saturday night". "They managed to get inflatable bananas into the stadium that they were shaking around every time I touched the ball". Source: Eleftherotipia, 19.04.2007 & 27.04.2007 Kathimerini, 20.04.2007, http://news.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/_w_articles_columns_571287_20/04/2007_224049 Kathimerini, 09.12.2007, http://news.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/_w_articles_civ_373306_09/12/2007_251615 To Vima, 07.09.2009, http://www.tovima.gr/default.asp?pid=2&ct=5&artid=287104&dt=07/09/2009 Farennet.org, 22.02.2011, http://www.farennet.org/default.asp?intPageID=7&intArticleID=2420 Sportdog.gr, 15.04.2011, http://www.sportdog.gr/article/24545/eipan-ohi-ston-ratsismo-photo In.gr, 13.01.2011, http://www.inews.gr/22/exigiseis-ston-eisangelea-gia-ta-ratsistika-synthimata-dinei-i-xanthi.htm Sentragoal.gr, 23.02.2011, http://www.sentragoal.gr/article.asp?catid=10553&subid=2&pubid=113806722 [Read more]</p>

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants]
General Type : [Racist violence, Racist discourse]

Extremist assaults on migrants in Athens

10/05/11

Far-right wing groups have been operating undisturbed throughout Greece and especially in the centre of Athens prohibiting migrants, children and families of migrants and desecrating pray venues. In 2006 and 2007, there were few extremists attacks located in different cities. However, the 2009 public debate prior to the European Parliament elections, focused on Athens migrant ghettos, in conjunction with the outburst of the economic crisis in Greece completely changed the aspects of this situation. The highlighting of ghettos in Athens led to self-organised 'committees of residents' against the presence of migrants in their neighbourhoods. Ultra-right wing groups (in particular Chryssi Avgi - 'Golden Dawn') participated in such committees of outraged Greek citizens. In some cases they obstructed access of migrants and human rights defenders to city squares and open spaces proceeding to 'cleansing operations' of public areas and they committed brutalities and aggressions against migrants and human rights defenders. Such violence has significantly increased in view of the new citizenship law in 2010 and reached unprecedented levels following the murder of a 44-year-old Greek in Athens in may 2011. Following this incident, that was blamed on foreigners, several assaults several hundred people including neo-Nazis assaulted dozens of immigrants in a working-class part of Athens. During all these incidents, police intervention was insufficient and rarely led to perpetrators' arrests. The announcement of the creation of a Mosque in Athens (28.04.2010) can be considered as a policy measure that can contribute to mitigate such phenomena, since it can limit the number of basements used as pray venues, which are part of local residents' claims and simultaneously help muslim migrants to exercise their religion. [\[Read more\]](#)

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Muslims]*
General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse]*

MS	Title	Date	Description
HU	Anti-Roma paramilitary organizations in Gyöngyöspata and Hajdúhadház, March-April 2011	29/03/11	<p>In March 2011, the rightist extremist group 'Civil Guard for a Better Future' ('Szebb Jövőért Polgárőrség'), together with other groups, 'Rascal Troop' ('Betyársereg') and 'Defence Force' ('Véderő') started a provocative, racist demonstration in the village of Gyöngyöspata, against the Roma community,[1] which eventually lasted almost for a month. In April, the 'Civil Guard for a Better Future' organised a racist campaign in Hajdúhadház as well.[2] The Hungarian Civil Rights Union represented three alleged victims of the anti-Roma incidents in March in Gyöngyöspata: - a young Roma woman, who was attacked physically and verbally ('We will decorate the house with your blood!'), allegedly by a male member of the 'Rascal Troop', while she was sitting in the door of her relatives home, having her dinner; - a Roma man, who was threatened with an axe in front of her two-year-old daughter, allegedly also by the same member of the 'Rascal Troop', cursing and shouting that 'I will use your blood to build my new house', and - a pregnant Roma woman, who went into pre-term labour because of the shocking presence and threats of the paramilitary groups. Eventually, all the three cases were terminated by the police, without investigation or prosecution regarding alleged hate crimes.[3] In April 2011, the leader of the extremist formation 'Defence Force', Mr Tamás Esze, bought private property in Gyöngyöspata, close to the Roma neighbourhood of the village, and announced the plan to establish a permanent 'national training camp' for paramilitary extremist groups there. [4] The Defense Force recruited activists and raised money to build the camp through its website and social networking sites.[5] On April 22, when the paramilitary camp was to open, the women and children of the local Roma community were 'evacuated' and transported by the busses of the Hungarian Red Cross to a</p>

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holiday camp in Budapest; the action was organised and financed by an American businessman, Mr. Richard Field. Meanwhile the National Police took members of the, extremist group into custody, and the Minister of Interior, Mr. Sándor Pintér visited the village to calm the situation. [6] On April 24, when the Roma women and children returned to Gyöngyöspata, a 58-year-old Roma woman insulted a 50-year-old non-Roma woman, who suffered light injuries, and was taken by ambulance to hospital, while her attacker was arrested by the police because of alleged rowdysm. According to the first press communication of National Police, the incident was not anteceded by verbal conflict. [7] However, according to the president of the local Roma self-government, the injured non-Roma woman harassed verbally the home-coming Roma women and children by saying: 'Why did you come home, you should have stayed there!'[8] On April 25, the Court relieved all the accused extremists and closed the cases. After his release, Mr. Tamas Eszes, leader of the group 'Defence Force' announced his candidacy for the mayorship of Gyöngyöspata. The next day, on April 26, renewed provocations by the rightist extremists against the local Roma community resulted in a violent clash between the two sides.[9] Four extremist suffered serious injuries, and were taken to hospital: two men associated with the 'Rascal Troop', a man associated both with the 'Civil Guard for a Better Future' and the 'Rascal Troop', and a member of the 'Defence Force' group. Others suffered lighter injuries, among them a Roma minor.[10] In June, the Hungarian Helsinki Committee was inquired by the ad hoc committee of the Hungarian Parliament investigating the Gyöngyöspata events to submit an assessment on the case. The report, issued in August, highlighted on the following facts as causes of the escalation of the tension in Gyöngyöspata and Hajdúhadház: -- the police failed to dissolve a Jobbik demonstration held in March 2011, -- it took more than two weeks for the police to initiate fringement proceedings against extremist "patrols" marching up and down in the settlement's streets from the beginning of March and their intimidating actions, which were qualified later by the Ministry of Interior as rowdysm, -- the police initiated infringement proceedings only in Hajdúhadház, however, having chosen cases not carefully enough, courts have terminated all the proceedings. [11] As a reaction to the racist paramilitary groups patrolling in Gyöngyöspata and Hajdúhadház[12] in March and April 2011, the Criminal Code has been amended in May 2011[13] 'provocatively anti-social' behaviour against people belonging to national, ethnic, racial or religious communities or certain groups of the population because of the victim's real or perceived affiliation with the given group may be punished with up to three years of imprisonment. The amendment also penalises unauthorised activities to maintain public security or public order:[14] According to the justification of the proponent of the Bill the state cannot allow civil groups to appear as keepers of public order without authorisation as law enforcement is the state's monopoly. The justification also notes that expressions which may not translate to violence against a community but which can still incite fear in members of certain groups have become frequent, contributing to ethnic-based tensions.[15] [1] 168 Óra Online (2011) 'Gyöngyöspata: 500 jobbikos néz farkasszemet több száz rendőrrel,' in: 168 Óra (06.03.2011), available at: <http://www.168ora.hu/itthon/gyongyospata-500-jobbikos-nezz-farkasszemet-tobb-szaz-rendorrel-71421.html> (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [2] Szabó, Z (2011) 'Gárdaklónok támadása,' in: Index (18.04.2011), available at: <http://index.hu/belfold/2011/04/18/kelet-magyarorszag> (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [3] TASZ (2011) 'Hogyan keni el a rendőrség a gyűlölet-bűncselekményeket?' (05.10.2011), available at: <http://tasz.hu/romaprogram/hogyan-keni-el-rendorseg-gyulolet-buncselekményeket> (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [4] FH (2011) Paramilitary training camp is being built in Gyöngyöspata?

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(Katonai kiképzőtábor épül Gyöngyöspatán?) in: Hírszerző (17.04.2011), available at: http://hirszerzo.hu/hirek/2011/4/17/20110417_roma_felelem_gyongyospata (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [5] Athena (2011) A detailed assessment of events that culminated in a physical clash provoked by extremist elements in the village of Gyöngyöspata complemented by a brief outlook and recommendations (29.04.2011), available at: <http://athenaintezet.hu/en/news/read/164> (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [6] TASZ (2011) Shadow report about the events at Gyöngyöspata (Árnyékjelentés a gyöngyöspatai eseményekről), 27th September 2011, available at: http://tasz.hu/files/tasz/imce/tasz_gyongyospata_armyekjelentes_110927.pdf (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [7] ORFK (2011) Rowdysm in Gyöngyöspata (Garázdaság Gyöngyöspatán), 24th April 2011, available at: <http://www.police.hu/heves/aktualis/hev20110424.html?query=gy%C3%B6ngy%C3%B6spata> (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [8] MTI (2011) Atrocity in Gyöngyöspata, injured person taken by ambulance (Atrocitás történt Gyöngyöspatán, a sérültet mentő vitte el), in: HVG.hu (24.04.2011), available at: http://hvg.hu/itthon/20110424_atrocitas_tortent_gyongyospatan_serultet (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [9] Index (2011) Bloody mass incident in Gyöngyöspata (Véres tömegverekedés Gyöngyöspatán) in: Index (26.04.2011), http://index.hu/belfold/2011/04/26/verekedes_gyongyospatan/ (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [10] TASZ (2011) Shadow report about the events at Gyöngyöspata (Árnyékjelentés a gyöngyöspatai eseményekről), 27th September 2011, available at: http://tasz.hu/files/tasz/imce/tasz_gyongyospata_armyekjelentes_110927.pdf (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [11] HHC (2011c) Letter to Dr. Máté Kocsis, president of the ad hoc parliamentary Committee investigating the Gyöngyöspata events (Levél Dr. Kocsis Máténak, az Országgyűlés által a gyöngyöspatai eseményeket vizsgálatára létrehozott eseti bizottság elnökének), available at http://helsinki.hu/wp-content/uploads/Helsinki_Bizottsag_valasz_gyongyospatai_eseti_bizottsagnak_2011_08_30.pdf (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [12] HHC (2011b) Events of concern in Hungary during the period of the country's EU Presidency, June 2011, pp. 1-2, http://helsinki.hu/wp-content/uploads/HHC_Events_of_concern_in_Hungary_during_the_countrys_EU_presidency_2011June.pdf (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [13] Hungary, Act IV of 1978 Article 174/B (1a). [14] Hungary, Act IV of 1978 Article 217. [15] Az Országgyűlés Alkotmányügyi, igazságügyi és ügyrendi bizottságának ajánlása (2011) Recommendations to draft amendment T/2990 of the Penal Code (Az Országgyűlés Alkotmányügyi, igazságügyi és ügyrendi bizottságának ajánlása az 1978. évi IV. törvény módosításáról szóló T/2990 sz. törvényjavaslat részletes vitájához), <http://www.parlament.hu/irom39/02990/02990-0008.pdf> (last accessed: 29.02.2012) [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers]
General Type : [Racist violence]

MS	Title	Date	Description
IE	Resignation of Darren Scully, Mayor of Naas, After Racial Comments	22/11/11	On 22 November 2011, Darren Scully spoke about his interactions with his constituents, stating that black Africans generally displayed an 'aggressive attitude'. He went on to say that "After a while I made a decision that I was just not going to take on representations from black Africans, that I would be very courteous to them and I would pass on their query to other public representatives who would take their concerns". After discussions with his party Fine Gael, Scully resigned from the mayorial position, though he maintained his councillor

position. He described the week as "the worst week of [his] life". In December 2011, Mr. Willie O'Callaghan of Fianna Fáil was elected as the new Mayor of Naas. For further discussion of the event and its aftermath, see all the sources below. Sources: Breakingnews.ie - 'Naas Mayor refuses to represent black Africans' - 22/11/2011 - 10:37:28 <http://www.breakingnews.ie/ireland/naas-mayor-refuses-to-represent-black-africans-529297.html> TheJournal.ie - Fine Gael investigating Mayor's race comments - 22/11/2011 (includes link to audio from radio interview) <http://www.thejournal.ie/fine-gael-investigating-mayors-race-comments-285373-Nov2011/> Breakingnews.ie - Mayor of Naas stands down after race remarks - 22/11/2011 - 18:21:29 <http://www.breakingnews.ie/ireland/mayor-of-naas-stands-down-after-race-remarks-529372.html> The Irish Times - FG mayor quits over race comments - 22/11/2011 - 18:34 <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/breaking/2011/1122/breaking30.html> TV3 - Mayor of Naas resigns over comments - 22/11/2011 (includes video) http://www.tv3.ie/article.php?locID=1.2.&article_id=64795 RTE - Darren Scully, Mayor of Naas, resigns after radio outbursts about 'black Africans' - 23/11/2011 - 10:28 (link contains two videos and one audio response) <http://www.rte.ie/news/2011/1122/scullyd.html> The Irish Times - 'The worst week of my life': the aftermath of a racist comment - 26/11/2011 <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/weekend/2011/1126/1224308164751.html> The Irish Times - O'Callaghan (Fianna Fáil) wins Naas mayor vote - 21/12/2011 <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/ireland/2011/1221/1224309341097.html> Irish Central - Darren Scully's comments considered one of IrishCentral's top ten quotes of 2011 - 4/1/2012 (Ninth photo) <http://www.irishcentral.com/news/IrishCentrals-top-ten-quotes-of-2011---a-slideshow-136697393.html#ixzz1jMugrrFz> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Ethnic minorities]*

General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

MS	Title	Date	Description
IT	The "(In)Security Package"	23/05/11	The Italian general elections of March 2008 brought to power the right-wing coalition led by Silvio Berlusconi. Since then the new government has lost no time in tackling one of the central issues upon which it based its pre-election campaign: the claim that Italy is facing an exceptional 'national security emergency', largely caused by irregular immigrants. This government, which is already the fourth one led by Berlusconi, gained the parliament's confidence on 15 May 2008. Five days later, the Italian cabinet agreed on the adoption of a complex set of legislative measures that are referred to as the 'security package'. This package is composed of a series of laws broadly covering those categorised as EU citizens, third-country nationals (TCNs), and most particularly, Roma. The main legislative acts that have been adopted allow, inter alia, for facilitated expulsions, the transformation of irregular immigration into a crime and an extension of the period of detention for irregular immigrants. Moreover, the government has declared a "state of emergency" in relation to the settlements of nomadic communities in Campania, Latium and Lombardy. This last measure has been followed by the adoption of three emergency ordinances suspending the ordinary legislation and conferring new and increased police-related powers to the prefects of the regions concerned. In Naples, the census was implemented - at least during its initial phase - through a collection of fingerprints, which those of included minors. The state of emergency has been successively extended to the entire Italian territory based on what the

RE

government defines as “a persistent and extraordinary influx of non-EU citizens”. A number of the measures introduced as part of the so-called “security package” have been quashed in a series of recent decisions by the Italian Constitutional Court and the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. Three key issues that the rulings highlighted include the discrimination that introducing longer sentences for the same criminal offences in cases involving “illegal” immigrants entails, that the imprisonment under criminal law of immigrants who have been caught while their status is illegal and have not complied with an order to leave the country contravenes the so-called Returns Directive, and the unconstitutionality of the wideranging expansion of local councils’ powers (in particular mayors) to issue ordinances on matters pertaining to policies on security and public order. The European Parliament was one of the first EU institutional actors to react to the Italian events. In a Resolution adopted on 10 July 2008,⁵² the European Parliament urged Italian authorities to refrain from collecting fingerprints of the Roma – including children – and from using those already collected. The Resolution states that the collection of fingerprints “would clearly constitute an act of direct discrimination based on race and ethnic origin prohibited by Art. 14 of the ECHR [European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms]. Before the interior ministry issued its guidelines on the implementation of the ordinances of 30 May 2008 (Nos. 3676, 3677 and 3678), the Italian data protection authority expressed concerns about the possibility of fingerprinting the Roma, including minors. Fearing that this could entail discrimination that might also affect personal dignity (notably that of minors), the authority requested information from the prefects of Rome, Milan and Naples. Source: Merlino M., The Italian (In)Security Package: Security vs. Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in the EU, Justice and Home Affairs, 10 March 2009 - <http://http://www.ceps.eu/book/italian-insecurity-package-security-vs-rule-law-and-fundamental-rights-eu> Maccanico Yasha, Statewatch Analysis Italy, Series of defeats in court for the “security package”, July 2011 - <http://www.statewatch.org/analyses/no-137-italy-security-package.pdf> European Roma Rights Centre (ERRC), Roma Centre for Social Intervention and Studies (Romani CRIS), Roma Civic Alliance (RCR), Centre for Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE) and Open Society Institute (2008), Security a la Italiana: Fingerprinting, extreme violence and harassment of Roma in Italy, ERRC, Budapest - <http://www.errc.org/db/03/2A/m0000032A.pdf> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Roma & Travelers, Ethnic minorities, Asylum seekers]
General Type : [Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]

MS	Title	Date	Description
PL	Series of Racist Incidents in Area of Podlasie	23/08/11	Several racist and xenophobic incidents occurred in August 2011 in area of Białystok. Nazi slogans and symbols were painted on the wall of a synagogue in Orla and Krynki. On 20 August the Muslim Cultural Centre in Białystok was vandalised and set on fire. On 22 August Lithuanian village names were painted over in the commune of Punks. On 31 August anti-Semitic graffiti, swastikas and SS symbols appeared on the monument commemorating the massacre of the Jews in Jedwabne. On the night between 22 and 23 August in Białystok, the apartment door of a Polish-Pakistani married couple was set on fire. According to media reports, this couple earlier met with persecution from young neighbours, who threw stones at the Pakistani man, called him a “nigger” and his wife a betrayer of Poland and her race. In response the Minister of Foreign Affairs condemned the desecration of the Jedwabne

monument as well as other acts of hostility and vandalism directed against ethnic minorities. The Human Rights Defender organised a press conference titled "How to stop racism" and send a letter to the Minister of Education regarding the possibility to include anti-racism education in the school curriculum. Moreover, a Unity March was organized in protest against racism and xenophobia in Białystok. This was not the first wave of racist incidents in Białystok area. In the years 2008 and 2009, a number of foreigners living in Białystok were attacked; some acts of racially motivated vandalism were also observed. Source: Gazeta.pl http://bialystok.gazeta.pl/bialystok/1,35241,10162840,Za_zdrade_bialej_rasy_Rasistowski_atak_w_Bialymstoku.html Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs <http://www.mfa.gov.pl/Minister,Radoslaw,Sikorski,condemns,the,desecration,of,the,Jedwabne,monument,45135.html> Source: Human Rights Defender <http://www.sprawy-generalne.brpo.gov.pl/szczegoly.php?pismo=1595165> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Refugees, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities]
General Type : [Racist violence]

MS Title

SE **Lack of accommodation for refugees is an acute problem**

Date Description

26/01/11 The National Board of Health and Welfare reported in the Social report 2010, a slowly increasing trend of economic segregation over time. For several years, there has been a clear connection between ethnic and economic segregation in the Swedish Metropolitan Areas. According to the housing market survey for 2011, 85 municipalities stated that refugees with permanent residence and those who intend to live permanently in the municipality have difficulties, particularly in obtaining a mortgage. In 2010, about 22 of the 26 municipalities in Stockholm county indicated that they had housing shortage and difficulties meeting the housing needs for refugees. About one third of the Migration Board answered they had almost never offered housing to asylum seekers with special medical needs. It should be noted that refugees living in a rented apartment do not always have a first owner contract (förstahandskontrakt). Lack of accommodation for refugees is an acute problem, especially finding large apartments for families and for unaccompanied minors. Homelessness among migrants is increasing in Sweden according to a study by the National Board of Health survey, which shows that asylum seekers with special medical needs who choose to live in their own home are not eligible to get care in the home. Instead it is expected that relatives and friends provide care that the asylum seekers need. From a human rights perspective such treatment is remarkable. Ethnic housing segregation is increasingly being correlated to economic poverty. The National Board of Health and Welfare pointed out that this development in the future might lead to the majority majority population considering "visible minorities" as synonymous with poverty, unemployment and social assistance. Source: Boverket, <http://www.boverket.se/Boende/Analys-av-bostadsmarknaden/Bostadsmarknadsenkaten/Riket-grupper/Flyktingar/> Source: The National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen), Social Report 2010, <http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/publikationer2010/socialreport-summary> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Refugees]
General Type : [Discrimination, Equality/Integration]

Increasing number of immigrant children living in poor

26/02/11

One of the most debated issues surrounding housing is the increasing number of immigrant children living in poor

neighbourhoods

neighbourhoods. Save the Children publishes annual reports about child poverty, and in the eighth report in February 2011. It was stated that children living with single parents in ethnic segregated neighbourhoods are affected by poverty the most. It is estimated that 49% of children living with single parents with a migrant background live in poor housing conditions and in poverty. In 2008, about 220,000 children lived in poverty – that is, 11.5% of all children in Sweden. It is the highest figure since the investigation was initiated in 2002. In Malmö, child poverty is estimated to be 31%. In Rosengård in Malmö, which is a predominantly a migrant neighbourhood, more than 61.4% of the children live in poverty. Source: Save the Children report with its annexes can be downloaded from: http://www.rb.se/press/pressmeddelanden/Pages/Barnfattigdomen_i_Sverige_ett_brott_mot_Barnkonventionen.aspx [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Ethnic minorities]
General Type : [Equality/Integration]

Several cases of ethnic discrimination, harassment and racism surfaced in Swedish Health Care

02/09/11

RED

During the last year the Equality Ombudsman has focused on the right to health care on equal terms. DO has had workshops with representatives of different interest groups, patient organisations and researchers. DO has examined gender action plans and plans for equal rights and opportunities among ten counties. In spring 2012, a report will be published with the DO's collective experience of the focus work. These cases have often involved professional doctors and nurses harassing and offending migrant women during their visits to hospitals. The first case involves a Kurdish woman who was offended by a doctor during a visit to the orthopaedic clinic at the Central Hospital in Karlstad. The woman sought treatment for pain in her knees and thighs. When she walked into the reception room together with the interpreter the doctor asked why she has not learned Swedish, despite living in Sweden for 15 years. He repeated the question several times and also commented on her facial tattoos. The woman felt so bad after the visit that she did not seek medical attention again, even though the symptoms continued. DO sued the County Council for direct discrimination and harassment due to ethnicity. A settlement was reached with the County Council that awarded the woman 30,000 SEK (3,000 euro). Another similar case involved a woman from Ukraine who was offended by a nurse in Norrköping who told the female patient, "If you do not like the system here, go back to Ukraine". In a similar case, an African woman was offended by a doctor in the City of Borås. The doctor told the woman "go back to Africa and get help from a witch doctor for your pain in the legs." Furthermore, a ten year old Somali girl was subjected to forced gynaecological examination after suspicion that her parents had genital mutilated her. The Social Services Committee reported the parents to the Police after a complaint by a district nurse. The girl was picked up by the police from school to undergo the forced gynaecological examination. The Equality Ombudsman sued the municipality for allowing such an intrusion in the girl's privacy, based on just suspicion. DO argued that the suspicions and the entire investigation was based on ethnic prejudice. The district court shared DO's view, ruling the municipality to pay 60 000 SEK (6,000 euro) in damages to the family. The municipality appealed against the court decision, but the leave to appeal was rejected, therefore, the district court's ruling is final. In December 2010, the Equality Ombudsman (DO) and the County Council of Västra Götaland, represented by Primary Care in Southern Bohuslän, made a settlement that awarded a migrant woman 25,000 SEK (2,500 euro). The woman sought treatment for a long-lasting, severe psychological disorder. The doctor refused to write out a sick leave letter for her. Instead the doctor asked the woman, "Why do you need to stay in this country if you do not like it here?". The Swedish Newspaper Dagens Nyheter (DN) published their review of the statistics from Sweden's Social Insurance Agency (Försäkringskassan) which revealed that people born in the

Hate crimes with racist, anti-Semitic or Islamophobic motives were identified in 2813 cases in 2007

26/12/11

Middle East, North Africa, and Turkey are denied sick benefits twice as often as applicants born in Sweden. Proof was found that in 2010 one in three Swedish-born applicants had claims denied by the agency. However, applicants from Middle East, North Africa, and Turkey had their claims denied twice as often. Sources: The Equality Ombudsman, 02.09.2011, <http://www.do.se/sv/Press/Debattartiklar/Varden-maste-sluta-diskriminera-patienter/> Equality Ombudsman, Case Number: 2009/337. www.do.se The Local, 2011-01-28, www.thelocal.se Uppsala district court rules T 4350-07, www.do.se Equality Ombudsman, Case Number: 2009/720, www.do.se Dagens Nyheter, <http://www.dn.se/nyheter/sverige/utlandsfodda-nekas-oftare-sjukpenning> (Accessed 2011-02-23) [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Ethnic minorities]*
General Type : *[Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

In July 2008, Brottsförebyggande Rådet (Brå) [The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention] published statistical data regarding hate crimes during 2007 (Report 2008:15). In 2007, hate crimes with xenophobic, anti-Semitic or Islamophobic motives were identified in 2813 police crime reports, which represents an increase of 8 percent by comparison with the previous year. A xenophobic motive was identified in 2,489 complaints, an Islamophobic motive in 206 of the complaints, and an anti-Semitic motive in 118 complaints. The number of ideologically motivated complaints is higher concerning crimes with an anti-Semitic motive (35 per cent) in comparison with crimes with a xenophobic motive (10 per cent), and an Islamophobic motive (5 per cent). The number of complaints with an anti-Semitic motive has decreased with 12 percent compared to 2006. The complaints with an Islamophobic motive have decreased with 18 percent in 2007. One-fourth of the Islamophobic complaints are incitement to hatred. The most common types of crimes for Islamophobic hate crimes during 2007 are unlawful threats/harassment (33 per cent) and incitement to hatred (25 per cent). Half of all Islamophobic hate crimes are technically cleared up. For the Islamophobic hate crimes, the number of cases under investigation is lower compared to the other hate crimes. The most common way of committing an Islamophobic hate crime is through letters. [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Asylum seekers]*
General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse]*

Slavery "Then and now"- Sweden's participation in the Transatlantic Slave Trade

Slavery "Then and now"- School material about Sweden's participation in the Transatlantic Slave Trade Delegation for Human Rights in Sweden has just completed is the production of School material about Sweden's participation in the Transatlantic Slave trade. The material called Slaveri då och nu [Slavery then and now] is the result of a collaboration between the Delegation and a number of organizations that work with racism and discrimination. The material will initially be distributed to 2000 students in the classes 7-9 and at high schools. The material was launched on the 9th of October which marks the day The Swedish Parliament abolished The Transatlantic Slave Trade in 1847. During the African History Week which was arranged in Stockholm 9-15 October, the school material was launched for teachers and the media. The organizers were the Centre against racism and the Afro-Swedish Association. Source: Forum for living history: <http://www.levandehistoria.se/slaveriet> [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*
General Type : *[Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

Report shows that nearly 5,800 hate crime cases were reported to the police in 2010

The Swedish National Council on Crime prevention (Brottsförebygganderådet, Brå) published the annual report on hate crimes in Sweden in 2011 (Hatbrott 2010:12). The report noted that nearly 5,800 hate crime cases were reported to the police. Majority of them, i.e. more than 4,100 cases, were identified as xenophobic/ racial hate crimes. Of those, racial hate crimes reported, 818 or 20 % were identified as Afrophobic, meaning that Afro-Swedes are among the most vulnerable groups of racial hate crimes. This fact is however still neglected in Government policies targeting vulnerable groups to racism. There were 161 police reports of crimes with an anti-Semitic motive and 272 reports of crimes with Islamophobic motives in 2010. The National Council on Crime Prevention reported that the most common forms of xenophobic or racist motivated hate crimes are violent crimes, unlawful discrimination, hate speech, damage to property such as vandalism/graffiti, unlawful threats, harassment and defamation targeted at individuals and groups. About 97% of all victims of xenophobic/racist hate crimes are the minority groups. The absolute majority of perpetrators of xenophobic/racist hate crimes are the majority groups (77 %) against the minority groups. Only 20% of the perpetrators were other minority groups. The least reported xenophobic/ racist hate crimes (4 %) are committed against the majority group, or people with a Swedish background. New hate crime motives including Afrophobic and anti-Roma hate crimes were introduced in 2008 since these groups emerged as particularly vulnerable. These categories of hate crimes are presented as merely sub-categories to xenophobic/racist hate crimes. This makes them invisible in the catalogue of the hate crimes. The Centre against Racism has on several occasions discussed the matter with the National Council on Crime Prevention demanding that Afrophobic and anti-Roma hate crimes be separated from racist hate crimes, and be officially acknowledged as independent categories of hate crimes in the same way as Islamophobic, homophobic, transphobic hate crimes. Source: The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention http://www.bra.se/extra/news/?module_instance=3&id=310 assessed 10 July 2010. [Read more]

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities]*
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

6. Atlas

6.1. RED ATLAS | Strand Overview by Countries



Austria (AT), Bulgaria (BG), Cyprus (CY), Denmark (DK), Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Spain (ES) : Member States (MS)

MS	Strand	Overview
AT	DEMOGRAPHICS	On January 1st 2010, there lived 1,452,591 (17.3 per cent) persons with migration background in Austria, of which 524,979 (6.3 per cent) are Austrian citizens who were born in a foreign country, 137,079 (1.6 per cent) were born in Austria but are not Austrian citizens and 790,533 (9.4 per cent) are foreign citizens who were born in a foreign country but are living in Austria. In 2010 there were 2,977 (18.3 per cent of applications) asylum status granted. [Read more]
	DISCRIMINATION	Although discrimination on grounds of race, colour, descent or ethnic origin is prohibited by law discrimination on these grounds is a widespread phenomenon. NGOs report that there is considerable evidence to suggest that the Austrian police has been engaged in discriminatory practices. Furthermore discrimination can be observed in the fields of employment, housing, education, health and social protection and political and civic participation. [Read more]
	EQUALITY	There is a system of specialised equality bodies competent for handling cases of discrimination. The possibility of adopting positive measures to promote equality is explicitly foreseen by Austrian Equal Treatment Legislation. There are many public and private initiatives to promote equal opportunities especially in the fields of employment and education but also in the areas of political and civic participation, housing and health and social protection. [Read more]
	RACISM	Discrimination on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin is defined as unlawful by Austrian law. Concerning political culture there are several parties which express racist and xenophobic statements and sentiments. Policies aimed at combating racism and related ideologies are scarce but NGOs active in the field of anti-discrimination are actively invited to give their statements on draft legislation in their field of competence. [Read more]
	STATISTICS	In 2010, the largest share in recorded incidents concerning racist and hate crimes is held by right wing extremist incidents; racist/xenophobic, anti-Semitic and anti-Islamic incidents recorded account for a considerably smaller proportion. The number of officially recorded incidents is lower than the number of incidents based on unofficial sources (i.e. NGOs). In 2008, the Equal Treatment Bodies received a total of 478 inquiries on grounds of ethnic discrimination. [Read more]

BG	DEMOGRAPHICS	The official demographic statistics concerning the migrants and ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities are collected via the National Census. There are publicly available and regularly updated statistics only about the refugees/asylum seekers inflow. Due to the principle of self-definition there are no official statistics on the education attainment of ethnic minorities and migrants. [Read more]
	DISCRIMINATION	Discrimination is considered in the Law on Protection against Discrimination. Its definition of discrimination fully complies with Council Directive 2000/43/EC Council Directive 2000/78/EC. The specialised equality body Commission for Protection against Discrimination receives and investigates complaints for cases of discrimination. [Read more]
	EQUALITY	The specialised equality body Commission for Protection against Discrimination receives and investigates complaints for cases of discrimination, however there is no mechanism in place, specifically designed to collect data on racial discrimination. The Roma ethnic minority is in distinctively unequal position in all spheres of life and respectively the integration and cohesion policies are directed mainly towards that ethnic group. [Read more]
	RACISM	Racist and hate crime are punishable in accordance with the Criminal Code although it does not use and does not define the terms racist/hate crime. The number of cases for racist crimes brought to court and the number of convicted individuals is very low. NGOs say this is due to the fact that offenders are usually charged with ordinary crimes and thus the justice system fails to address the racist nature of the crimes. [Read more]
	STATISTICS	Statistical data on racist crime is collected by the Ministry of Interior regarding registered crimes, by the Supreme Prosecution Office of Cassation regarding the number of instituted pre-trial proceedings, the number of prosecutorial rulings brought to court and the number of convicts. [Read more]
MS	Strand	Overview
CY	DEMOGRAPHICS	The total population is 838,897. Out of these 75,4% are Greek Cypriots, 10% Turkish Cypriots and the rest are minorities. EU and third country nationals are 179,547. There are 25,388 foreign children in education, plus 465 Turkish speaking children (some of which are Roma). Costs for applying for citizenship or for entry/work permits are minimal (17,08 and 34,17 respectively) but cost of applying for long term residence is 427,15. [Read more]
	DISCRIMINATION	In addition to the EU acquis and international and european conventions, the Cypriot Constitution contains a far reaching anti-discrimination provision (article 28) which covers the grounds of community; language; national or social descent; birth; colour; wealth; social class; or any ground whatsoever. However, like the Race Directive, article 28 has never been used to charge assailants for racism in Court. [Read more]
	EQUALITY	Although legislation allows the adoption of positive measures, there are very few in place. A restrictive definition given by the Courts to the equality provision in the Constitution rendered many best practices 'unconstitutional'. The educational reform remains the most crucial best practice. The free housing offered by the state to the Roma is another, but its remote locations and derelict condition have attracted criticism. [Read more]
	RACISM	Cyprus has a rather good record at passing legislation. Apart from having ratified all major racism-related international conventions, it has transposed the Race Directive affording its Equality Body powers to implement those conventions, which go well beyond the minimum requirements of article 13 of the Race Directive. However, there is little judicial application of these provisions and the equality body is too understaffed and underresourced to have any serious impact. [Read more]
	STATISTICS	The only recording mechanism available is that of the police, set up in 2005. Between 2005-2009 it recorded 37 racial incidents, including repeated incidents in 2006 by the same offender who on 15 separate occasions damaged cars of Greek army officers. The mechanism is operated by a special unit that is understaffed, under resourced and mandated with several other responsibilities too. The numbers recorded are only a fraction of the real problem. [Read more]
MS	Strand	Overview
DK	DEMOGRAPHICS	The population in Denmark in 2011 is around 5.5 mln people. Out of this number 7.89% are immigrants and 4.05% are Muslims. In 2010, 208 persons obtained asylum status and 200 persons obtained subsidiary protection status out of 5115 asylum seekers. In the same year 22,659 residence permits for working were given to people both from EU/EEA and the rest of

the world and in total 59,019 valid residence permits were issued. Also in the same year 53 trafficking victims were identified. [\[Read more\]](#)

DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination on account of race and ethnic origin is prohibited under Danish law in the labour market and in access to public goods and services. In the labour market, the prohibition of discrimination covers a number of additional suspect grounds such as religion or belief, age, disabilities and national or social origin. [\[Read more\]](#)

EQUALITY

The Board of Equal Treatment (Ligebehandlingsnævnet) deals with complaints about discrimination. The number of cases in which Board has upheld the complainant's contention is insignificant in cases pertaining to racial or ethnic discrimination. Contentions are upheld much more frequently in cases of discrimination on account of gender, age or disabilities. [\[Read more\]](#)

RACISM

Overt racism is not a widespread phenomenon in Denmark. The number of reported race-based crimes is low. However, the actual number of hate crimes in Denmark is unclear and studies show a large discrepancy between the extent of hate crimes experienced by individuals, and the number of reported hate crimes. [\[Read more\]](#)

STATISTICS

In 2010 the number of racist and hate crimes was 334 cases with 131 cases the year before. In the same year the Board of Equal Treatment decided in 26 cases where ethnic discrimination was found in 6 out of the 26 cases. Since 2007 the ECtHR has examined 13 complaints against Denmark; however, none of these have concerned violations of article 14. Furthermore, during 2010, 3 infringements procedures were initiated which all are pending before the court at this moment. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Strand Overview
FI [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Strand Overview
FR

DEMOGRAPHICS

The population in metropolitan France is around 61 795 mln people (2007). It includes 89,9% of French people by birth, 4,3% of French people by acquisition and 5,8% of foreigners. In 2009 193 000 residence permits were delivered. In 2010 asylum status was granted to 10 340 adults, including 8 305 statutory refugees and 2 035 persons having subsidiary protection status. [\[Read more\]](#)

DISCRIMINATION

The French law forbids discrimination and the list of its grounds is open. However discrimination against minorities or migrants cannot be denied. Travellers and Roma are the highly segregated groups in France and face especially serious problems in accessing housing of an acceptable quality and education. Immigrants are also discriminated in access to employment and healthcare system. [\[Read more\]](#)

EQUALITY

The Defender of Rights created by Constitutional Law integrated the French High Authority against Discrimination and for Equality and exercises its functions. Among examples of the contribution to the equality there are: the Ministry of education program aiming to favor equal opportunities for French and immigrant students, obligation of public radios and TV channels introduced by law to contribute to the expression of regional languages. [\[Read more\]](#)

RACISM

The French law prohibits the discrimination on the basis of race. The number of complaints on racism filed before the police is decreasing. But not all the incidents reported are recorded by police authorities that themselves engage sometimes in ethnic profiling and other discriminatory actions. Tribunals engage stronger to fight against this category of offences. The French authorities elaborated the National Action plan against racism that has not been adopted yet. [\[Read more\]](#)

STATISTICS

During the first nine months of 2011, the police registered 140 racist and xenophobic actions and 514 threats. From January to September 2011 90 anti-Semitic actions and 202 threats were registered by the police. In 2009 tribunals registered 3344 cases of racist, anti-religious and anti-Semitic crimes. In 2010 the HALDE received 3343 complaints on the ground of origin, 567 condemnations were pronounced for racist or discriminatory offences by Penal Courts. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS	Strand	Overview
DE	DEMOGRAPHICS	In 2010, 19.3 per cent of people with a migration background lived in Germany. The majority of them is in possession of a Turkish migration background. 8.7 per cent of all persons with a migration background had a foreign citizenship. In 2010, 643(1.3%) asylum seekers were recognised as refugees according to the Geneva Convention, 7,061 (14.7%) received refugee protection and 2,691 (5.6%) received a subsidiary protection status. [Read more]
	DISCRIMINATION	Differential treatment due to one's sex, descent, race, language, home or origin, faith, religion or belief is prohibited by German law. Nevertheless, discrimination is observed for instance by anti-discrimination agencies. Complaints on discrimination were received in the fields of employment, housing, education, health and social protection as well as political and civic participation. [Read more]
	EQUALITY	In Germany, there exists one nationwide statutory anti-discrimination body. In addition, the two Länder Hamburg and Berlin have installed a statutory anti-discrimination body as well as a number of non-governmental organisations have established anti-discrimination offices in recent years. A provision on the possibility to adopt 'positive action' aimed to prevent or compensate for disadvantages arising out of any of the grounds listed in the AGG is included in the act. [Read more]
	RACISM	Discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin is considered illegal by German law. With regard to the political culture, there are several parties which express racist and xenophobic statements and sentiments. Besides NGO activities against racism, the Federal Government of Germany has implemented and established different kinds of programmes, institutions and policies opposing racism and related ideologies. [Read more]
	STATISTICS	According to official data on racist and related hate crimes, a large amount of right-wing extremist crimes was recorded. The number of officially recorded incidents is far lower than the number of incidents based on unofficial sources from NGOs. In 2010, the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (FADA, Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes, ADS) recorded 271 cases of ethnic discrimination [Read more]
MS	Strand	Overview
GR	DEMOGRAPHICS	TNCs constitute 6.8% of the total population. Many of them are concentrated in large cities, mainly Athens and Thessaloniki. There are no official data on minorities, but they are estimated between 300 to 500 thousand persons. Student population is increasingly diverse, particularly at primary and secondary level. The fee for one year residence permit is 150€, for Long-term residence permit 600€, for Indefinite duration 900€, and for naturalisation 700€. [Read more]
	DISCRIMINATION	Although EU Directives have been transposed into national legislation, relatively few are the complaints brought to the Equality Body. Sanctions are not foreseen against public servants reported as perpetrators, although many relevant cases have been reported. Discriminations are reported regarding payments, housing, education, access to health, media and freedom of association (particularly for ethnic minorities not recognised as such by the State). [Read more]
	EQUALITY	Anti-discrimination legislation provides for positive measures in order to ensure full equality, but this is hindered by specific social and economic obstacles in almost all fields of social interaction. Differential pay rates, particular difficulties in accessing housing of their choice, evidence of differential enrollment at public schools, limited civic participation, restrictions to the freedom of association and use of minority languages in media are the main problems reported. [Read more]
	RACISM	Anti-racist legislation needs to be amended, while there are no independent mechanisms to assess its application. Racist and xenophobic discourse are gaining space at the political and public sphere, although anti-racist organisations providing support to victims are numerous and relatively effective. There is evidence of ethnic profiling exercised by Police, while segregation concerning housing, education and, media and sports affects minorities, in particular Roma. [Read more]
	STATISTICS	There is no official data on racist/hate crimes. In the i-RED Database on Racist Violence, 142 case have been reported from 2007 to 2010. Only two cases of hate speech have been brought to the court. In 2009, out of 54 complaints on discrimination brought to the Equality Body, discrimination was attested in 40 cases, of which 22 fell within the scope of anti-discrimination Law; in 8 of them there was compliance-settlement, in 3 there was no compliance and 29 are pending. [Read more]

MS	Strand	Overview
HU	DEMOGRAPHICS	There is a lack of comprehensive and reliable data on the demographics and economic participation of minority and migrant groups. [Read more]
	DISCRIMINATION	The legal framework for anti-discrimination is, according to the European norms, adequate. [Read more]
	EQUALITY	There is a lack of comprehensive and reliable data on the situation of minority and migrant groups in the fields of employment, education and housing. [Read more]
	RACISM	The legal framework for anti-racisms is improving. [Read more]
	STATISTICS	There is a lack of reliable statistical data on ethnic groups. [Read more]
MS	Strand	Overview
IE	DEMOGRAPHICS	All Non-EEA nationals remaining in the State for longer than 90 days are required to register with the Garda National Immigration Bureau. The following number is the provisional 2011 year end estimate of non-EEA nationals with permission to remain in the State. Approximately 130,500 new non-EEA (European Economic Area) registrations in 2011. [Read more]
	DISCRIMINATION	Under Irish law discrimination is illegal in the provision of goods, facilities and services available to the public generally, schools and other educational establishments, the provision of accommodation and in relation to membership of private registered clubs. In addition to this discrimination on the grounds of 'race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national origins' is forbidden. [Read more]
	EQUALITY	The Equality Authority of Ireland outlines 9 grounds in which discrimination is illegal in the state, these are; gender, family status, marital status, age, disability, sexual orientation, religion, race and membership of the traveller community. EU equality legislation forbids discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, all of which are covered in Irish law. [Read more]
	RACISM	There is legislation against racism and hate crime in Ireland, an example of this being the 1989 Incitement to Hatred Act. However implementation of this is ineffective as a causal relationship between action and hate speech has to be established. [Read more]
	STATISTICS	There were 414,512 non-Irish nationals living in Ireland according to the 2006 Census. That number is the most recent and comprehensive figure available, though other more recent figures estimate particular portions of the population. For example, at the end of 2011, the Central Statistics Office claimed there were 370,700 non-Irish nationals aged 15 and over in their Quarterly National Household Survey - Quarter 3 2011. [Read more]
MS	Strand	Overview
IT	DEMOGRAPHICS	The foreign population in Italy has increased in the last years and due to "Arabic Spring" there has been a consistent increase of the flow of refugees and asylum seekers. Also the increased of foreign pupils and students is of particular relevance. Moreover in 2010 there has been a decrease in the allocation of European Funds. [Read more]
	DISCRIMINATION	The Italian National Law covers all grounds of discrimination. In the last years, there have been two tendencies: on the one hand a strengthen of the contrast of racism (by UNAR, trade unions and NGOs); on the other hand there are also some difficulties in the application of the legal framework. For example the access to justice by certain groups is a real problem and there are differential pay rates in the labour market. [Read more]
	EQUALITY	The Equality Body (UNAR) has strengthen the legal support for victims by direct actions and assessment of the effectiveness of antidiscrimination directives and moreover UNAR has implemented mechanisms to collect data on racial discrimination. There are still some difficulties as the absence of the right to vote at the national and the local election for migrants. [Read more]
	RACISM	The Italian National Law covers all grounds of discrimination. In addition to this, UNAR, the Italian Equality Body, during the last years has improved his efforts to fight racism and discrimination at the institutional level and in the society even if there are at the mainstream political system a widespread xenophobic and populist discourses that increase and fuel the negative representation of migrants, Muslims and ethnic minorities (Roma and Sinti). [Read more]

more]

STATISTICS

During the last years there have been and increase in the number of racist and hate crimes in Italy. The last significant and striking event took place in Florence in 2011: two Senegalese have been killed by an Italian racist man. According to 2011 UNAR's report there have been 540 relevant cases of ethnic discriminations. *[Read more]*

MS Strand

PL DEMOGRAPHICS

Overview

Polish population is around 38 mln people. Poland has a small immigrant population. Estimates of the number of immigrants differ significantly. At the end of 2010 there were 97 080 residence-card holders. In 2010 around 6 500 people applied for asylum in Poland, 84 persons have been granted refugees status and 229 persons have been granted subsidiary protection. The number of persons belonging to minorities amounts to 2-3% of the population. *[Read more]*

DISCRIMINATION

Poland remains an ethnically homogeneous country, however discrimination against minorities or migrants cannot be denied. There are cases of unjustified unequal treatment of the Roma or migrants in access to social aid, employment, healthcare, education or housing. Polish law forbids discrimination (direct, indirect, harassment) on the grounds of, e.g. race, ethnic origin and/or religion in different areas. *[Read more]*

EQUALITY

There are two public bodies that have competences in the field of equality and non-discrimination: the Human Rights Defender and the Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment. There is a governmental program dedicated to the Roma minority which aims at improving the situation of Roma in different areas. National and ethnic minorities have the right to establish their own educational and cultural institutions and those that serve to protect their religious or cultural identity. *[Read more]*

RACISM

Poland is relatively homogenic ethnically and open racism is not a nationwide phenomenon. The number of crimes committed in Poland with reference to nationality or ethnicity is small. However, some of these acts may not be reported to law enforcement, or not recorded in statistics for other reasons. Polish law includes provisions that directly or indirectly penalize acts with racist undertones or those related to someone's racial, national or ethnic origin. *[Read more]*

STATISTICS

In 2010 there were 106 initiated proceedings referring to racism and 197 ascertained racist crimes. No racially motivated killing have been reported/recorded. In 2010 the courts issued 30 verdicts in cases involving racism. The Human Rights Defender received 25 cases regarding discrimination on grounds of nationality/ethnicity or race and 13 cases concerning religion or belief. 45 cases regarding discrimination based on the above mentioned grounds were completed by the HRD. *[Read more]*

MS Strand

PT DEMOGRAPHICS

Overview

Immigration was on a continuous rise since the mid nineties, but had generally decreased since 2009 as a result of the financial crises. The overall number of foreigners living in Portugal represented around 4,2% of the population in 2010. This population is mainly composed of low skilled workers, mostly from Brazil and Ukraine, which have a non-negligible impact in the Portuguese economy and in the social security system. Estimates on Roma population point to around 40.000 individuals. *[Read more]*

DISCRIMINATION

The Portuguese Law covers all grounds of discrimination as in the International Conventions and EU law. Discrimination towards minority groups however is widespread in the case of Roma and relatively common with Africans and Brasilians. Discrimination is particularly intense in accessing housing and employment. The role of the Equality Body in countering discrimination has seen some improvements, despite the fact that critic assessments are made by NGO that work in the anti-racist field. *[Read more]*

EQUALITY

The establishment of the Equality Body (ACIDI) and the introduction of additional legislation have strengthened legal action capability and victims support. Some avulse measures like awareness campaigns, mobile health assistance, the introduction of mediators and other measures on education had differential and limited impact on equality promotion. There is still much to be done in the case of particular groups like Roma or people with disabilities. *[Read more]*

RACISM

The Portuguese Law prohibits racism and although its prevalence is undeniable, it is not a prominent issue. When radical groups brutally killed an African, in the mid eighties, the country awake to this subject. Afterwards anti-racist groups were created and started

providing assistance to victims. The more recent transposition of E.U directives and the establishing of the Portuguese Equality Body have been strengthening the capacity of individuals and organizations to combat racism. [\[Read more\]](#)

STATISTICS

The Portuguese Law inhibits the collection of statistical data referring ethnic attributes and therefore information on racism and discrimination is rare in Portugal. Situation studies have never been made and only local and thematic surveys exist. Data collected by the Special Body show us that the number of complaints has been increasing (409 in 2010). Judicial data on racism is also scarce and police authorities seem to have it underreported. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS	Strand	Overview
RO	DEMOGRAPHICS	There is no data on migration economics, the number of migrants coming to Romania being small. A 2010 released World Bank report on the economic opportunity Roma inclusion would represent for Easter-European countries estimated economic benefits of Roma inclusion in Romania at between 887- 2980 million euro and fiscal benefits at between 202-675 million euro, looking at lowest and highest population estimates. [Read more]
	DISCRIMINATION	Although there is a comprehensive legislation in the field of antidiscrimination, opinion polls show that the following groups remain constantly and significantly discriminated against in the Romanian society: people living with HIV, sexual minorities, Roma ethnics and people with mental disabilities. [Read more]
	EQUALITY	In term of existing disparities between the majority population and migrants/minorities in various fields of life, those facing the most difficult situation are the Roma. They face structural inequalities in employment, housing, education and health, building a vicious circle of inequality further deepened by discrimination. More commitment is needed at the level of policies to address these disparities and to more strongly tackle discrimination. [Read more]
	RACISM	Anti-racist legislation needs to be better known and applied especially by the police and the judiciary. Despite a worrying trend in the discriminatory public discourse, especially targeting the Roma, the sanctions applied do not appear to be effective, proportional and dissuasive. While there is no legal definition of ethnic profiling, in 2010, the UN CERD raised concerns about "existing police and justice personnel's practices of racial profiling." [Read more]
	STATISTICS	Only the General Prosecutor's Office collects data for relevant criminal offences related to discrimination. The equality body is the only one to collect relevant statistics for its own case law. There is no statistic available for discrimination cases before civil courts. In general, aside from the census, authorities do not collect ethnic data for policy making purposes, on account of personal data protection legislation. [Read more]

MS	Strand	Overview
SI	DEMOGRAPHICS	Slovenia has the population of approximately 2 million people, migrants representing around 4 % of the population. There are two officially recognized minorities in Slovenia (Italian and Hungarian). Roma are recognized as a special ethnic group. The estimation of the number of Roma in Slovenia is between 7.000 and 12.000 (0,5 % of the population). [Read more]
	DISCRIMINATION	The Act Implementing the Principle of Equal Treatment contains a prohibition of race, ethnic origin and religious discrimination in accordance with the EU directives. The Act also provides for adoption of positive measures and the shift of the burden of proof. Legal support is available for victims of discrimination - through the tasks of the Advocate of the Principle of Equality and by the Free Legal Aid recognizing the right to free legal aid in court procedures. [Read more]
	EQUALITY	In Slovenia there are two relevant bodies in the field of equality and non-discrimination. The Advocate of the Principle of Equality functions within the Government's Office for Equal Opportunities in order to examine cases of alleged discrimination and to provide assistance. The Human Rights Ombudsman is an independent and unbiased body for informal protection in relation to state authorities, local self-government authorities and bearers of public authority. [Read more]
	RACISM	Racial discrimination is defined in the Constitution as well as in the Act Implementing the Principle of Equal Treatment, Employment Relationship Act and Criminal Code. Slovenian Criminal Code contains provisions on prohibition of violation of right to equality and public incitement to hatred, violence and intolerance (hate speech). [Read more]

STATISTICS

There is a considerable upward trend in the recorded cases of public incitement to hatred, violence or intolerance. In 2010 the Advocate of the Principle of Equality dealt with 3 complaints concerning alleged ethnic discrimination, out of 33 in total but ethnic discrimination was not found in any of the three cases. Until 2011 the European Court of Human Rights did not find a violation of Article 14 in any of the cases against Slovenia. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS	Strand	Overview
ES	DEMOGRAPHICS	The Spanish population amount to 46,152,925 (more than 9% of European Union), people, of whom 4,800,000 are foreigners with residence permits, representing 12.2% of the population. However in the population census are over 5,700,000 registered foreigners. Roma population is estimated as a 600,000 people. Some studies estimate that there could be a more than a million foreigners without residence permits. [Read more]
	DISCRIMINATION	The Law 62/2003 of fiscal, administrative and social measures defines the principle of equality as «the inexistence of any kind of direct or indirect discrimination due to racial, ethnical religious or ideological reasons as well as in the case of a handicap, age or sexual orientation reasons». [Read more]
	EQUALITY	Spanish Equality Body has as one of its main competencies "to promote those measures that contribute to the elimination of discrimination of people due to their racial or ethnical origin, formulating, if necessary, recommendations about any related matter". The article number 35 related to working environment adds "...for racial, ethnical religious or ideological reasons. [Read more]
	RACISM	In Spain there is not specific legislation against racism and hate crimes. The Fourth Report about Spain ECRI claims that since 2005 there have only been ten cases in which a racist motivation has been found as an aggravating circumstance but the perception of potential victims" [Read more]
	STATISTICS	Spain does not have almost any statistical data. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in its report of March 2011 and within 78 session reads as follows: The Committee is concerned that there are no official statistics on racist and xenophobic incidents, or the number of complaints submitted, prosecutions brought, convictions or sentences imposed for crimes whose motivation is an aggravating racial ... [Read more]

6.2. RED ATLAS | Key Areas Overview by Countries



Austria (AT), Bulgaria (BG), Cyprus (CY), Denmark (DK), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Spain (ES) : Member States (MS)

MS	Key Area	Overview
AT	Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation	Discrimination on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin is defined as unlawful by legislation by a Federal Constitutional Act entering into force in 1973. The Austrian Equal Treatment Act prohibits discrimination on grounds of ethnic affiliation and on grounds of religion and belief in a way conform with the EU Race and Employment Directives. [Read more]
	Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation	Hate Crimes do not form separate criminal offences; however there are legal provisions in the Criminal Code that are important concerning racist and other hate crimes. The Criminal Code stipulates that Bias Motive is an aggravating factor of an ordinary crime (including racist and xenophobic motivations) and makes incitement to hatred and defamation a punishable offence. [Read more]
	Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse	The Austrian Freedom Party (FPÖ) repeatedly expresses racist and xenophobic sentiments and discourse including launching a referendum against immigration and voicing xenophobic, racist and anti-islamic slogans. Far-rights parties, which are openly exploiting prejudices against minorities, immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, Jews and Muslims, are increasingly gaining power. [Read more]
	Anti-racist Policies & Organisations	Policies aimed at combating racism and related ideologies are scarce. A national action plan against racism had been planned, but has never been driven further. Several NGOs are addressing the need to combat racism and racist discrimination as part of their principal objectives. NGOs active in the field of anti-discrimination are actively invited to give their statements on draft legislation in their field of competence. [Read more]
	Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice	Since 2003 human rights education has been incorporated into basic and further education of police officers. Although, again and again cases of ill-treatment of migrants and/or persons from ethnic minorities in custody are disclosed to the public, there has been no systematic evaluation published yet concerning disproportionate problems migrants/minorities are facing in policing and accessing justice. [Read more]
	Employment	The unemployment rate of persons with migration background is significantly higher than of persons without migration background. There is no data available for the employment situation of ethnic minorities without a migrant background or autochthonous minorities. Only one trade union has a sub organisation on migration. All employees have the full active and passive right to vote for the workers' council and for the Chamber of Labour. [Read more]

Housing & Segregation

Persons with a migration background, especially migrants from the former Yugoslavia and from Turkey, had less housing space at their disposal than the average population. There are also significant differences in housing quality standards. There is some evidence that there is a regional segregation of migrant population. A major proportion of the population with migrant background lives in bigger cities. [\[Read more\]](#)

Education

The unequal access to education is still a problem, especially of children originating from the Roma Community. The performance of students with migration background is below the average and the drop out rate is higher, but there is no comprehensive collection of data in this regard. During compulsory education mother-tongue-courses are provided as optional exercises. There are many initiatives to improve the poor educational performance of migrant and minority groups. [\[Read more\]](#)

Health And Social Protection

Migrants less frequently use preventive than curative health care. The life expectancy of persons with foreign origin is higher but also the rate of stillborn children and infant mortality. There is evidence that migrant population is suffering from chronic disease to a greater extent. Migrants have a higher risk of poverty than the rest of the population. The National Action Plan for Integration includes a section concerning matters in the area of health care and social services. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political & Civic Participation

Migrants are entitled to vote or to be elected if they have acquired Austrian citizenship. There is no right to self-government for minority members. There are the so called National Minority Advisory Councils (Volksgruppenbeiräte), but in practice, they are regarded as a government tool to control independent national minority organisations. The Public administration doesn't reflect the ethnic diversity of society. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

The National Action Plan on Integration contains general guidelines on integration policy including a definition of integration and preliminary considerations and analysis. In the context of the EU-framework for political cooperation in the field of social protection and social inclusion Austria submitted several national strategic reports including a National Action Plan for Social Inclusion, National Strategies for Pensions and National Strategies for Health and Long-term Care. [\[Read more\]](#)

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

There are several initiatives to promote migrant and minority media, however, the representation of minorities and migrants in media is quite poor. It appears that the media contributes to the spread of racist and xenophobic stereotypes. Concerning the involvement of migrants in sport, there are sport club organised for and by migrants, but migrants are still underrepresented in sport clubs. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

According to Eurostat there lived 8,355,260 people in Austria, 1,452,591 (17.3 per cent) are persons with migration background. In Austria there are six acknowledged autochthonous minorities: Slovenian, Croatian, Hungarian, Roma, Czech and Slovakian. According to the census there are 338,988 Muslims in Austria. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Economics

There is no data available about the yearly allocation of the European Refugee Fund and the European Return Fund. The fees for a residence permit in Austria is about € 100.00, for the prolongation € 80.00, for long term/permanent residence permit € 150.00 and for a work permit € 141.30. The permit is valid up to two years. The fees for citizenship acquisition application are composed of a federal fee and a fee for the administration of the federal state. [\[Read more\]](#)

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

Looking at official data for 2009 and 2010, the largest share in recorded incidents is held by right wing extremist incidents; racist/xenophobic, anti-Semitic and anti-Islamic incidents recorded account for a considerably smaller proportion. The number of officially recorded incidents is lower than the number of incidents based on unofficial sources (i.e. NGOs). [\[Read more\]](#)

Discrimination Statistics

In 2008, the Equal Treatment Bodies received a total of 478 inquiries on grounds of ethnic discrimination. In 2010, the Equal Treatment Commission examined a total of 62 cases concerning discrimination on grounds of ethnic origin. In 2011 the ETC examined 75 cases. During the last five years there were 13 cases against Austria according to article 14 before the European Court of Human Rights. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area

BG Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

Overview

In Bulgaria, the Law on Protection against Discrimination regulates the prohibition of discrimination and protection of all rights and freedoms proclaimed by the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Bulgaria in accordance with the

Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

International Conventions and the EU law. A specialised equality body Commission for Protection against Discrimination (CPD) receives and investigates complaints for cases of discrimination. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

The Bulgarian Criminal Code incriminates the racist crime and hate speech without defining the terms racist crime/ hate crime. The number of criminal proceedings for racist crime is very low and it is not adequate to the real number of racist incidents reported by NGOs. [\[Read more\]](#)

The hate speech/racist-xenophobic discourse is more likely accidental in Bulgaria's political life and it is usually subjected to criticism by the public. ATAKA is probably the most popular nationalistic party in Bulgaria. Its leader is known for his xenophobic statements. Nationalistic disclosure is also connected with the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO). [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

There are no specific government policies on combating racism and related ideologies. The civil society organisations are active in opposing racist activities. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

The law enforcement and judiciary officials do not undergo regular training on anti-racism or cultural sensitivity. Certain projects are implemented under which a limited number of police officers undergo human rights trainings in an irregular basis. The law enforcement regulations do not define ethnic profiling. Studies by NGOs show that police stops are often motivated by individuals' ethnicity. [\[Read more\]](#)

Employment

The unemployment rates of the Turkish and Roma minority groups are lower than those of the Bulgarians. Under official data 87.7% of the Bulgarians in work age are employed, while within the Turkish minority group that share stands at 74.3%. The lowest employment rate is observed within the Roma ethnic group - 50.2% of the population in work age. Unemployment rate of migrants is close to the one of Bulgarians. Data on employment rate among refugees is not available. [\[Read more\]](#)

Housing & Segregation

The concentration of Roma in segregated neighborhoods is an emerging problem in both urban and rural areas. This concentration in separate quarters usually leads to social isolation, to the deterioration of living conditions, problems with construction and maintenance of infrastructure and sanitation, to transport problems and difficulties in providing services. There have also been examples of forced evictions of Roma families illegally occupying certain territories. [\[Read more\]](#)

Education

There is evidence about significantly lower enrollment rates among Roma. School segregation is another main problem regarding the Roma minority. Part of Roma children are enrolled in schools without sufficient knowledge of Bulgarian language and without being mastered basic knowledge and skills necessary to cope in the learning process. Refugees also face problems related to insufficient language skills that impact negatively their educational performance. [\[Read more\]](#)

Health And Social Protection

More than 33% of the Roma of the age of above 15 have never paid health insurance and thus deprived from the rights of health-insured persons, compared to some 6.0% of the Bulgarians. Different epidemics are specific to the Roma group. They are related to the ineffectiveness of immunisation campaigns among the inhabitants of segregated Roma neighbourhoods. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political & Civic Participation

Under the Bulgarian Election Code migrants cannot vote or run for in Parliamentary elections. EU citizens with residence of at least six months in an EU country can run for the EU Parliament. There is no evidence that the public bodies have specific policy to reflect the ethnic diversity of the society. However, representatives of the two largest ethnic minorities can be found among the management of different government bodies. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

There are numerous strategic documents on integration, the most general of these being the 'National Strategy of the Republic of Bulgaria on Roma Integration 2012 - 2020' together with the action plan for its implementation. There is no independent evaluation of the effects of Bulgaria's integration strategy. [\[Read more\]](#)

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

Self-identification of individuals is the only criterion for recognition of minority or ethnic groups' rights by the state. The State generally respects the freedom of peaceful assembly and the freedom of association for migrants. However, the ECtHR has repeatedly sentenced Bulgaria for denying the right of association by refusing to register OMO Ilinden Pirin - an organization that promotes the recognition of Macedonian minority in Bulgaria. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

In 2011, a total of 36,723 foreign citizens are permanently residing in Bulgaria, forming 0.5% of the country's population. The number of Roma minority totals 325,343 people, or 4.9% of the Bulgarian population. The number of Bulgarians self-defined as Muslims is 577,139. Lack of statistical data, especially in education should

be noted. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Economics

The European Refugee Fund has allocated to Bulgaria 712 000 euro in 2011. The European Integration Fund has allocated 1 203 588,34 euro and European Return Fund has allocated 702 672,90 euro. [\[Read more\]](#)

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

The number of cases for racist crimes brought to court and the number of convicted individuals is very low. NGOs say this is due to the fact that offenders are usually charged with ordinary crimes and thus the justice system fails to address the racist nature of the crimes. [\[Read more\]](#)

Discrimination Statistics

In 2010, the Commission for Protection against Discrimination delivered 10 decisions on discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin and race, approved one conciliation agreement between the parties and in one case found indirect discrimination on the ground of ethnic origin. The Panel delivered three instructions to competent public authorities for seizure of established infringements and three recommendations for prevention of future infringements. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area

CY Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

Overview

There is little awareness amongst the public and legal circles as regards anti-discrimination laws. No case was ever brought in Court invoking the Race Directive. The specialised body, which has no power to award compensation, has never used its limited powers to impose sanctions, preferring mediation instead. Its limited staffing also means that complaints can take years to investigate. It is nevertheless the only body investigating discrimination complaints. [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

The Attorney General enjoys wide powers to decide whether to charge assailants or not and is generally reluctant to prosecute for racism related offences. In 2005, the Court dismissed the only racism related case ever brought by the police, which rendered the police reluctant to use the wide legislative framework to prosecute for racism related offences, preferring to bring charges with no racist elements, in order to "score a victory" in court. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

Recent years have seen a sharp rise in far right and neo-nazi groups and ideologies. There are no measures in place to address this phenomenon. One of these groups (ELAM) despite being connected to many racial violence incidents, won 0.22% in the 2009 European Parliamentary elections and 1,08% in the national parliamentary elections of 2011. Politicians from all mainstream right wing parties also engage regularly in racist anti-immigrant discourse. [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

There are a number of NGOs with an anti-racist agenda, but the group exclusively active in anti-racism is KISA. Its events are supported by actors from the broader left-wing movement, especially when these involve street clashes with the fascist groups. KISA receives a lot of negative publicity from the nationalist press and has had little impact in the formulation of anti-racist policies. Its members are often targeted and victimised by the police. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

Since 2009 the police offers anti-racist training for its members but it is not sufficiently far reaching. The police and the media regularly stereotype migrants as criminals. Racial profiling is not prohibited and is regularly practiced by the police, as part of its operations to hunt down irregulars. The non-policing of the areas inhabited by migrants leads to increased criminal activity by far right groups which attack migrants. [\[Read more\]](#)

Employment

Migrant workers who are out of work have their residence permit automatically revoked and become subject to deportation. Work permits are issued for maximum of 4 years-overstayers become irregulars. There are no regularisation programs. Migrants carry out low status and low pay jobs that most Cypriots are unwilling to do. Trade unions do recruit migrant workers, but domestic work which has the highest concentration of migrant workers is not unionised. [\[Read more\]](#)

Housing & Segregation

There are migrant gettoes in all cities, with substandard accommodation, and instances of homelessness. The Nicosia municipality is evicting migrants from unfit premises but offers them no alternative accommodation. Roma settlements comprise mostly of prefabricated houses in poor state of repair and in remote locations, to appease local hostile communities. Turkish Cypriots are denied access to their properties until resolution of the Cyprus problem, a matter now for the ECtHR. [\[Read more\]](#)

Education

Romani children face particular problems in education as the system fails to recognise their special Romani identity and is unable to cater for their needs, leading

Health And Social Protection

to high drop out rates and poor attainment. The housing segregation of the Roma leads to school segregation, as children have to attend the school that is closest to their residence. The comprehensive educational reform currently under way is gradually modifying the school curricula to render them multicultural. [\[Read more\]](#)

ECRI records racist and xenophobic tendencies in the health care system. Cypriots with medium-low income receive free health care but poor migrants are asked to pay. The equality body recorded lack of sensitivity of health practitioners in handling cultural differences. Under pressure from xenophobic circles, who allege that asylum seekers are abusing the system, benefits to asylum seekers will change from cash allowance to coupons and services, etc. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political & Civic Participation

Only EU nationals can vote in local elections. The Constitution provides for power sharing between 'Greeks' and 'Turks', but a constitutional crisis in 1963 forced the Turkish Cypriots to withdraw from governance. Citizenship acquisition is based on both ius soli and ius sanguinis but the latter is more important. Children whose one parent entered/resides in Cyprus unlawfully, do not automatically become citizens even if the other parent is Cypriot. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

The first National Action Plan for the integration of migrants was adopted in 2010 and covers the period 2010-2012. The integration plan applies only to third country nationals lawfully residing in Cyprus including recognised refugees, individuals under international protection status and "partially to asylum seekers". Its 8 pillars include information, employment, training, education and language learning, health, housing, etc. [\[Read more\]](#)

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

ECRI and other reports point out that media has played a negative role in stirring up racial hatred. Migrants working as football professionals suffer serious racist abuse by fans at the football ground, as sports authorities turn a blind eye in an effort "not to provoke the fans". Far right groups are using football clubs to recruit young members. Turkish Cypriot fans and Turkish players have been attacked by nationalist mob at the pitch. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

When Cyprus first introduced an asylum regime 2002, numbers of asylum applications rose sharply especially around 2004, during which there were 9,872 applications. The number gradually fell and in 2011 there were only 184, as a result of various policies implemented to discourage prospective applicants. At the end of 2010, there were 45 unaccompanied minors seeking asylum; at the end of 2009, 34 plus 2 undocumented children; in 2008, there were 127 minors seeking asylum. [\[Read more\]](#)

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

The Attorney General has discretion as to whether to prosecute or not and he has so far demonstrated reluctance in prosecuting for racist crimes. A negative precedent of the Courts acquitting a member of a Nazi group for attacking Turkish Cypriots led the police to habitually charge for 'lesser' offences not involving racism in order to secure convictions. As a result, there have never been any Court convictions for racist crime; the relevant laws remains unused. [\[Read more\]](#)

Discrimination Statistics

In 2004, the ECtHR found Cyprus guilty of discrimination (art. 14 of the ECHR) against Aziz, a Turkish Cypriot who was denied the right to vote. Aziz applied to the ECtHR following a national Court decision denying him the right to be registered in the electoral roll on the ground that, under the Constitution, Turkish-Cypriots had to be registered in a separate electoral roll. The Turkish electoral roll had in practice been abolished since 1963. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area

DK Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

Overview

Danish law contains prohibitions of discrimination in accordance with Directives 2000/43/EC and 2000/78/EC. Discrimination on grounds of race or ethnic origin is forbidden in the labour market and access to goods and services. In the labour market, the law covers additional suspect grounds such as religion, age, disabilities and national origin. [\[Read more\]](#)

Hate crime is not a separate offence under Danish criminal law, but i.a. racist motive shall be considered an aggravating factor in connection with any crime. Hate speech is punishable by law. [\[Read more\]](#)

In Denmark the Danish People's Party express xenophobic sentiments and discourses and this discourse has become a wider phenomenon in the political sphere. In the executive summary of ECRI's third report on Denmark it is noted that: "(t)he general climate has continued to deteriorate in Denmark, with some politicians and parts of

Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

the media constantly projecting a negative image of minority groups in general and Muslims in particular.” [\[Read more\]](#)

Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

The issues of racism, xenophobia and discrimination have received scant attention from public decision makers during the last decade, and organisations have not received funding. [\[Read more\]](#)

Employment

Lack of regulations and procedural guarantees entail that there is a risk of ethnic profiling. Although it may be hard to prove that ethnic profiling takes place, data suggest disparities e.g. in connection with police stop-and-search. [\[Read more\]](#)

Housing & Segregation

The employment rate is higher for both immigrants and minorities groups. Unequal pay does general not appear to constitute a problem. The trade unions engage in specific activities to support and defend the right of immigrants and further a number of employers have implemented principles of diversity as part of their CSR policies. [\[Read more\]](#)

There is general no segregation between immigrants and the majority population; however, in some residence areas up to 80 % of the people belong to ethnic minorities. Even there is a division in how immigrants and ethnic Danes live there is no evidence of a “white flight” is taken place as many other factors may have influence on where people live. [\[Read more\]](#)

Education

Immigrants in general have a poorer educational performance than ethnic Danes. However, the second generation of immigrants have a better performance than the first generation immigrants. Yet, the percentage of immigrants and descendants from immigrants without an education is higher than the percentage of ethnic Danes. It is only mandatory to teach mother tongue language to people from other EU countries. The municipal can choose to offer mother language classes to other people. [\[Read more\]](#)

Health And Social Protection

The morbidity rate for immigrants is higher than the rate for ethnic Danes; however, the mortality rate for immigrants is lower than the rate for ethnic Danes. There is general no evidence that immigrants women are particular vulnerable in accessing and receiving health care services, although studies suggest that immigrant women tend to use preventive examinations on pregnancy less frequently. Immigrants are overrepresented in the group of protracted poverty. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political & Civic Participation

It is only Danish citizens who can vote in elections and be elected for the national parliament. If a person have obtained a permanent residence permit the person is allowed to vote and run for office in the local elections. According to section 44 in the Danish Constitution no foreigner can obtain Danish citizenship except by act of parliament. In practice applicant who satisfy a number of requirements will have their names included on a bill that is passed in parliament twice a year. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

The integration strategy in Denmark has been criticised for running counter to its purported aim to improve the integration of refugees and newly arrived immigrants into Danish society. See e.g. ECRI's third national report on Denmark, §§ 40-44. [\[Read more\]](#)

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

Both in the media sector and within the sport sector immigrants are present. Within the media ECRI has expressed deep concern about the pervasive atmosphere of intolerance and xenophobia; however, within sport it is general not a problem, even though there have been examples of hate speech in sporting venues. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

7.89 % of out of the total Danish population of 5.5 millions are immigrants and 4.05 % out of the total population are Muslims. In 2010, 208 persons obtained asylum status and 200 persons obtained subsidiary protection status out of 5115 asylum seekers. In the same year 22,659 residence permits for working were given to people both from EU/EEA and the rest of the world and in total 59,019 valid residence permits were issued. Also in the same year 53 trafficking victims were identified. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Economics

Denmark does not participate in the European Integration Fund, European Return Fund or the European Refugee Fund and do therefore not receive any money from these funds. The cost for 1 year residence permit vary depending on type of permit, the prices vary between 2185 DKK (295 EUR) and 6.275 DKK (848 EUR). The cost for a permanent residence permit is 3.655 DKK (494 EUR) and the cost for a citizenship acquisition application is 1000 DKK (135 EUR). [\[Read more\]](#)

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

In 2010 the overall number of racist and hate crimes was 334 cases distributed on 18.6 % with a racist motive, 3 % with a religious motive, 11.1 % with a political motive, 9 % with a sexual motive and 58.4 % with a doubtful extremist motive. The number of cases has increased highly from 2009 with 131 cases regarding hate crimes to 334 cases in 2010. [\[Read more\]](#)

Discrimination Statistics

In 2010 the Board of Equal Treatment (Ligebehandlingsnævnet) decided in 26 cases where ethnic discrimination was found in 6 out of the 26 cases. Since 2007 the ECtHR has examined 13 complaints against Denmark; however, none of these have concerned violations of article 14. Furthermore, during 2010, 3 infringements procedures were initiated which all are pending before the court at this moment. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area

FR Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

Employment

Housing & Segregation

Education

Health And Social Protection

Political & Civic Participation

Overview

The French law forbids discrimination. The Constitutional Council decided that the list of grounds of discrimination was open. Under the Constitution, Treaties and International Conventions ratified by France are of superior value to national law, which therefore includes all criteria of discrimination enumerated therein. The Defender of Rights fights against discrimination and for equality. But there are still many barriers to effective implementation of such legislation in France. [\[Read more\]](#)

The French law prohibits the discrimination on the basis of race. No circumstances are considered to justify differential treatment on grounds of "race" or "origin". The combating racist violence/hate crime is not always effective (discriminatory conduct of law enforcement officials, racial profiling being a serious problem), but tribunals engage stronger to fight against this category of offences. [\[Read more\]](#)

The vast majority of members of the main political parties have the firm discourse against many forms of racism. But extreme-right parties not represented in the Parliament still persist in the French political landscape (National Front, etc.). The economic crisis and the development of security driven discourses held even within the highest political level, about immigration and integration that have been interpreted as encouragements to expressions of racism and xenophobia. [\[Read more\]](#)

Severely criticized by the experts of the CERD, the French authorities elaborated the National Action plan against racism. But it has not been adopted yet. There are some initiatives of combating racism at the regional level. There is a significant number of NGOs fighting against all forms of racism, anti-Semitism and Islamophobia. Their activity has a positive impact on anti-racist policies. [\[Read more\]](#)

Police and gendarmerie officers are trained to be aware of consequences of discrimination. But there is evidence of police violence against migrants and minorities in custody, especially during deportation procedures, and of ethnic profiling. Prosecutor has the right to require the police to search for illegal aliens in the defined area. Migrants also face problems in accessing justice. There is evidence of differential sentencing of French citizens and foreigners. [\[Read more\]](#)

The unemployment rate for immigrants is particularly high for those from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and sub-Saharan Africa. Overall immigrants and their descendants receive an average hourly wage lower than the majority population. Public sector jobs are closed to foreign nationals from outside the European Union, with the minor exceptions. Generally, the migrants have to obtain a work permit. [\[Read more\]](#)

Travellers and Roma are the highly segregated groups in France and face especially serious problems in accessing housing of an acceptable quality. Immigrants and their descendants, especially from North Africa, Turkey and sub-Saharan Africa are less likely to own a home, and more likely to occupy social housing, than the majority population. Their applications to rent an apartment are often refused. [\[Read more\]](#)

Travellers and Roma continue to encounter many difficulties, and even refusals, when they seek to enroll their children in school. In primary and secondary schools migrant newly arrived children can benefit from introductory classes to give students intensive courses in French tailored to their needs, or from integrated remedial course. The Ministry of education program aiming to improve the school climate and to favor equal opportunities is carried out. [\[Read more\]](#)

The differences between the majority population and immigrants are mainly due to the latter's less favorable social and living conditions. The health situation of Roma seems to have deteriorated. The Finance Act 2011 provides for a restriction on conditions for access for illegal aliens to State Medical Assistance. Foreigners or people of foreign origin constitute an important part among the beneficiaries of the Universal health care coverage which covers residents with low income. [\[Read more\]](#)

Only French citizens have the right to vote in national elections. The EU citizens are entitled to vote in local elections. Foreign citizens from outside the EU legally

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

residing in France cannot vote nor stand as candidates neither in national elections, nor in local elections. NGO and trade unions representing migrants can participate in the work of the French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights that advises the Government and can make suggestions to the Parliament. [\[Read more\]](#)

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

The integration strategy applies to foreign nationals newly arrived from non-member States of the European Union; to foreign nationals who have been living longer on the territory of France and who need to have professional insertion conditions facilitated; to beneficiaries of international protection. The social cohesion strategy applies to persons disadvantages for social reasons. Integration and cohesion are both mentioned in the Draft Action Plan against racism in France. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

French legislation doesn't contain any restrictions concerning the right of foreigners to form associations or participate in public meetings. But the law banning the wearing of full-face veil in public that targets Muslims as a religious minority, was recently adopted. According to the law, public radios and TV channels have to contribute to the expression of regional languages. Racist incidents are not often in most sports, except for football [\[Read more\]](#)

On the 1st of January 2007 there was 61 795 mln people in metropolitan France, including 89,9% of French people by birth, 4,3% of French people by acquisition and 5,8% of foreigners. In 2009 193 000 residence permits were delivered. In 2010 asylum status was granted to 10 340 adults, including 8 305 statutory refugees and 2 035 persons having subsidiary protection status. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Economics

An amount of the total European Refugee Fund contribution 2008-2013 is EUR 62 039 310, of the European Return Fund 2008-2013 - EUR 10 876 000, of the European Integration Fund 2007-2013 - EUR 67 408 978. The amount of tax for the first one-year residence permit is EUR 349 (EUR 58 for students and interns). The amount of tax that should be paid by worker for one year work permit may vary from EUR 0 to EUR 349. Cost for Long term Residence permit is generally EUR 349. [\[Read more\]](#)

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

During the first nine months of 2011, the police registered 140 racist and xenophobic actions and 514 threats. From January to September 2011 90 anti-Semitic actions and 202 threats were registered by the police. Between January and December 2010 the Prosecution Departments registered 1797 cases of racism, 107 anti-religion cases and 125 anti-Semitism cases. In 2009 tribunals registered 3344 cases of racist, anti-religious and anti-Semitic crimes. [\[Read more\]](#)

Discrimination Statistics

In 2010 the HALDE received 3343 complaints on the ground of origin, 567 condemnations were pronounced for racist or discriminatory offences by Penal Courts. In 2011 the ECHR examined 4 complaints relying on Article 14 of the Convention, but didn't find any violation. Under the CJ judgment in the case European Commission c. France (2011), the French Republic failed to fulfill its obligations by imposing a nationality requirement for access to the profession of notary. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area

DE Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

Overview

The constitutional article No. 3 of the Basic Law (Grundgesetz, GG) and the Federal General Equal Treatment Act (AGG), transposing the EU directive 2000/43 and other EU equality directives, prohibit unequal treatment due to, among other characteristics, someone's race or ethnic origin. [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

The German Penal Code applies to offences committed with racist motives the same way as it applies to a respective crime without such a motivation. Yet, the penal code contains one article on incitements to hatred (hate speech), which bans crimes that are directed against national, racial, ethnic or religious groups (or individual members of these groups). [\[Read more\]](#)

Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

There are several parties which express racist and xenophobic statements and sentiments. The most prominent one is the "National Democratic Party of Germany", NPD, which is represented in parliaments of two Länder. The German Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution reported 219 right-wing extremist organisations and associations of several persons in 2010. [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

The Federal Government of Germany has implemented and established different kinds of programmes, institutions and policies opposing racism and related ideologies. Several non-governmental organisations in Germany raise awareness about ideologies in different areas of society, e.g. in sports, on the labour market or in schools that are connected to right-wing extremism, racism and xenophobia. [\[Read more\]](#)

more]

Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

As part of the qualification of police personnel as well as in follow-up trainings, human rights, fundamental rights as they are guaranteed in the German constitution as well as the prohibition of discrimination are taught. Although there are single incidents of anti-minority agendas and discourse, there is no evidence that there are police professional associations or in the area of justice that systematically promote and endorse anti-minority agendas and discourse. *[Read more]*

Employment

The unemployment rate of persons with migration background is twice as high as that of persons without a migration background. Foreigners have the highest unemployment rate. There is no data available for the employment situation of ethnic minorities. *[Read more]*

Housing & Segregation

In general, quality in housing is more expensive for persons with a migration background than for persons without a migration background, in particular those with a Turkish migration background. Persons with a migration background also usually live in less socially accepted areas. Besides social and economic factors, discrimination also seems to be a factor for disadvantaged housing situations. *[Read more]*

Education

There remains a gap between the level of education of persons with and without a migration background. Even considering the social status, pupils with a migration background are less represented in higher secondary education and more in lower secondary education compared to pupils without a migration background. Some schools show a high proportion of pupils with a migration background, if the school is located in socially disadvantaged neighbourhood. *[Read more]*

Health And Social Protection

Due to their often lower social status, particular migrant groups deal with health issues resulting from physically and psychologically stressful work and living situations. Furthermore, migrants show a higher risk of psycho-social burdens caused by traumatic events in the country of origin (for example torture) or during the migration process. Especially older migrants show a comparatively worse state of health and higher need for care. *[Read more]*

Political & Civic Participation

Migrants are only entitled to vote or to stand for elections if they have acquired the German citizenship. Exempted from this regulation are EU citizens living in Germany, who have the right to vote or to stand in local and European elections. Migrants continue to be under-represented in all fields of public administration which therefore does not reflect the ethnic diversity of the German society. *[Read more]*

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

The German integration framework is based on language, education, vocational qualification, social counselling services, and the promotion of integration into the local community. The most important element of German federal integration policy is the integration course programme. Recently, the government developed the National Action Plan, which aims at formulating obligatory and testable integration goals. *[Read more]*

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

Despite the lack of official statistics, there is a broad consensus that migrants are under-represented as media representatives as well as as members of and, even more so, as volunteers and officials in sport clubs. *[Read more]*

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

In 2010, according to the Microcensus, 15,746,000 (19.3 per cent) people with a migration background lived in Germany. 8,598,000 (10.5 per cent) thereof were in possession of a German citizenship, 7,147,000 (8.7 per cent) had a foreign citizenship. Among the persons with a migration background, 15.8 per cent had a Turkish migration background, 8.3 per cent a Polish migration background and 6.7 per cent a Russian migration background. 29.4 per cent persons had a EU-27 migration background. *[Read more]*

Migration & Minority Economics

The fees for a residence permit are EUR 140, for the renewal EUR 100. The fees for a permanent residence permit are EUR 260. The fees for citizenship acquisition application for adults are EUR 255 for the acquisition of the German citizenship (plus max. EUR 51 for further charges and certificates). For children under the age of 18, who acquire the German citizenship alongside their parents, the fees constitute EUR 51. *[Read more]*

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

According to official data on racist and related hate crimes, 16,375 extreme right-wing crimes were recorded by the police in 2010. Among those, 15,905 right-wing extremist crimes were recorded, of which 762 were violent crimes. The number of anti-Semitic right-wing crimes was 1,166 and the number of violent right-wing crimes with an anti-Semitic motivation was 29. The number of officially recorded incidents is far lower than the number of incidents based on unofficial sources. *[Read more]*

Discrimination Statistics

The Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (FADA, Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes, ADS) recorded 271 cases of ethnic discrimination in 2010. The statutory anti-discrimination body on state level- the Berlin State Body for Equal Treatment - Against Discrimination (Berliner Landesstelle fuer Gleichbehandlung - gegen Diskriminierung, LADS) and its network counted 89 cases of discrimination on the ground of ethnic origin in 2010. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area

GR Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

Employment

Housing & Segregation

Education

Health And Social Protection

Political & Civic Participation

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

Overview

Greece was one of the last countries to transpose the Racial Equality and the Employment Framework Directives into the national legislation in 2005. Even if legislation can now be considered adequate, relatively few are the cases/inquiries brought to the Equality Bodies, and no court cases have been reported. [\[Read more\]](#)

The main legal tool for dealing racist crime still remains the Law 927/1979, since the new draft law on racism approved by the cabinet of ministers in October 2011 was blocked by the far-right party (LAOS) that participated in the government. All reports from independent resources agree on the insufficient impact of existing anti-racist legislation and its implementation in dealing with racially motivated crime. There are very few cases brought to justice by NGOs. [\[Read more\]](#)

There are political parties and organisations operating nationwide that express xenophobic and even overtly racist sentiments and/or discourse. Such a party, the Popular Orthodox Alert (LAOS) is in the Parliament since 2007 and participated in the coalition government formed in November 2011. The neo-nazi group Golden Dawn (Chryssi Avgi) elected in 2010 a municipal counselor in Athens, and recent polls are showing that it may enter the Parliament in the next national elections. [\[Read more\]](#)

There are no coherent and specific anti-racist policies, except from particular campaigns and actions funded by mainly EU programmes. No National Action Plan against racism has been adopted yet. There are several NGOs working on the field of anti-racism, some of which offer substantial aid to victims of racist/hatred crimes. [\[Read more\]](#)

Even though the official training of the police force and the professional association of police officers have incorporated courses and seminars on anti-racist sensitivity, ethnic profiling and even violence against migrants and minorities seem to be very frequent. [\[Read more\]](#)

Crisis seems to affect significantly migrants; unemployment among migrants has exceeded the unemployment rate of general workforce for the first time in 2009. In addition, migrants receive lower wages than native Greeks and they are excluded from public sector, since employment in the latter is limited to Greeks and EU nationals. [\[Read more\]](#)

The most highly segregated social group are Roma, who face unresolved problems with their housing conditions. Tendencies of polarisation among ethnic groups and majority population in inner-cities, particularly in Athens, are observed combined with gentrification strategies and severe urban decay. [\[Read more\]](#)

The ethnic group that encounters the most severe problems in the field of education (segregation, poor performance, high drop-out rates) are Roma. Migrant children's participation in school is steadily increasing in relation to the total student population. Nevertheless, and despite numerous projects and significant production of educational material, curriculum remains essentially monocultural at all levels of education. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migrants and minorities, in particular Roma, demonstrate higher morbidity rates, especially when it comes to specific diseases, such as tuberculosis and AIDS. Difficulties noted with regard to access to health services concern legal restrictions imposed against undocumented migrants (not implemented by medical staff), language barriers, lack of information, high rates of lack of health insurance. [\[Read more\]](#)

Greece until recently had a very poor record in the promotion of political and civic participation of migrants. With the Law 3838/2010, holders of long-term and indefinite duration residence permits are entitled to participate in the local elections (having the right to be elected as councilors, but not as mayors). [\[Read more\]](#)

Greece until recently had a very poor record in political and civic participation of migrants. With the Law 3838/2010, holders of long-term and indefinite duration

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

residence permits are entitled to participate in the local elections. Another positive step has been the establishment by law in each municipality of the Local Councils for the Integration (Law 3852/2010). Nationality Code has also been amended through Law 3838/2010 towards a more jus soli direction. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

Self-identification as well as freedom of association is not guaranteed for Turkish and Macedonian minority members. Muslims outside Western Thrace have problems in exercising their religion. According to the Law 3592/2007, Greek language should be the main broadcasting language. In sports, participation of migrant and minority groups is lower than that of majority, while the existing regulations against hate speech are practically ineffective. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Economics

Migrants constitute around 7% of the general population, much of which is concentrated in the metropolitan area of the capital city. There is no official data on minorities, but according to estimates Muslims of Western Thrace are between 80-120 thousand, while Roma oscillate between 200-350 thousand. Although asylum seekers are numerous, among whom many minors, asylum grant rates are extremely low. Migrant children constitute an important part of student population. [\[Read more\]](#)

18.570.946,55€ were planned to be allocated through the European Refugee Fund for the year 2010; 4.319.607,62€ through European Integration Fund for the year 2011; 9.963.796,55€ through the European Return Fund for the year 2009. The per year fee for residence permit is 150€, for long-term residence permit is 600€; for naturalisation 700€, while for migrant children born in Greece or have attended six years of Greek school, 100€. [\[Read more\]](#)

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

There is no official data kept by competent authorities. Nevertheless, several cases of racist/hate crimes have been reported in i-RED database on Racist Violence, among which some included killings. [\[Read more\]](#)

Discrimination Statistics

The number of complaints received by the Equality Body is considered to be much lower than expected. Greece has been in numerous cases called from the European Court of Human Rights and other EU and international bodies to conform to international legal requirements for the respect of human rights. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area Overview

<p>Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation</p> <p>Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation</p> <p>Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse</p> <p>Anti-racist Policies & Organisations</p> <p>Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice</p> <p>Employment</p> <p>Housing & Segregation</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Health And Social Protection</p>	<p>The legal framework for anti-discrimination is, according to the European norms, adequate, however, there is no monitoring system to evaluate the effectiveness of it and the relevant trends. [Read more]</p> <p>The legal framework combating racism is improving, however, there is no monitoring system to evaluate the effectiveness of it and the relevant trends. [Read more]</p> <p>First of all the extreme-rightist Jobby party, delegating representatives to the national and European parliament, is responsible to keep racism on the agenda of public discourse. [Read more]</p> <p>While there are NGOs assisting victims of racist abuse, and raising awareness on racism, governmental efforts seem to be insufficient. [Read more]</p> <p>While there is a lack of evidence, apparently, members of Roma communities suffer more likely from police abuse than majority citizens. [Read more]</p> <p>First of all, members of Roma communities are suffering discrimination on the labour market. [Read more]</p> <p>A significant proportion of the Roma population lives among inadequate housing conditions. Despite governmental efforts, housing segregation of the Roma is a prevalent phenomenon in many settlements. Many of the Roma communities live in the most disadvantages, infrastructurally underdeveloped regions of the country. [Read more]</p> <p>First of all, Roma children are suffering from different forms of discrimination (segregation, placement of non-disabled children to special schools for the mentally handicapped) in the Hungarian education system. [Read more]</p> <p>First of all, members of Roma communities are suffering from discrimination in the health care system. Meanwhile, the average health status and the life expectancies of the Roma population are lower than in the case of the majority society. [Read more]</p>
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Political & Civic Participation

The representation of ethnic and national minorities in the parliament is still unsolved. Migrants without Hungarian citizenship can vote only in municipal elections. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

Governmental efforts aimed at the integration of minority or migrant groups seem to be rather insufficient, so far. The strategy for Roma inclusion and combating poverty has not been adopted yet. [\[Read more\]](#)

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

Minority rights regarding culture, education, mother tongue and self government are guaranteed by the Minority Act, but only in the case of national and ethnic minorities, among them the Roma. Migrant groups do not have similar rights, however, the overwhelming majority of migrants are ethnic Hungarians from the neighbouring countries. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

Generally, there is a lack of comprehensive data on the demographics of migrant and minority groups. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Economics

Generally, there is a lack of comprehensive data on migrant and minority economy. [\[Read more\]](#)

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

Given the lack of a monitoring system regarding racist violence and abuse, the low reporting rates, and the very low number of complaints, prosecutions or court cases, it is not possible to give evidence on the situation, however, mainly three groups are suffering from verbal or physical violence: the Roma, LGBTI persons and the Jews. [\[Read more\]](#)

Discrimination Statistics

Given the lack of a monitoring system regarding discrimination, the low reporting rates, and the very low number of complaints, it is not possible to give evidence on the situation, however, mainly three groups are suffering from different forms of discrimination: the Roma, LGBTI persons, people living with disabilities, and women. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area

Overview

IE Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

Under Irish law discrimination is illegal in the provision of goods, facilities and services available to the public generally, schools and other educational establishments, the provision of accommodation and in relation to membership of private registered clubs. In addition to this discrimination on the grounds of 'race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national origins' is forbidden. [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

There is legislation against racism and hate crime in Ireland, an example of this being the 1989 Incitement to Hatred Act. However implementation of this is ineffective as a causal relationship between action and hate speech has to be established. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

The main political parties in Ireland state publicly that racism or xenophobia is not tolerated within their ranks. Individual instances occur where politicians have made statements that can be identified as being racist in nature or seeking to exploit perceived anti-migrant sentiment. These statements generally incur rebukes from senior members of that political party, the Irish media and civil society. [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

In January 2011 the NGO Alliance against Racism, published its fourth periodic review of Ireland under the UN International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The NGO alliance Against Racism is a network of over fifty non-governmental organisations working on a broad range of anti-racist, community and human rights issues and provides a fairly comprehensive list of NGOs in Ireland that deal with the Issue of Racism. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

Ethnic Profiling: There is no official or overt sanctioning of ethnic profiling by the authorities in Ireland, but some evidence exists that it occurs. For more information please see the Migrant Rights Centre Ireland report 'Singled Out' [\[Read more\]](#)

Employment

There are differential unemployment rates among immigrants in Ireland. Non-Irish nationals have an unemployment rate of 16.1 % where as the figure is 12.7 % Non-Irish nationals however, non-nationals have a 0.9% higher employment rate than Irish nationals. (As of May 4, 2010) [\[Read more\]](#)

Housing & Segregation

Evidence and analysis from the Irish census of 2010 may provide a clearer picture of the dispersal or integration of migrant communities among the majority population. To date, this information is not available and initial evidence suggests that while there are areas that have a larger migrant population (Dublin the capital city for example, and certain particular areas of Dublin) there does not seem to be any suggestion that this concentration amounts to segregation. [\[Read more\]](#)

Education

The Travelling community in Ireland is the primary ethnic group to which enrolment and attainment is a concern. "STEP found that the average attendance rate by Traveller children is approximately 80 per cent" (the national average being around 100%). The policy of overcrowded schools preferring applicants with a family history at the school also disproportionately affects Travellers. [\[Read more\]](#)

Health And Social Protection

The significant barriers to migrants access to social protection are 1) legal status and 2) Satisfying the Habitual Residency Condition. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political & Civic Participation

In general, non-Irish nationals may only vote in certain elections (local and/or EU) and are excluded from every national election and referendum. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

The Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration published a report entitled 'Integration, a two way process.' 'Integration, this can be read here: [http://www.integration.ie/website/omi/omiwebv6.nsf/page/AXBN-7WMK3Z1533318-en/\\$File/INTEGRATION%20-%20A%20Two%20Way%20Process.pdf](http://www.integration.ie/website/omi/omiwebv6.nsf/page/AXBN-7WMK3Z1533318-en/$File/INTEGRATION%20-%20A%20Two%20Way%20Process.pdf) [\[Read more\]](#)

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

Self-identification is not a criterion for minority, ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious groups' right to recognition by the Irish government. This is evident from its first report to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in 2004. Here the Irish government refused to recognize Travelers as a distinct ethnic group despite their self-identification as such (census). [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

There were 414,512 non-Irish nationals living in Ireland according to the 2006 Census. That number is the most recent and comprehensive figure available, though other more recent figures estimate particular portions of the population. For example, at the end of 2011, the Central Statistics Office claimed there were 370,700 non-Irish nationals aged 15 and over in their Quarterly National Household Survey - Quarter 3 2011. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Economics

Long Term Residency Status incurs a fee of €500 payable at the time when an applicant receives a positive decision. There is an additional fee of €150 then for the applicant to be issued with a new Garda National Immigration Bureau certificate of registration. [\[Read more\]](#)

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

In 2010, the Garda Síochána (Irish Police) reported 122 incidents and cases that had been reported to them on the racial grounds. Between 2006 and 2010 the Garda Síochána had 809 instances of racist crime reported. Source: Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration. [\[Read more\]](#)

Discrimination Statistics

The Equality Tribunal in Ireland decides, or to mediate, claims of unlawful discrimination. Between 2008 and 2009 it dealt with 1992 referrals, 686 of which were specifically on the grounds of race. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area

IT Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

Overview

If one puts together the Immigration Act (1998) and the Decrees (2003), the grounds of discrimination prohibited by statute law (beyond the equal treatment provisions contained in the Constitution) coincide with those covered by the Directives, with the relevant addendum of discrimination on ground of nationality. [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

The Italian Law no. 205 of 1993, commonly referred to as the "Mancino Law", prosecutes racism and other hate violence based on ethnicity, nationality, race, or religion, or in order to facilitate the activity of organizations, associations, movements, or groups that have this purpose among their objectives. According to Mancino Law it is a crime to instigate racist violence and propagate ideas based on racial superiority or racial or ethnic hatred. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

Openly racist and xenophobic discourses are a consolidated aspect of mainstream political parties propaganda. Populism is more and more characterizing political proposals of both right and left wing parties. Sensationalist campaigns are launched about the following problems: immigrant crime, the Roma and Muslim communities. Political parties fuel these alarming campaigns to build a consensus among the voters. Lega Nord frequently uses racist and anti-Romani language in public statements. [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

Italy gave its residents full protection against discrimination following threats from the European Commission to take legal action. In order to tackle existing discrimination and continuously improve the law, the government responded to the points set out in the infringement proceeding 2005/2358 by implementing the Anti-Discrimination Law on 6 June 2008. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

The Ministry of the Interior has included human rights law in the training curricula for police staff at all ranks. There are reported cases of ethnic profiling by the police, municipalities operators. There is no case reported regarding immigration services. No relevant restrictions can limit the right to access to justice in discrimination cases, even if the lack of information on anti-discrimination law, irregular status, poor Italian language skill can hinder the access to justice. *[Read more]*

Employment

In the Italian labour market the difference between the unemployment rate of Italian workers and migrants ones is particularly evident. Moreover in 2009, foreign worker receives, on average, 987 euro per month, compared to 1.281 euros of Italian worker. Nonetheless in Italy there are several good practices and positive initiatives against discrimination at the workplace. Trade unions are generally engaged in defending migrants and minorities' rights in the labour market. *[Read more]*

Housing & Segregation

There are not evidences of migrant segregation in Italy. It's possible to find in metropolitan areas (as Milan or Rome) significant levels of concentration of migrant groups in the popular neighbourhoods but they are not segregated from majority of population. From local and national researches emerges that immigrants seeking a house to rent often face forms of discrimination arising exclusively from their being foreigners *[Read more]*

Education

Foreign students and Roma ones are encouraged to lower their educational ambitions displaying higher school dropout rates or preferring schools with a more clearly vocational focus. As a consequence, we find a prevalence of foreign students enrolled in vocational routes. In Italy there are different intercultural initiatives and good practises which aim at combating discrimination in school. *[Read more]*

Health And Social Protection

Recent studies highlight that foreign workers contract serious diseases because of the bad housing and working conditions they face. In Italy the access to health services is guaranteed also for irregular immigrants and health services can not report to the police irregular migrants who use them. *[Read more]*

Political & Civic Participation

In Italy the right of voting, active and passive, is refused to migrants both at national and local level. Some actions have been carried out at local level for the right of administrative voting. But, these initiatives have only a cultural and political value, as they have been judged as unconstitutional. Italian-born children of migrants can only declare themselves Italian after 18 years with legal registration and uninterrupted residence (jus sanguinis). *[Read more]*

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

The formal strategy on the integration of migrants is defined in the Piano per l' integrazione nella sicurezza. Identità e incontro (Plan for Integration in Security. Identity and Encounter). According to this document, the Italian model of integration is founded on the keywords: identity, encounter and education. An important innovation in the national strategy on the integration of migrants is the Integration Agreements. *[Read more]*

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

There are no restrictions in the freedom of association of the migrants. There are problems for the muslim communities to be officially recognised and for the construction of mosque. In the media system there are some difficulties in the representation of migrants and minorities and there are few initiatives which promote migrant success to the media. Also in sport, the presence of migrants and minorities is not so widespread. *[Read more]*

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

As 1st January 2009 in Italy, the migrants are 4 375 200 units, which is the 7,3% of the total population. There are different estimates on the presence of Roma, Sinti and Travellers in Italy. According to a report by the Interior Ministry, April 2006 the numerical estimate is about 140.000. The Muslims living in Italy, including those with Italian nationality, representing 2.1% of country population. The main groups are Moroccans, Albanians, Egyptians, Senegalese, Bangladeshi. *[Read more]*

Migration & Minority Economics

In Italy for the emergency measures due to landings from North Africa has been assigned an additional fund of 6,850,000 euros and for the European Integration Fund the yearly allocation is of 13.500.000 euros (year 2011) The fees for the residence permit are 80 euros- 100 euros and for the permanent one is of 200 euro. *[Read more]*

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

Italy has only recently begun to collect any kind of data on hate crimes, and the existing data appears to be partial. Law enforcement crime reports do not record the victim's ethnicity, race, or religion; statistics drawn from the Interior Ministry's centralized database can therefore not be disaggregated by particular vulnerable groups (for example, Roma or Muslims). *[Read more]*

Discrimination Statistics

Between 2009 and 2010 in Italy the change in number of complaints regarding ethnic discrimination received by Equality Body was +326. The latest report of Unar show 766 cases where ethnic discrimination was found by Equality Body, of which 70,2%

(540 cases) has been declared relevant. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area

PL Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

Employment

Housing & Segregation

Education

Health And Social Protection

Overview

The Polish Constitution forbids discrimination for any reason. The new antidiscrimination law, an Act on the Implementation of Certain Provisions of the EU on Equal Treatment contains a closed catalogue of possible grounds of discrimination. The Act sets up a minimum standard of the protection against unjustified unequal treatment which is not the same for everybody. Another problem is incorrect and incomplete implementation of the EU Directives. [\[Read more\]](#)

Polish law does not contain the definitions of racial discrimination, hate speech, racist hate crime, racist incident or racist violence. The Labour Code and the Act on the Implementation of Certain Provisions of the EU on Equal Treatment forbid discrimination on the ground of, e.g. race. The Criminal Code includes a series of articles that directly or indirectly penalize acts with racist undertones or those related to someone's racial, national or ethnic origin. [\[Read more\]](#)

In Poland, there is the National Rebirth of Poland, the nationalist and national-revolutionary political party, promoting violent forms of neofascism and anti-semitism, including the Holocaust denial and racism. Next, there is the National Radical Camp, which is a Polish extreme right, anti-semitic, anti-communist and nationalist political movement. There is also the Polish National Party, a nationalist and ultra-conservative political party famous for its anti-semitic discourse. [\[Read more\]](#)

According to the new antidiscrimination law the Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment is obliged to design the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment. At a local level there are no special policies in this respect. Sometimes local authorities support NGO projects aimed at combating racism and its manifestations. There are several NGOs dealing with racism, discrimination and xenophobia. Some of these organisations' activities have a positive impact on anti-racist policies. [\[Read more\]](#)

The issue of racism and discrimination is partially included in the trainings for future police officers. There are not any police professional associations that endorse anti-migrant/anti-minority agendas. Some immigrants report to the NGOs that they were mistreated by the police because of their ethnicity and the police is reluctant to investigate the racially motivated offences. The number of hate crimes may not be reported to law enforcement agencies or included in official statistics. [\[Read more\]](#)

Sometimes the National Labour Inspectorate or NGOs reveal isolated cases of discrimination against migrants, including in respect to wages. There are legal obstacles in access to employment in the public sector since the non-Poles can work there only on positions, where the tasks would not concern exercising public authority or protection of the interests of the state. The migrants can work in Poland if they obtain a work permit unless they are exempted of this obligation. [\[Read more\]](#)

In general there is no segregation between minority groups and the majority population aside from several exceptions in southern Poland where Roma clusters are separated from the remainder of the locality. There are also areas that are inhabited primarily by some other national and ethnic minorities. The NGOs reported the examples of denial of housing for migrants and refugees (social or communal housing). It happens that the private landlords are reluctant to rent apartments to migrants. [\[Read more\]](#)

Among the national and ethnic minorities only the Roma stand out from the rest of society with regard to their situation in the field of education. The governmental Programme for the Roma Community includes an "Education" component as its priority. Students belonging to national and ethnic minorities may obtain education in their native language. There are positive initiatives designed to solve problems of discrimination, racism or xenophobia in schools carried out by NGOs. [\[Read more\]](#)

The Roma minority is considered more vulnerable to various diseases in comparison with the rest of society. Higher morbidity and higher mortality is caused a.o. by the problems of economic nature and the non-use of public healthcare. Not all groups of migrants have the same access to the social protection system and benefits, it depends on their legal status in Poland. Migrant and minority women encounter particular obstacles while accessing and receiving effective healthcare services. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political & Civic Participation

Only Polish and the EU citizens and who permanently reside in Poland have the right to vote and stand in/for the elections. The third country nationals are not entitled to do so. They have the right to assembly and associate in social organisations, trade unions and employers organisations, to set up and join foundations or to join political parties. There is the Common Commission of the Government and National and Ethnic Minorities, a consultative body established by law. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

There is no national strategy on migrant/minority integration as such. The Roma people are the minority the most marginalized in Poland. A sort of policy on integration of this group has been adopted and since 2004 there is a Programme for the Roma Community. There is no comprehensive integration program that would meet the needs of all groups of migrants choosing to stay in Poland. According to law such assistance is available only for selected groups of foreigners. [\[Read more\]](#)

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

According to Polish law foreigners residing in Poland may join together to form associations in accordance with the rules applicable to Polish citizens. There are no legal obstacles for minorities to exercise and manifest their religion and belief. Public media are required to account for the needs of minorities, however the respective laws are sometimes being implemented defectively. Racist incidents are rare in most sports, except for football. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

Poland has a small immigrant population. The number of persons belonging to minorities amounts to 2-3% of the population. The number of Muslims is estimated at 20,000-30,000 persons (including Tatars). At the end of 2010 there were 97 080 residence-card holders, around 6 500 people applied for asylum in Poland, among them 84 persons obtained refugees status and 229-subsidary protection. There were 19 unaccompanied minors in Orphanage and 231 unaccompanied minors seeking asylum. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Economics

Under the European Return Fund 2008-2013 Poland received an amount of EUR 12 315 086.86, the European Integration Fund 2007-2013 - EUR 15 610 000, the European Return Fund 2008-2013 - EUR 18 356 039. A fee of around EUR 77 is charged for issuance of a residence permit for a specified period of time, around EUR 145 - for issuance of a residence permit for a long-term EC resident or a settlement permit. A fee of around EUR 50 is charged for issuance of Polish citizenship. [\[Read more\]](#)

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

In 2010 there were 106 initiated proceedings referring to racism (arts 118, 119, 256 and 257 Criminal Code) and 65 such proceedings in the first six months of 2011. The system recorded 197 ascertained racist crimes in 2010 and 80 such crimes in the first six months of 2011. No racially motivated killing reported/recorded. In 2010 courts issued 30 verdicts in cases involving racism. [\[Read more\]](#)

Discrimination Statistics

In 2010 the Human Rights Defender received 38 cases regarding discrimination on grounds of nationality/ethnicity or race, religion or belief and 45 cases were completed by the HRD. The European Court of Human Rights found the violation of the art 14 of ECHR in the case Grzelak v. Poland (discrimination based on religion or belief) as well as in the case Łuczak v. Poland (discrimination on the ground of nationality). [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area

PT Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

Overview

Law n.7/82 transposing the ICERD to national legislation and Law No. 18/2004 transposing Council Directive No. 2000/43/EC together with the Constitution and other legal diplomas cover all grounds of discrimination as in the International Conventions and EU law. Its implementation however lacks proper independent assessment and although some achievements were made, much remain to be done. [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

Although the Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA has not been yet transposed to Portuguese Law, the Penal Code contains a number of dispositions which are very close to the demands of the Framework Decision. If it seems that police authorities have been able to monitor and restrain radical groups activities, on the other hand only once have a condemnation been applied by court on grounds of racist discrimination. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

Racism and xenophobia have not been part of the political discourse until the year 2000. That year PNR (National Renovation Party) was created and has been since than increasing the total number of electoral circles in which they present a candidate as well as the number of ballots (17.000 in the 2011 parliament elections). The party has never seen one of its representatives elected so far, at any level. [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

more]

The Portuguese national government has developed policies and programmes aimed at combating racism and related ideologies mainly through the National Action Plan for Inclusion and the Plan for Immigrants Integration. Some non-governmental organisations participate in consultation of anti-racist and anti-discrimination law and policies under the Commission for Equality and Against Racial Discrimination and the Consultative Committee for Immigration Affairs. *[Read more]*

Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

No clear evidences exist of ethnic profiling in Portugal, but police authorities have been accused of discriminatory practices by independent organizations. In recent years human rights training modules for police officers were implemented. A special unity was created to assist victims (UAVIDRE) and the number of complaints has been raising, but condemnations in court continue to be scarce. Evidence suggests that judges tend to give harder and longer sentences to ethnic minorities. *[Read more]*

Employment

Foreign workers experience higher rates of unemployment than the Portuguese citizens. As to the Roma population, evidences exist that they experience much higher rates of unemployment. Differential pay rates between nationals and foreigners exist but tend to decrease with longer work relations. Trade unions had an important role in shaping immigration policies, and developed a significant effort to help immigrant workers in the regularization of their situation. *[Read more]*

Housing & Segregation

There are some evidences that spatial segregation of minorities exist, although it has been diminishing. The case of Roma is particularly evident but other minorities, like nationals of the former African colonies experience it in some degree. Important segments of these populations lived in barracks and have been re-housed in the last decade. Roma, Africans and Brasilians, experience significant levels of discrimination when accessing the housing market. *[Read more]*

Education

There are problems with differential educational attainment and drop-out by Roma and some migrant groups. There is evidence of school segregation of migrants in some urban areas and there have been reported cases of school segregation concerning Roma pupils. School materials and methodologies can reflect the diversity of school population, although the national curricula is common to all schools. There have been initiatives to foster interculturality and teachers training. *[Read more]*

Health And Social Protection

Immigrants seem to be more susceptible to tuberculosis and work accidents. Migrant women seem to be particularly vulnerable in accessing maternal and child healthcare. No legal obstacles exist on the access to public healthcare by migrants: all possessing residence permit can make their inscription, those in an irregular condition can also access with a document issued by the parish of residence. The Plan for Immigrant Integration adopts measures concerning healthcare services. *[Read more]*

Political & Civic Participation

In Portugal migrants can't vote to national elections, having the right to vote and stand to local elections under Law no. 50/96 of 4th September. The right to vote and be elected is based in the existence of reciprocity conditions. The Plan for Immigrant Integration included an area concerning access to citizenship, political rights and civic participation which aims to encourage participation by promoting the registration of immigrants eligible for voting. *[Read more]*

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

The formal national strategy concerning social cohesion and integration of migrants and minorities is developed mainly through the National Action Plan for Inclusion - which presents the Portuguese national strategy in the area of poverty and social exclusion - and the Plan for Immigrants Integration. Both plans adopt several measures and practises accross various policy areas. *[Read more]*

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

There aren't restrictions of the freedom of peaceful assembly and association for migrants or minorities. There isn't evidence of legal obstacles in manifesting religion. In 2001 was created the Commission of Religious Freedom. There aren't legal restrictions preventing migrants or minorities in sport, at professional level in some sports there may be limitations in the number of foreigners. Hate speech is ground for sanctions to sport clubs. *[Read more]*

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

The total foreign population on January 2009 was 443.102 individuals, representing 4,2% of the resident population in Portugal. The larger contingents come from Brasil and Ukraine. The refugees and asylum seekers yearly inflow has been rising but it is still reduced, merely 160 in 2010. On Roma population only estimates exist and they vary between 34.000 and 50.000. Some estimates point to around 30.000 to 35.000 the number of Muslims residing in Portugal. *[Read more]*

Migration & Minority Economics

The yearly allocations of the European refugee fund, the integration fund and the return fund are not known, but for the period 2008-11 they were respectively 1.8 million euros, 10.3 million euros and 3.9 million euros. The costs for issuing a one year residence permit is 65€ on the first time and a half of that on the second and following times. A permanent resident permit costs from 80€ to 100€. The cost for citizenship acquisition is 175€. [\[Read more\]](#)

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

Data collection on racist crime in Portugal is scarce and is disperse within different entities, thus inhibiting from providing a precise portrait of the situation. For years NGO have accused public authorities of underreporting racist crime. In fact police registries show a very limited number of reported cases, only 15 crimes of "racial and religious discrimination" in 2010. The number of court cases and death killings associated with racism and hate speech is even scarcer. [\[Read more\]](#)

Discrimination Statistics

The total number of complaints received in 2010 by the independent agency established with financial support of the Equality Body, was 409. The numbers seem to be rising since it had been established in 2007. In 2010 The European Committee of Social Rights handed down a decision condemning the Portuguese state for housing access discrimination. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area

RO Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

Overview

The law offers extensive protection against discrimination - applicability to an open-ended list of grounds of discrimination and in all areas of the social and public life. In practice, there are shortcomings - it is unclear how the shift of the burden of proof is applied, civil compensations awarded are modest. No thorough assessment of the implementation of the Directives has been published, except for a desk research by the European network of legal experts. [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

No definition of hate crime exists, but an aggravating circumstance and criminal offences that fall under the notion hate-crime. Despite reform efforts, the police is criticized for ineffective intervention in combating hate crimes and "the existence of cases where excessive use of force, ill treatment and abuse of power were inflicted by police and public order forces towards people belonging to minorities, in particular Roma." (CERD, 2010, para. 15) [\[Read more\]](#)

Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

In the past five years, a worrying trend can be noted in high-level discriminatory discourse, especially targeting the Roma. We could not identify parties which officially promote anti-migrant/anti-minority sentiments/discourse. Yet, politicians have been sanctioned by the equality body. We do not know of court decisions sanctioning on account of the law on banning fascist/racist/xenophobic organizations although cases have been brought under it before courts. [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

There is a national strategy on discrimination (2007-2013) and one on Roma inclusion (2012-2020), the latter being criticized by NGOs. mainly for lacking clear financial commitments. There are some NGOs working in the field of anti-racism, some of which offer substantial aid to victims of racist/hatred crimes, but, in general, there are few such NGOs for the existing needs, while pro bono is not generally available in Romania. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

Efforts towards anti-racism and cultural sensitivity are being reported, but there is a need for structural changes and deeper interventions mainstreamed within the educational system of the police forces. While there is no legal definition of ethnic profiling, in 2010, the UN CERD raised concerns about "existing police and justice personnel's practices of racial profiling." [\[Read more\]](#)

Employment

Quotas restrict third country nationals coming to Romania for labour purposes. A 2010 World Bank research found that labor earnings for individual employed Roma are a mere 39% of the labor earnings for employed non-Roma. Big trade-union confederations have started to implement European Social Fund financed projects on social inclusion and equal chances, mostly training, information campaigns, some job creation and services. [\[Read more\]](#)

Housing & Segregation

The members of the Roma minority, in a larger proportion than the majority face housing vulnerability in the form of: insecurity of tenure, over-crowdedness, inadequacy of housing, segregation, lack of access to utilities. Furthermore, several communities have been submitted to forced evictions, next to waste collection sites, sewage plants, and in general in segregated areas, lacking utilities and infrastructure, sometimes in health-wise hazardous areas. [\[Read more\]](#)

Education

Roma children experience the most severe problems in the field of education (poor performance, high drop-out rates). There is no data about foreign children in schools, only a 2011 report indicating practical obstacles in accessing the Romanian language and cultural orientation courses. While optional subjects were introduced, the mainstream school population does not benefit of them as mandatory subjects and the curricula and teaching materials do not reflect diversity. [\[Read more\]](#)

Health And Social Protection

Data show increased rates for Roma infant mortality and lower life expectancy among Roma than the majority population. While self-evaluation indicates no specific morbidity, a 2008 qualitative research indicates often association with diseases caused by poverty. Legal residents have the same rights as Romanians as to public health insurance conditions. Only Romanian citizens are eligible for the minimum income allowance. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political & Civic Participation

According to the Constitution, only Romanian citizens have the right to vote in general/local elections. There are no formal mechanisms of consultation for migrants, but independent attempts at creating one. Information about a person's ethnic origin is considered by the authorities confidential personal data. Consequently, there is no data about the ethnic composition of public administration, only about the representation in elected bodies at the national and local level. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

There is no general policy on integration and cohesion. A new strategy for Roma inclusion has recently been adopted, yet criticized by NGOs. One cannot discern a particular philosophy at the level of the Romanian state regarding exclusion as also caused by discrimination and thus seeing inclusion as necessarily also tackling discrimination. In times of economic crisis there has been a trend towards reorganizing social benefits while also cutting many of them. [\[Read more\]](#)

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

Foreigners face some restrictions with regards to political rights. Minority language media is quite developed, especially in what regards the Hungarian minority. Racism, violence and hate speech are sanctioned in sporting venues through specific sport regulations (especially in football) and through law. Sanctions (of the equality body or sports federations) have also happened, yet no overall statistics and evaluation in terms of dissuasiveness could be identified. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

Migration to Romania is very low, as compared to other EU countries. According to the latest data, officially registered third country nationals make for about 0.3 of the population. Also, according to the provisional results of the Census, around 11 per cent of the population is made of national minorities (20 national minorities), the biggest ones being the Hungarian (6.5%) and the Roma minorities (3.2%) - with under-declaration of ethnicity for the Roma. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Economics

Depending on the type of worker, the employer pays 50 or 200 Euro for the work authorization. The employee pays approx 180 euro for the stay permit after entering the country. There is no study on migration economics, the number of migrants for labour purposes being insignificant at country level. Some calculations have been made as to how much Romania misses from non-inclusion of the Roma minority (between 1,089 and 3,655 million euro from both economic and fiscal gains). [\[Read more\]](#)

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

There is no official data collection and information gathering mechanism that addresses specifically racist and hate crime throughout the judicial system. In the past, the authorities reported not having racist or hate motivation among statistical indicators. Starting with 1 January 2009, the prosecution collects this indicator, but it is not relevant since it cannot be corroborated with data from courts and the police. [\[Read more\]](#)

Discrimination Statistics

Only 55 complaints regarding ethnic discrimination were brought before the national equality body in 2010, a significant decrease compared to previous years (62 in 2009 and 62 in 2008). Out of the 25 cases found to be discrimination, only one case was sanctioned with an administrative fine. The courts do not have indicators regarding the number of cases of discrimination. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area

SI Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

Overview

Slovenian Act Implementing the Principle of Equal Treatment guarantees equal treatment irrespective of personal circumstances such as gender, ethnicity, race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, or other personal circumstance. Discriminatory acts are prohibited in every area of social life. Advocate of the Principle of Equality and the Human Rights Ombudsman handle complaints in discrimination cases. [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

Slovenian Criminal Code contains provisions on prohibition of violation of right to equality and public incitement to hatred, violence and intolerance (hate speech), although there is no general definition of racist-hate crime. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

Political parties that promote nationalism and xenophobia openly or in more subtle way have been represented in the parliament in Slovenia ever since gaining independence. Hate speech is generated around status and rights of communities of other nations of former Yugoslavia (including the erased residents), Roma, Muslims and GLBT. Several associations and groups gathering rather young people promote racist and xenophobic agenda claiming their profile as "patriotic". [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

In Slovenia there are no policies specifically targeting racism but there are few policies/programmes that concern racism and related ideologies through other fields such as migration and criminality. In Slovenia there are no NGOs whose principal objective is opposing/undermining racism and racist activities, although there are several NGOs who tackle racism through performing advocacy for migrants, asylum seekers and the erased. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

The police receive training in the field of human rights, including non-discrimination and policing a multicultural society. There is no legal definition of ethnic profiling, although ethnic profiling is not allowed. There are cases showing that racial profiling does occur within the Slovenian police. [\[Read more\]](#)

Employment

The data show a higher unemployment rate of third country nationals comparing to the general population. Households of third country nationals have a lower annual income comparing to nationals. Slovenian trade unions do not work on recruiting or supporting the rights of minority groups, but there are trade unions supporting migrant workers. In general citizenship is not a condition for employment in public sector, but is a condition for nomination in a specific title. [\[Read more\]](#)

Housing & Segregation

Migrants in Slovenia are excluded from non-profit housing, there are numerous dormitories intended solely for migrant workers. The Roma are a minority group where segregation is most visible, most of the Roma population lives in segregated settlements (slums) in rural areas, in living conditions that are far below minimum standards. Problems are insecurity of tenure and problems with accessing basic infrastructure such as water, sanitation and transport facilities. [\[Read more\]](#)

Education

High rate of school failure of Roma children as well as evidence of poorer educational performance of children with migrant background indicate most vulnerable groups in the educational system in Slovenia. The state and non-state actors develop measures and actions to improve the situation. Italian and Hungarian minorities are provided with right to education in mother languages. Other minorities in some cases can learn their mother languages as an optional subject. [\[Read more\]](#)

Health And Social Protection

In Slovenia the data on morbidity/mortality are not segregated by ethnicity or nationality. There is no evidence available on forced healthcare/intervention practices. Some information on specific health problems is available only in relation to Roma community. Access of migrants to social benefits depends on their legal status. Ethnic origin is not a condition to access social benefits, however, in practice there are instances of discrimination based on the ground of ethnicity. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political & Civic Participation

Non-national permanent residents of Slovenia have the right to vote in local elections. Only EU nationals can stand as candidates. Hungarian and Italian minorities have the right to self-government on certain territory. Consultations with authorities are established for communities with origins in former Yugoslavia and for Roma. Acquisition of citizenship by birth is connected to Slovenian citizenship of at least one parent. Conditions for regular naturalisation are very strict. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

In 1999 the National Assembly adopted the Resolution on the immigration policy which was followed by the 2002 Resolution on the migration policy of the Republic of Slovenia. There is no explicit formal definition of integration but the Resolution on the immigration policy defines integration policy as one of three elements of immigration policy. Slovenia has several policy documents concerning social and/or community cohesion but there is no formal definition of the term. [\[Read more\]](#)

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

Self-identification is not sufficient for recognition of minority rights in Slovenia. Muslims face obstacles in exercising their religion having no mosque. Positive measures in the field of media vary substantially from minorities considered for traditional to those considered for "immigrant" communities. Hate speech in public life is frequent and mostly connected with the issues raised in political debate. Racist chanting at sport events occurs on regular basis. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

Slovenia has the population of approximately 2 million people, migrants representing around 4 % of the population. There are two officially recognized minorities in Slovenia (Italian and Hungarian). Roma are recognized as a special ethnic group. The

estimation of the number of Roma in Slovenia is between 7.000 and 12.000 (0,5 % of the population). Since 1995 until the end of 2010, 186 refugee statuses were recognized in Slovenia, recognition rate is 1%. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Economics

In 2010 the total ERF allocation was 588.699,32 EUR, total EIF allocation was 1.000.222,42 EUR and total European Return Fund allocation was 638.625,00 EUR. The fee for the first residence permit is 102 EUR. For subsequent residence permits the fee is 50 EUR. For a permanent residence permit a fee of 90,61 EUR has to be paid. For a decision on the citizenship application there is a fee of 181,22 EUR. [\[Read more\]](#)

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

There is a considerable upward trend in the recorded cases of public incitement to hatred, violence or intolerance. There was a very notable case in 2005, when two Roma women, a mother and her daughter, were killed in the Roma village Dobruška Vas. Courts do not keep any systematic records on basic criminal offences motivated by ethnic/racial or religious intolerance which does not provide coherent data. [\[Read more\]](#)

Discrimination Statistics

In 2010 the Advocate of the Principle of Equality dealt with 3 complaints concerning alleged ethnic discrimination, out of 33 in total but ethnic discrimination was not found in any of the three cases. In one case ethnic discrimination was established by Social Inspectorate in which a monetary fine in the amount of 41,73 EUR was imposed. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS Key Area

ES Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

Overview

The Law 62/2003 of december 30th defines direct and direct discrimination: when one person will be treated in a less favourable way than another in an analogous situation for racial, ethnical religious or ideological reasons as well as in the case of a handicap, age or sexual orientation reasons" [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

The Organic Law 4/2000, of January 11th about the Rights and Obligations of Foreigners in Spain and their social Integration defines in its article no. 23 the discriminatory acts. E.g: considering this law, discrimination can be defined as "any fact that directly or indirectly implies a differentiation, exclusion, restriction or preference against a foreign person and based on its race, color, ancestry or national origin, ideology and religious practices. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

Even though in the Fourth Report of the ERCI about Spain only mentions one openly xenophobic political party (Plataforma per Catalunya), there are other regional or national parties such as Democracia Nacional, Falange Española de las Jons or Alternativa Española that with very or no representations in townhalls can be considered xenophobic [\[Read more\]](#)

Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

In 2011 the Government approved the Strategic Plan of Citizenship and Integration of 2011-2014 which substitutes the previous one 2007-2010. The Strategic Plans expects to reinforce integration tools and policies as well as public and participation services in order to equally guarantee the access of all citizens to them. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice

According to the fourth report ECRI about Spain (Point number 40) "police bodies receive formation about human rights and other subjects related to racism and discrimination, but the participation in this kind of courses is voluntary. According to some sources, human rights have only a marginal presence in police training. [\[Read more\]](#)

Employment

Unemployment in Spain: 32% immigrants. 19% nationals. Total Spain 21%. In April 2010, the Spanish Government launched an Action Plan for the Development of the Roma Community. This Plan is aimed at the inclusion of an ethnic minority that suffers from discrimination and social prejudices all over Europe. The Plan consists of measures in the areas of employment, housing, health care and education and pays a special attention to Roma women. [\[Read more\]](#)

Housing & Segregation

It cannot be said that there still are significative levels of segregation. A part of the foreign population of the country tends to live in the neighborhoods where the rent is lower such as the mentioned areas in Madrid and Barcelona. For this same reasons, the towns near to the big cities also count with a big percentage of foreign population. [\[Read more\]](#)

Education

ECRI strongly recommends that the Spanish authorities review the way in which pupils are admitted to public and publicly-funded private schools and take other necessary measures to ensure an even distribution of Spanish, immigrant and Roma pupils in the various school. [\[Read more\]](#)

Health And Social Protection

Death rate of foreigners in Spain is slightly lower to the percentage they represent. This is explained due to the fact that they are usually working age population with low mortality rates. Also these people return to their countries when they age or have spent many years in Spain, for this reason, in many cases they already have the Spanish nationality so they are taken into account as Spanish citizens. [\[Read more\]](#)

Political & Civic Participation

Foreigners are not entitled to vote or to stand as candidates in national elections. Only entitled to vote in regional and municipal elections EU citizens and the following countries (having resided legally in Spain for at least 5 years except the Norwegians to which requires 3 years) Norway, Ecuador, New Zealand, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Paraguay, Iceland, Bolivia and Cape Verde. [\[Read more\]](#)

Policies On Integration - Cohesion

There are two plans for integration and cohesion. Strategic Plan citizenship and integration 2011/2014. Action Plan for the development of Roma 2010/2012. By the Government's point of view they are being very positive. Other social agents such as the NGOs insist that these plans are not enough. [\[Read more\]](#)

Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

In Spain different laws guaranteeing the rights of association, religious freedom and use of foreign languages, although there are constant complaints about the problems especially when it comes to exercise religious freedom. There is a good integration of minorities in sports and there are no data about their degree of presence in the media. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

Number of foreigner people in Spain is above the European average, especially in large cities and the Levant. Almost half of them come from the European Union. Spain has lost population in the last year, foreigners accounted for less than registered in 2011 than in 2010. There are no official figures about the Roma. [\[Read more\]](#)

Migration & Minority Economics

In Spain the costs of legalization of documents and fees for residence permits, work and citizenship are not very high, and are not perceived complaints by immigrant associations for this reason. [\[Read more\]](#)

Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

No official data. Spain is one of the few European Union countries that does not have statistics. According to 2010 data from the report prepared by the RAXEN NGO Movimiento contra la Intolerancia, it could exceed 4,000 cases. [\[Read more\]](#)

Discrimination Statistics

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in its report of March 2011 and within 78 session reads as follows: The Committee is concerned that there are no official statistics on racist and xenophobic incidents, or the number of complaints submitted, prosecutions brought, convictions or sentences imposed for crimes whose motivation is an aggravating racial ... [\[Read more\]](#)

6.3. RED ATLAS | Trends & Developments in EU countries



Austria (AT), Bulgaria (BG), Cyprus (CY), France (FR), Greece (GR), Ireland (IE), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE) : Member States (MS)

MS	#	Date	Change
AT	RED6	01/03/11	Improvement - Amendment of Equal Treatment Act to prohibit discriminatory housing announcements. [Read more]
	RED22	20/10/11	Improvement - Extension of legal protection of § 283 to include defamation on grounds of colour of skin, belief, nationality, national or ethnical origin, gender, disability, age or sexual orientation. [Read more]
MS	#	Date	Change
BG	RED29	01/05/11	Improvement - As of May 2011 after amendments to the Criminal Code, racist and xenophobic motivation is treated as an aggravating circumstance in cases of murder and bodily injury. [Read more]
	B6	01/01/11	Deterioration - The number of asylum seekers in Bulgaria in 2011 is lower year-on-year. [Read more]
	B11		Deterioration - Number of refugee status granted to asylum seekers in 2011 is lower than in 2010. [Read more]
	B12		Improvement - The number of asylum seekers who received humanitarian status in 2011 is higher than in 2010. [Read more]
MS	#	Date	Change
CY	RED20	21/10/11	Improvement - The Council Framework Decision on Combating Racism and Xenophobia through criminal law is transposed [Read more]
	RED34	22/05/11	Deterioration - the national parliamentary elections of 2011 ELAM received 4,354 votes, scoring 1,08% of the votes [Read more]

MS	#	Date	Change
FR	RED33	01/01/11	Improvement - Number of convictions of political figures for public insult of a racist nature [Read more]
	RED79	05/07/11	Improvement - Fight against racism and antisemitism in national education is growing [Read more]
MS	#	Date	Change
GR	RED1	12/10/11	Improvement - New draft law on racism approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in late 2011, blocked by far-right party in the government in early 2012 [Read more]
	RED34	11/11/11	Deterioration - Participation of far-right political party in government for the first time after dictatorship [Read more]
MS	#	Date	Change
IE	RED8	01/11/11	Deterioration - Equality bodies to be merged [Read more]
	RED11	22/11/11	Improvement - Widespread condemnation of racist comments by town Mayor. [Read more]
		12/12/11	Improvement - Elected officials fear negative reaction from electorate on migrant issues [Read more]
	RED47	01/03/11	Improvement - Research suggests ethnic profiling taking place at border between Ireland and United Kingdom [Read more]
MS	#	Date	Change
PL	RED77	31/12/11	Stable - Roma population still stand out from the rest of society with regard to their situation in the field of education. [Read more]
	S4	01/08/11	Improvement - The number of complaints regarding ethnic discrimination received by Human Rights Defender has increased in 2011. [Read more]
MS	#	Date	Change
PT	RED34	05/06/11	Deterioration - Continuous rise of extreme right party at each election [Read more]
	RED36	01/04/11	Improvement - Police operations make violent groups activities decrease. [Read more]
MS	#	Date	Change
ES	RED108	20/07/11	Deterioration - 46% of the Spanish qualify as "excessive" the number of immigrants in Spain. [Read more]
MS	#	Date	Change
SE	B13	25/12/11	Deterioration - Acute shortage of accommodation for unaccompanied minors [Read more]

6.4. RED ATLAS | All Indicators 2011



Austria (AT), Bulgaria (BG), Cyprus (CY), Denmark (DK), Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE) : Member States (MS)

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED1	Is racial discrimination defined in national law?	AT	Yes. Discrimination on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin is defined as unlawful by legislation.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes.
		DK	Yes, partly.
			Yes, partly.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	French law defines and prohibits discrimination on the ground of ethnic or racial origin.
		DE	Yes, partly.
		GR	Partially.
		HU	yes
		IE	Under Irish law discrimination is illegal in the provision of goods, facilities and services available to the public generally, schools and other educational establishments, the provision of accommodation and in relation to membership of private registered clubs. In addition to this

discrimination on the grounds of 'race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national origins' is forbidden.

IT Yes.

PL Partially.

PT Yes. National law covers all grounds of discrimination as in ICERD.

RO YES, under the general definition for discrimination

SI Yes. Racial discrimination is defined in the Constitution as well as in the Act Implementing the Principle of Equal Treatment, Employment Relationship Act and Penal Code.

ES National law defines the racial discrimination as in ICERD and EU law.

SE Yes. The Race Directive has been transposed into national law through the Discrimination Act (2008:567), but the concept of race is not used in Government official documents. Instead, the term 'ethnic discrimination' is used.

Yes, except that the concept of ethnicity is used instead of race.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED2	Is there a definition of discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origin and/or religion in national law in conformity with the EU Directives?	AT	Yes. Austrian Equal Treatment Legislation prohibits discrimination on grounds of ethnic affiliation and on grounds of religion and belief in a way conform with the EU Race and Employment Directives.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes. The Cypriot law transposing the EU equality Directives replicates the wording of the Directives on this point
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, national law is in conformity with the directives with regards to definition of discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origin and/or religion.
		FR	No
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	Yes
		IE	The Equality Authority of Ireland outlines 9 grounds in which discrimination is illegal in the state, these are; gender, family status, marital status, age, disability, sexual orientation, religion, race and membership of the traveller community. EU equality legislation forbids discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, all of which are covered in Irish law.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Partially.
		PT	Yes

RO	YES
SI	Yes. The Act Implementing the Principle of Equal Treatment contains a prohibition of race, ethnic origin and religious discrimination in accordance with the EU directives.
ES	Yes, in the same terms as defined in Race and Employment Directives.
SE	Yes, in the Discrimination Act (2008:567) the definitions of racial, ethnic origin or religion are in conformity with the Race Directive except that the concept of ethnicity is used instead of race.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED3	Does the national law cover all grounds of discrimination as in the International Conventions and EU law or additional discrimination grounds?	AT	National legislation covers all grounds as in International Conventions and in EU Directives, but does not cover additional grounds.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes, it also covers additional grounds.
		DK	n/a
		FI	Yes, the national law covers also additional grounds.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	yes
		IE	The national law covers all grounds in EU law. In addition, the national law provides protection for civil status and family status. It also provides separate protection for membership of the Traveller community.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	No.
		PT	Yes, national law cover all grounds of discrimination as in the International Conventions and EU law.
		RO	Yes, the law contains an open-ended list of grounds of discrimination.
		SI	Yes. The national legislation includes all grounds of discrimination as international conventions and the EU directives, as well as contains a general clause "any other personal circumstances" which ensures protection from discrimination based on the grounds not explicitly listed in the law.
		ES	Yes. National law covers all grounds as in ICERD and EU law.
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED4	Does nationality, citizenship serve as a ground for discrimination in access to public goods and services, employment and/or deprivation of economic and social rights?	AT	No. No explicit prohibition of discrimination of nationality and/or citizenship.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	n/a
		FI	Yes, the national law prohibits discrimination on grounds of nationality and/or citizenship in access to public goods and services, employment and education.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.
		GR	No.
		HU	yes
		IE	Generally nationality and citizenship is not grounds for discrimination in Ireland. However certain Irish language requirements in the civil service (e.g. Primary school teaching) serves as a barrier for non-nationals seeking employment. It is also alleged that migrant workers are significantly more likely to encounter discrimination while lookin for work.
		IT	No
		PL	Yes.
		PT	No, nationality and citizenship do not serve as ground for discrimination.
		RO	YES. "Nationality" is expressly mentioned in the list of grounds of discrimination. However this is usually interpreted in the Romanian language as a person belonging to one of the 18 national minorities living in Romania who have also Romanian citizenship. The term "citizenship" is not mentioned as such in the list, but it could be covered by the expression "any other ground".
		SI	Yes. The ground of nationality is covered by the general clause "any other personal ground".
		ES	No, the Organic Law 4 / 2000 on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration regulates discrimination by nationality.
		SE	Yes, but there are no explicit references to nationality or residence made in the Discrimination Act (SFS 2008:567).
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED5	Does statelessness serve as a ground for discrimination in access to public goods and services and/or deprivation of economic and social rights?	AT	No.
		BG	Yes.

CY	Yes
DK	n/a
FI	Yes, there are grounds to believe that statelessness serves as a ground for discrimination in access to public goods and services.
FR	There are some restrictions in the area of economic and social rights of stateless persons.
DE	No.
GR	No
HU	yes
IE	Ireland is a signatory of the UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, 1961. This convention allows signatories to 'to elaborate the content of their nationality laws,' though only 'in compliance with international norms relating to nationality, including the principle that statelessness should be avoided.' In the case of a stateless person the Minister will normally waive 2 of the 5 years' reckonable residence required for naturalisation.
IT	no
PL	Yes/No.
PT	No, statelessness does not serve as ground for discrimination.
RO	The term "statelessness" is not mentioned as such in the list of grounds of discrimination, but it could be covered by the expression "any other ground".
SI	Yes. The general clause "any other personal ground" does also include statelessness.
ES	No, recognized stateless persons have the same rights and obligations under the Law 4 / 2000 on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration.
SE	No.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED6	Discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origin and/or religion is prohibited in all the areas provided for by the EU Directives?	AT	Yes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes, partly.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes, but the only operational Equality Body considers that there is a need of broadening the law's field of application

and areas of protection

HU	yes
IE	All factors relating to race, ethnic origin and religion in EU law are satisfied by the 9 grounds for discrimination forbidden in the Employment equality act 1998.
IT	Yes.
PL	No.
PT	Yes, discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origin and/or religion is prohibited in all the areas provided for by the EU Directive 2000/43/EC.
RO	YES.
SI	Yes. The Act Implementing the Principle of Equal Treatment includes a prohibition of discrimination in all areas defined by EU directives.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes.

#

Question

MS

Answer

RED7

Are there specialised bodies/agencies/mechanisms which receive, handle/investigate complaints in discrimination cases?

AT Yes.

BG Yes.

CY Yes

DK Yes.

FI The Office of the Ombudsman for Minorities and the National Discrimination Tribunal handle discrimination complaints on the grounds of ethnic origin outside employment. The Occupational Safety and Health Authorities handle discrimination complaints on all prohibited grounds in employment.

FR Yes

DE Yes.

GR Yes. There are 3 Equality Bodies, but only one is independent and fully operational.

HU yes

IE The two semi-state organisations that receive, handle, and investigate complaints of discrimination on the nine grounds defined in anti-discrimination legislation are the Equality Authority and the Equality Tribunal. The Equality Authority advocates for a more equal society by providing information and support to those experiencing discrimination and by working to promote equal opportunities systemically. The Equality Tribunal actually arbitrates complaints of discrimination.

The two semi-state organisations that receive, handle, and investigate complaints of discrimination on the nine grounds defined in anti-discrimination legislation are the

Equality Authority and the Equality Tribunal. The Equality Authority advocates for a more equal society by providing information and support to those experiencing discrimination and by working to promote equal opportunities systemically. The Equality Tribunal actually arbitrates complaints of discrimination.

IT Yes.

PL Yes.

PT Yes, there are different mechanisms that receive and handle complaints in discrimination cases, but they do not investigate them.

RO YES

SI Yes. The two relevant bodies are the Advocate of the Principle of Equality and the Human Rights Ombudsman.

ES Yes.

SE Yes. The Equality Ombudsman receives, handles and investigates complaints of discrimination.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED8	Are there mechanisms in place to collect data on racial discrimination in line with data protection legislation as an effective means of, monitoring and reviewing policies and practices to combat racial discrimination and promote racial equality?	AT	No.
		BG	No.
		CY	No. Very few recording mechanisms which work poorly. Its data is usually unavailable in the public sphere.
		DK	No.
		FI	Yes, there are mechanisms in place to collect data on racial discrimination.
		FR	Partially
		DE	No. There is no systematic data collection.
		GR	No official mechanism in place, some civil society data collection mechanisms are created
		HU	no
		IE	There is no longer a national mechanism in place to collect data on racial discrimination since the National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism closed in December 2008. This data is collected solely by NGOs and the police force. The Central Statistics Office does however publish statistics on discrimination in its Quarterly National Household Survey on Equality.
		IT	Yes
		PL	Partially.
		PT	There are some mechanisms in place to collect data on racial discrimination, but they do not allow to monitor and review policies and practices to combat racial

discrimination.

- RO NO. The data on complaints recorded by the national equality body are not enough to monitor and review practices to combat racial discrimination and promote racial equality effectively.
- SI No. In general, data on race and ethnicity of a person are considered to be sensitive data. Collection of such data is only allowed with a consent of an individual concerned.
- ES Until the creation in 2010 of the Network of Agencies to Support Victims of Discrimination, there was no mechanism to collect data on racial discrimination.
- SE Yes, but as a main rule according to the Swedish Personal Data Act (1998:204), it is prohibited to process personal data that discloses race or ethnic origin.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED9	Does legislation provide for the possibility of adopting special/positive measures prevent or compensate for disadvantages linked to racial or ethnic origin in order to ensure full equality in practice?	AT	The possibility of adopting special/positive measures to prevent or compensate for disadvantages is explicitly foreseen by Austrian Equal Treatment Legislation.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, the national law provides for the possibility of adopting positive measures.
		FR	No
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes
		HU	yes
		IE	Working within an EU framework the legislation does allow for the possibility of special/positive action in so far as in EU law positive action is lawful whereas positive discrimination is not. There is also what is referred to as reasonable accommodation which primarily relates to people with disabilities and is compulsory in EU law. Irish law specifically allows for positive action in relation to gender, disability, membership of the Traveller community and for older workers over 50
		IT	No.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, legislation provides for the possibility of adopting positive measures to prevent or compensate for disadvantages linked to racial or ethnic origin.
		RO	YES
		SI	Yes. The adoption of positive measures is provided for with Article 6 of the Act Implementing the Principle of Equal Treatment.

ES Yes, the possibility of introducing positive policies stated in Law 62/2003 on fiscal, administrative and social order.

SE Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED10	Are special/positive measures for securing advancement and protection of certain racial or ethnic groups widely adopted and implemented?	AT	There are several initiatives in place that aim at improving the advancement of migrants in education and employment.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	There are very few measures in place.
		DK	No.
		FI	No, positive measures are not widely adopted or implemented.
		FR	Yes
		DE	No.
		GR	Not widely adopted, although there are some cases of positive measures for specific groups (Muslim nationals, Roma)
		HU	no
		IE	Though the possibility of positive action is provided for in Irish legislation, the only widespread program being implemented concerns members of the travelling community under the Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998. The removal of the Irish language requirement for entering the police force can also be considered positive action.
		IT	Not provided by law but some local-regional initiatives do exist.
		PL	Yes, but there are not many of them.
		PT	No, positive measures are not widely adopted and implemented.
		RO	NO
		SI	Yes, however, limited use is made of the possibility to introduce positive measures. Special measures are adopted only with regard to protection of the two national minorities (Hungarian and Italian), by awarding some special rights concerning the political representation of the Roma ethnic group, and by some special measures concerning employment of people with disabilities.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	Yes, according to the Anti-discrimination Act (SFS 2008: 567) but they are not adequately implemented. This was criticised by the CERD Committee, in August 2008.

#	Question	MS	Answer
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RED11	Is the State or are state representatives reported to engage in discriminatory acts or practices by independent authoritative sources?	AT	The Austrian Ombudsman Office has repeatedly criticised discriminatory treatment of third country nationals' families in granting family allowances.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, there are few.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes, mostly regarding Roma
		HU	No.
		IE	There is little/no independent data on state representatives and discriminatory behaviour. However, On 22 November 2011, there was a high profile incident wherein Darren Scully, the mayor of Naas, Co. Kildare, stated his intention to no longer represent 'black African' constituents
		IT	Yes
		PL	There is one Polish politician famous for his racist statements.
		PT	Yes, state representatives are reported to engage in discriminatory acts by independent authoritative sources.
		RO	YES
		SI	Yes, there are several cases in which the Advocate of the Principle of Equality or an inspectorate found discrimination by state actors.
		ES	No. A few isolated cases in some municipalities.
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED12	Is legal support for victims available from public agencies/bodies? Is there access for victims to assistance and justice?	AT	Yes. legal support for victims of discrimination is provided by the Ombud for Equal Treatment (Gleichbehandlungsanwaltschaft). Access to a dispute resolution bodies is available at the Equal Treatment Commission (Gleichbehandlungskommission) as well as by the court system.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	No, the equality body provides only unofficial advice on what further steps to take.
		DK	No.
		FI	Yes, legal support is available.
		FR	Yes
		DE	No.

GR	No
HU	Yes.
IE	The Equality Authority, a public body, provides legal support for victims of discrimination on a strategic enforcement basis. Victims can access information and legal support from the Equality Authority. They can access redress mechanisms through the Equality Tribunal, a quasi-judicial public body.
IT	Yes.
PL	Yes.
PT	Yes, legal support for victims is available from public agencies.
RO	The National Council for Combating Discrimination offers legal support but it does not assist or represent alleged victims of discrimination in court or other administrative procedures.
SI	Yes, in principle legal support is available for victims to access procedures and justice. This is ensured both by the tasks allocated to the Advocate of the Principle of Equality and by the Free Legal Aid recognizing the right to free legal aid in court procedures.
ES	Yes, Law 1 / 1996 Legal Aid includes the right of the Spanish people to have legal aid. On the other hand, Law 4 / 2000 on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social, Article 22 also contains this right for foreigners in Spain.
SE	The Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority (Brottsoffermyndigheten) offers financial support to victims.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED13	Does the law foresee the shift of the burden of proof in civil / administrative procedures? Are there problems of implementation reported by independent authoritative sources?	AT	Yes. The shift of the burden proof is foreseen by Equal Treatment legislation. Problems in concrete interpretation are reported by independent sources.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes, the law does provide for the shifting of the burden of proof. No problems have been recorded because no case involving racial discrimination was ever decided by the Courts. The Equality Body does not reverse the burden of proof for the purposes of its own investigation.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, national law contains a provision on reversed burden of proof. The problems have most to do with the lack of cases in courts.
		FR	The law foresees the shift of the burden of proof in civil / administrative procedures.
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes, but is hardly implemented

		HU	Yes.
		IE	Though the onus of proof lies with the plaintiff in constitutional actions, there is provision for the shifting of the burden of proof in discrimination cases. In 1997 a council directive on the burden of proof in sex discrimination cases was issued.. There has been some precedence's applying this to other discrimination cases since. A report by EUMC found that to fully conform with EU directive on the subject amendments need to be made.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, to some extent.
		RO	YES, but it remains unclear how the National Council for Combating Discrimination and the civil courts apply it in practice, in what regards the actual shift.
		SI	Yes. The Act Implementing the Principle of Equal Treatment provides for the shift of the burden of proof.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	Yes
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED14	Can associations, organisations or other legal entities, who have a legitimate interest, engage, either on behalf or in support of the complainant, with his or her approval, in any judicial and/or administrative procedure concerning discrimination?	AT	Yes. To a limited extant representation of complainants by associations, organisations or other legal entities is possible.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Partly.
		FI	No, associations, organisations and other legal entities have a limited role.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes
		HU	Yes, but only at the equality body.
		IE	Yes, in theory, through Independent law centres such as Immigrant Council of Ireland and the Irish Refugee Council though they can only engage in matters relating to immigration. The only independent law centre that deals directly with discrimination is the Irish Traveller Movement.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Yes.

PT	Yes.
RO	YES
SI	Yes. Even though associations cannot represent the victims in judicial or administrative procedures, there are ways available to do it, such as third party intervention or legal representation by an individual who works for such association.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED15	Is class action or actio popularis possible? (court claims or action in the name of a group)	AT	No class action or action popularis is foreseen in cases of discrimination on grounds of ethnic affiliation.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Regarding actio popularis, no. Regarding class action, the law is silent but does not expressly prohibit it. Civil procedure rules allow class actions for the same subject matter.
		DK	Class action is possible. Actio popularis is not.
		FI	No, class action is not possible in discrimination cases.
		FR	Yes/No
		DE	Yes, partly.
		GR	No
		HU	yes, but limited to procedures at the equality body
		IE	Class action is not on the Irish Statute Book, in order to take a case there must be a single, named victim. Though the Law Reform Commission recommended the introduction of multi party litigation in 2005, it still remains the case that Ireland does not allow for class action suits.
		IT	No.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, class action is possible in some extent.
		RO	YES
		SI	No. There is no actio popularis possible under Slovenian law. Class actions are possible, but are identical to individual procedures to the extent that all members of the group have to be identified and signed under the action.
		ES	Yes, in both cases.
		SE	Yes, class action is possible according to the Group Proceedings Act entered into force on January 1, 2003. There is no possibility for actio popularis in the Swedish national law allowing associations to act in the public interest on their own behalf, without a specific victim to support or represent.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED16	Are sanctions foreseen/provided by anti-discrimination legislation?	AT	Yes. The Equal Treatment Act foresees compensation for material as well as for immaterial damages. Fines are foreseen in cases of discriminatory advertisements.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes. Compensation.
		FI	Yes, the national anti-discrimination legislation provides for sanctions.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes
		HU	yes
		IE	Sanctions are provided in anti-discrimination legislature. The Equal Status Act 2000 provides a sanction of removal of liquor licence against clubs found to be discriminating against members or applicants for membership. Penalties are also outlined in the Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred Act 1989.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, sanctions are provided by anti-discrimination legislation.
		RO	YES
		SI	Yes, sanctions are foreseen by the Act Implementing the Principle of Equal Treatment, Employment Relationship Act, Penal Code, and protection of Public Order Act.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED17	Is there provision within anti-discrimination legislation/practice for financial compensation/restitution of rights and are these applied in practice?	AT	Yes. The Equal Treatment Act foresees compensation for material as well as for immaterial damages. Restitution of rights is only foreseen for cases of discrimination in access to vocational training and provision of social benefits in firms.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes, there are provisions in the legislation. No, they are not applied in practice.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, there is a provision on compensation in the Non-Discrimination Act.

FR	Yes
DE	Yes.
GR	No
HU	yes
IE	A person guilty of an offence the Prohibition of Incitement of Hatred act 1989 shall be liable (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both, or (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding £10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both
IT	Yes.
PL	Yes.
PT	Yes, there is provision eihin anti-discrimination legislation for financial compensation of rights.
RO	YES, but in general, civil compensations ordered by the courts are modest.
SI	Yes, in the Act Implementing the principle of Equal Treatment Act and in the Employment Relationship Act there are provisions for financial compensation and for restitution of rights in cases of discrimination. These are applied in practice, although case law in anti-discrimination and torts is scarce.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED18	Are there any problems concerning the implementation of national legislation prohibiting discrimination?	AT	Yes. There are several problems with the implementation of the Equal Treatment legislation and access to justice in discrimination cases in Austria.
		BG	No.
		CY	Yes, there are problems in the process of revising discriminatory laws, in the lack of resources of the equality body, in the lack of awareness measures to inform the public and the judicial circles of the anti-discrimination legislation and in general with the fact that the anti-discrimination legislation is not being implemented.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes, partly.
		GR	Yes
		HU	No comprehensive information is available.
		IE	Indeed, several; the Equality Authority takes only test cases, migrants may choose not to participate in a case if it can jeopardise an application (residency, social housing,

etc.) Additionally "Civil legal aid is seriously underfunded, operates an impossibly low means test threshold, confines itself almost exclusively to family law cases and is legally barred from taking test cases." (Mel Cousins 2011)

IT Yes.

PL Yes.

PT Yes, there are problems that have been reported by the European Network of Legal Experts in the Non-discrimination Field in its 2009 - Country Report on Portugal and by the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance in its 3rd report on Portugal dated from 2006.

RO YES

SI Yes. The main problem is the lack of powers of the equality body (the Advocate of the Principle of Equality) to implement the provisions of the Act Implementing the Principle of Equal Treatment and the lack of clear definition of the role of the inspectorates.

ES Yes.

SE Yes.

#

Question

RED19

Has there been a thorough evaluation/assessment of the effectiveness of the national implementation of EU Anti-discrimination Directives?

MS Answer

AT No. There has not been a thorough evaluation of the effectiveness of the national implementation of the EU Anti-discrimination Directives so far.

BG No.

CY No official assessment was ever carried out, just research or scholarly papers.

DK No.

FI No evaluation has been carried out.

FR Yes

DE No.

GR No

HU no

IE There has been a comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of the national implementation of EU anti-discrimination directives conducted by the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia in 2002.

IT Yes.

PL No.

PT No, no thorough evaluation or assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of EU anti-discrimination Directives has been made in Portugal.

RO Various European institutions carried out assessments of the implementation of the EU Anti-discrimination

Directives on different areas. No thorough assessment has been published, yet. The European network of legal experts in the non-discrimination field published a desk research assessment of the measures to combat discrimination in Romania within the scope of Directives 2000/43/EC and 2000/78/EC.

- SI Yes. On 31 January 2011 an Interdepartmental working group of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia issued an Analysis of Institutional Arrangement of promotion of Equality and Protection from Discrimination in the Republic of Slovenia.
- ES There has been no evaluation mechanisms at national level have been made public. However, if there have been some assessments by international institutions.
- SE No. There has not been a thorough evaluation/assessment of the effectiveness of the national implementation of EU Anti-discrimination Directives in Sweden.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED20	Is there legislation against racist and hate crime?	AT	Hate Crimes do not form separate criminal offences; however there are legal provisions i.e. in the Criminal code that can be regarded as important national legislation in the field of racist and other hate crimes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, there is legislation against racist and hate crime.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes, partly.
		HU	yes
		IE	There is indeed legislation against racism and hate crime in Ireland, an example of this being the 1989 Incitement to Hatred Act. However implementation of this is ineffective as a causal relationship between action and hate speech has to be established.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, there is legislation against racist and hate crime
		RO	YES
		SI	Yes, the Criminal Code and the Liability of Legal Persons for Criminal Offences Act incorporate provisions against racist and hate crimes.
		ES	No
		SE	Yes

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED21	Is there a legal definition of racist-hate crime?	AT	No
		BG	No.
		CY	No definition of racist or hate crime, but the law provides definition of related terms (descent, hatred).
		DK	Not as such.
		FI	No, national legislation does not provide a legal definition of racist-hate crime.
		FR	No
		DE	No.
		GR	Yes
		HU	yes, but very broad.
		IE	Hate speech legislature in Ireland is covered by the Prohibition of Incitement of Hatred Act 1989 which forbids actions likely to stir up hatred, broadcasts likely to stir up hatred and preparation and possession of material likely to stir up hatred.
		IT	No.
		PL	No.
		PT	No, there is no legal definition of racist-hate crime.
		RO	NO, just the aggravating circumstance from Art.75 point c1 of the Penal Code and some criminal offences that fall under the category of hate crimes but are specific for certain areas/perpetrators/victims (Art.247, Art.317, Art. 318, Art.319 of the Penal Code, and Emergency Government Ordinance No.31/2002 approved with amendments by Law No.107 of 27 April 2006).
		SI	No, there is no general definition of racist-hate crime, but the Criminal Code does include several provisions concerning racist-hate crime.
		ES	No.
		SE	No. One problem with recording hate crimes in Sweden is that there isn't a common definition of hate crimes between the different authorities.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED22	Is there a legal definition of hate speech?	AT	There are legal provisions on Verhetzung (incitement to hatred) and Beleidigung (defamation).
		BG	No.
		CY	No there is no legal definition. This has to be inferred from the description of offenses.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, there is a legal definition of hate-speech.
		FR	Partially

DE	Yes.
GR	Yes
HU	yes, but quite broad
IE	Hate speech legislature in Ireland is covered by the Prohibition of Incitement of Hatred Act 1989 which forbids actions likely to stir up hatred, broadcasts likely to stir up hatred and preparation and possession of material likely to stir up hatred.
IT	No.
PL	No.
PT	No, there is no legal definition of hate speech.
RO	NO, just a provision sanctioning the criminal offence of instigation to discrimination and provisions in a special statute law forbidding organizations and symbols having a fascist, racist or xenophobic nature and the promotion of adoration of persons guilty of committing crimes against peace and humanity.
SI	Yes, in Article 297 of the Criminal Code.
ES	No
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED23	Are there legal definitions of racist incident and racist violence?	AT	No. There is no clear definition of racist incidents/violence.
		BG	No.
		CY	Not as such.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No, there are no legal definitions of racist incident and violence.
		FR	Partially
		DE	Yes.
		GR	No distinct definition of racist incident, although racist motivation is an aggravating circumstance in sentencing
		HU	yes, but not specific..
		IE	This topic in Ireland is covered by the Prohibition of Incitement of Hatred Act 1989, The Employment Equality Act, 1998, Equal Status Act, 2000 and does define racist incidents and racist violence.
		IT	No.
		PL	No.
		PT	No, there are no legal definition of racist incident or racist violence.

RO	NO, just the aggravating circumstance that applies for any criminal offence, including when the motive was racial hatred or racial discrimination.
SI	No, in Slovenian legislation there is no specific definition of racist incident or racist crime.
ES	No.
SE	No. There is no distinct legal definition of racist incident, although racist motivation is an aggravating circumstance in sentencing, Chapter 29, section 2 (7) of the Penal Code.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED24	Is there a legislation penalising, or prohibiting the establishment of, organisations which promote, incite, propagate or organize racial discrimination against an individual or group of individuals? Is membership of such organisations treated as an offence under the law?	AT	No. There is only the Verbotsgesetz (Prohibition Statute) that prohibits organisations or membership in organisations linked to National-Socialist ideology.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes.
		DK	Yes, partly.
		FI	No, there is no such legislation.
		FR	The membership of such organisations treated as an offence under the law
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes
		HU	yes
		IE	Ireland does not have specific legislation prohibiting racist and discriminatory organisations. Such groups are rare in Ireland, though the UN Committee on Racism Issues in its 'Concluding Observations for Ireland' state that, "The Committee recommends that the Government pass legislation to declare illegal and prohibit racist organisations, in line with article 4(b) of the Convention."
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, there is legislation prohibiting the establishment of organisations which promote racial discrimination. Membership of such organisations is treated as an offence under the law.
		RO	YES
		SI	Yes, Slovenian Criminal Code includes provisions against association and incitement to genocide, crimes against humanity or aggression.
		ES	Yes
		SE	No.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED25	Is there an independent assessment of the impact of anti-racist legislation and its application in practice?	AT	Yes. But some of them are not restricted to anti-racist issues.
		BG	No.
		CY	No, except a brief reference in the last ECRI report of 2011.
		DK	No. Not on national level.
		FI	Yes, there has been one evaluation of anti-racist legislation's application in practice.
		FR	Yes
		DE	No.
		HU	No.
		IE	The Equality Authority is an independent body set up under the Employment Equality Act 1998, one of it's functions is to asses the impact of anti-racist legislation. It publishes an annual report.
		IT	Yes
		PL	No.
		PT	No. there is no independent assessment of the impact of anti-racist legislation
		RO	NO, only an independent assessment regarding the implementation of the Racial Directive (Directive 2000/43).
		SI	Yes.
		ES	No
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED26	Is there an estimate or evidence that hate crime cases/incidents are under-reported disproportionately in relation to other crimes?	AT	That is not possible to determine because there is lack of data in general.
		BG	
		CY	Yes, there are references to underreporting in Equality Body and ECRI reports.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No estimates or evidence regarding this issue exist.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes

#

Question

RED27

Is policing reported to be adequate in terms of combating racist violence/hate crime effectively?

HU	no evidence or reliable estimate available.
IE	There is evidence to suggest racists/discriminatory incidents are under reported and sentenced under different legislation. An example is the case of Patrick Maphoso, a Dublin city council candidate who suffered a racist attack while canvassing. He complained under the Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred Act, 1989, however, the accused was sentenced under a public order offence.
IT	Yes
PL	Yes.
PT	No, there is neither estimate nor evidence that hate crime cases or incidents are under-reported disproportionately in relation to other crimes.
RO	This information is not available.
SI	The data on racist crimes and violence is relatively limited and does not allow assessment of possible disproportionate under-reporting.
ES	There is no evidence, but there are estimates that are significantly fewer cases reported than actually occur.
SE	No, there is not an estimate or evidence that hate crime cases/incidents are under-reported disproportionately in relation to other crimes.
MS	Answer
AT	No.
BG	No.
CY	No. There are Equality body reports criticising the police for failing to recognise racist motive, for reluctance to investigate allegations of racist motive and for failing to keep adequate records of racist crime.
DK	No.
FI	There is no up-to-date reports on this issue available from authoritative sources.
FR	The police is not always adequate in terms of combating racist violence/hate crime effectively.
DE	No.
GR	No
HU	No. No specific reports are available.
IE	A 'Garda Human Rights Audit' was conducted in 2004. "They found that Gardai are accused of regularly failing to help members of black communities who report crimes or who ask for help, and of making "continual" car stops and passport checks against them. While immigration officers "tend to think all Nigerians had several passports and assume fraud is taking place".
IT	no
PL	It happens that the police is not adequate in terms of combating racist violence/hate crime effectively.

PT	There is no assessment on the adequacy of policing in terms of combating racist violence and hate crime effectively.
RO	No thorough evaluation could be found in this regard.
SI	There are reports showing that policing is not adequate in terms of combating racist violence/hate crime effectively.
ES	No.
SE	No, although in some cities such as Stockholm, the police has established a Hate crime Unit, established to combat hate crimes. These interventions are not nation-wide and there is lack of resources still in combating racial hate crimes and violence.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED28	Is the judiciary reported to be adequately and effectively combating racist violence/hate crime?	AT	No.
		BG	No.
		CY	No
		DK	No.
		FI	No, there are reasons to regard the judiciary as not combating racist violence adequately and effectively.
		FR	The judiciary is generally reported to be adequately combating racist violence/hate crime.
		DE	No.
		GR	No.
		HU	No. No specific reports are available.
		IE	Judges John Neilan, Harvey Kenny and Sean McBride have all been reported as making racist comments in their courtrooms and in regard to sentencing, there has been no reprimands or charges laid against them.
		IT	No.
		PL	No.
		PT	There is no assessment on the effectiveness and adequacy of the judiciary combat of racist violence and hate crime.
		RO	There is no thorough evaluation in this regard.
		SI	Courts do not keep any systemic records on basic criminal offences motivated by ethnic/racial or religious intolerance which does not enable assessment. Jurisprudence of Slovenian courts regarding Articles of the Criminal Code, specifically targeting hate crimes is very scarce.
		ES	No
		SE	No.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED29	In the context of hate crime, is racist motivation treated as an aggravating circumstance?	AT	Racist and xenophobic motivation is an aggravating factor of an ordinary crime.
		BG	No. Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, racist motivation is treated as an aggravating circumstance.
		FR	Yes
		DE	No.
		GR	Yes
		HU	Yes.
		IE	Minister of Justice Alan Shatter: "where criminal offences such as assault, criminal damage, or public order offences, are committed with a racist motive they are prosecuted as generic offences through the wider criminal law. The trial judge can take aggravating factors, including racial motivation, into account at sentencing... in all the circumstances, I have no plans, at present, for new or amended legislation to deal with incitement to hatred or racially motivated crime.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	It depends on a judge.
		PT	Yes, in the context of hate crime, racist motivation is treated as an aggravating circumstance.
		RO	YES
		SI	No.
		ES	Yes, although there are few court cases that apply this aggravating.
		SE	Yes Yes

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED30	If there is a legal provision on racist motivation as an aggravating factor, how often is it applied? What kind of sanctions/penalties are issued?	AT	Racist or xenophobic motivations as an aggravating factor of an ordinary crime are very rarely applied. They should be taken into account when it comes to the question of the scope of the penalty.
		BG	The legal provisions on racist motivation as an aggravating factor are effective since 27 May 2011 and there is no relevant practice on their implementation.
		CY	The provision in question has never been applied so far.
		DK	The relevant provision is rarely applied.

FI	Yes, there is a legal provision on racist motivation as an aggravating factor.
FR	Under the section 132-76 of the Criminal Code the racist motivation is an aggravating factor.
DE	No data available.
GR	Yes, but rarely applied
HU	yes
IE	The short answer to this is no. Minister of Justice Alan answered a question on the subject in parliamentary questions; he stated that "where criminal offences such as assault, criminal damage, or public order offences, are committed with a racist motive they are prosecuted as generic offences through the wider criminal law. The trial judge can take aggravating factors, including racial motivation, into account at sentencing."
IT	Yes.
PL	No data available.
PT	Yes, there is.
RO	YES.
SI	Slovenian Criminal Code does not contain any specific provisions establishing racist motivation as an aggravating circumstance.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED31	Does national legislation provide specific sanctions against public servants reported as perpetrators of racist violence/hate crime?	AT	Yes.
		BG	No.
		CY	No.
		DK	No.
		FI	No, national legislation does not provide specific sanctions against public servants.
		FR	Yes
		DE	No.
		GR	No
		HU	No specific sanctions.
		IE	Yes, in so far as the legislation covers all people, however in practice this is not the case. This is evidence in the incidents involving Judges John Neilan, Harvey Kenny and Sean McBride as well as in the cases of politicians Darren Scully, Pat Rabbitte and Conor Lenihan, none of whom were reprimanded for their actions.

IT	No.
PL	No.
PT	No, there are no specific sanctions.
RO	YES
SI	Yes.
ES	Yes.
SE	No, there are no specific sanctions against public servants reported as perpetrators of racist violence/hate crime.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED32	Have public servants been reported as being perpetrators of racist violence/hate crime?	AT	Yes.
		BG	No.
		CY	No
		DK	No.
		FI	No, there has not been any such reports.
		FR	Serious concerns against the development of discriminating speech within the highest political level of the French State have sparked off important reactions of politicians, intellectuals, anti-racist NGOs and international organizations.
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes
		HU	No data available.
		IE	So far there have been no incidents of such violence, however there has been a high profile incident wherein the former mayor of Naas, Darren Scully, was forced to resign after saying in an interview that he would not represent black Africans in his constituency. Despite resigning under pressure Darren Scully was not removed from the Fine Gael party as a result.
		IT	yes
		PL	Yes, sometimes.
		PT	No, public servants in general have not been reported as being perpetrators of racist violence. However, police has been mentioned by NGO's and in ECRI country reports as responsible for violent and discriminatory conduct with Roma and African descent citizens.
		RO	YES. The phenomenon as such was moreover signalled, rather than individual cases of perpetrators.
		SI	Yes.
		ES	Complaints are few, even fewer sentences. However there are no statistics.

		SE	Yes.
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED33	Are there political parties that express racist or xenophobic sentiments/discourse in the form of hate speech or promote an anti-migrant and/or anti-minority agenda?	AT	Yes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, there is a political party identifiable as promoting an anti-migrant agenda.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	yes
		IE	In general, parties with the expressed aim of having an anti-minority/anti-migrant agenda do not exist in Ireland. Occasional comments by individual politicians within the main parties occur.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, there are political parties that express xenophobic discourse and promote an anti-migrant agenda.
		RO	We could not identify a party which assumes an anti-migrant/anti-minority agenda. Reports do however speak of extremist parties or parties spreading racial stereotyping and hate speech.
		SI	Yes. The presence of the extreme political parties that promote nationalism and xenophobia was more obvious in 1990s. Later, most of these extreme parties disappeared from the political scene. Still, one of them, the Slovenian National Party (SNS) has been since 1992 until last elections in December 2011 represented in the Parliament. Also, xenophobic and racist discourse in its subtle form has been integrated in the work of allegedly centrist/moderate political parties.
		ES	Yes. Plataforma per Catalunya - 67 municipal councillors Democracia Nacional - 5 municipal councillors No representatives of racist or xenophobic parties in parliament.
		SE	Yes, The Swedish Democrats (Sverigedemokrater, SD). The party polled 5.7% and won 20 parliamentary seats in the 2010 general election
#	Question	MS	Answer

RED34	Parties that express xenophobic discourse in the form of hate speech or promote an anti-migrant and/or anti-minority agenda	AT	Especially the FPÖ and the BZÖ are said to express racist and xenophobic statements and sentiments.
		BG	Yes. These are ATAKA and IMRO.
		CY	yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	One party is clearly identifiable as promoting an anti-migrant agenda.
		FR	Extreme-right parties and National Front that are not represented in the Parlement
		DE	There are several parties in Germany that express xenophobic discourse in the form of hate speech or promote an anti-migrant and/or anti-minority agenda
		GR	Yes.
		HU	Jobbik, a far right party, running on an anti-Roma racist and anti-Semitic agenda has 17% of the seats in the 2010-2014 parliament.
		IE	No evidence to date of the emergence of such parties.
		IT	Forza Nuova neo-fascist party.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, there are parties that express xenophobic discourse and promote an anti-migrant agenda.
		RO	No parties which expressly assume such an agenda could be identified.
		SI	Yes. There are parties that promote anti-minority agenda and express hate speech toward minorities. The one which openly express such political agenda and has been represented in the Parliament for almost 20 years is the Slovenian National Party, but there are some right-center parties which express such discourse occasionally and in more subtle way.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	Sweden Democrats (Swedish: Sverigedemokraterna, SD). Sweden Democrats (Swedish: Sverigedemokraterna, SD).

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED35	Is hate speech/racist-xenophobic discourse a wider, more 'mainstream', phenomenon in the political sphere?	AT	Yes.
		BG	No.
		CY	yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, many members of the mainstream political parties express views promoting tighter immigration policy.
		FR	Yes/No

RED

DE	No.
GR	Yes.
HU	Yes
IE	In some individual instances, there have been situations where individual politicians have expressed sentiments that can be identified as anti-migrant or anti-minority.
IT	Yes.
PL	No.
PT	No, hate speech or racist discourse is not a wider phenomenon in the political sphere.
RO	Yes, it has increased in frequency in the past years especially in relation to the Roma minority. Those making the most debated statements come from mainstream parties, and they do not seem to reflect any particular party ideology, but moreover their own view of things. Yet , the effects are particularly worrying as discriminatory statements often come from highest level state dignitaries.
SI	Yes. It has been generated around adoption of legislation or actions related to status and rights of particular minority groups - communities of other nations of former Yugoslavia (including the erased residents), Roma, Muslims and GLBT. Most explicitly it has been expressed by smaller parliamentary party - the Slovenian National Party, but also occasionally in more subtle way by right-center parties of major influence.
ES	No.
SE	No.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED36	Nation-wide organisations that express racist or xenophobic sentiments/discourse in the form either of hate speech or promote an anti-migrant and/or anti-minority agenda	AT	There are several groups expressing racist, anti-Semitic, xenophobic and neo-Nazi ideologies.
		BG	No.
		CY	yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, there are organisations that express racist or xenophobic sentiments, including discourse in form of hate speech, and promote an anti-migrant and/or anti-minority agenda.
		FR	No
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	No reliable information on nationwide organizations.
		IE	To date - there is little evidence of the existence or emergence of any major organisations of this nature.

IT	yes
PL	No.
PT	Yes, there is nation-wide organisations that express racist or xenophobic sentiments and discourse. Others exist, but their activities are mostly restrained within Internet fora and social networks.
RO	Organizations which promote the leaders of the pre-World War II era Legionnaire Movement (a nationalist and viciously anti-Semitic movement) have been reported by the US Department of State Human Rights report, which qualified them as "extremist organizations".
SI	Yes, some of them are political parties, others are associations.
ES	No.
SE	Yes. There are nation-wide organisations that express racist or xenophobic sentiments/discourse in the form either of hate speech or promote an anti-migrant and/or anti-minority agenda.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED37	Has the national government developed policies/programmes aimed at combating racism and related ideologies? Have these policies/programmes been implemented and in whatway?	AT	Policies aimed at combating racism and related ideologies are scarce. A national action plan against racism had been planned, which was appreciated by the International Committee on the Elimination of Racism and related intolerance (CERD), an initiatives, which has never been driven further. Several programmes have been initiated and/or funded in the field of education.
		BG	No.
		CY	No.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, there are policies/programmes aimed at combating racism and related ideologies.
		FR	No.
		DE	Yes. The Federal Government of Germany has implemented and established different kinds of programmes, institutions and policies opposing racism and related ideologies.
		GR	Only partial projects in the framework of EU-funded programmes have been developed and implemented.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	In 2005 the Irish government launched 'The National Action Plan against Racism.' Minister for Justice and Equality, Alan Shatter, described it thusly; "support was provided towards the development of a number of national and local strategies promoting greater integration in our workplaces, in An Garda Síochána, the health service, in our education system, in the arts and sports sectors and within our local authorities"
		IT	yes
		PL	Yes

PT	Yes, the national government has developed policies and programmes, although there isn't an action plan only specifically aimed at combating racism and related ideologies.
RO	YES
SI	While there are no policies specifically targeting racism, there are few policies/programmes that concern racism and related ideologies through other fields such as migration and criminality.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED38	Has regional/local governance made a significant attempt at combating racism and related ideologies?	AT	Initiatives at regional and local level similar to the federal level are mostly focussing on integration of migrants as a tool to combat racism.
		BG	No.
		CY	No
		DK	No.
		FI	No, local governance has not made significant attempts at combating racism and related ideologies.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.
		GR	No.
		HU	No.
		IE	In 2005 the Irish government launched 'The National Action Plan against Racism.' One of the 5 primary factors underpinning the plan is 'effective protection and redress against racism.'
		IT	Yes there are some attempts
		PL	No.
		PT	Yes, there are some measures and programmes aimed at combating racism and related ideologies developed by local/regional governance, mainly in articulation with the national government. Yes, there are some measures and programmes aimed at combating racism and related ideologies developed by local/regional governance, mainly in articulation with the national government.
		RO	In the context of decentralisation, the implication of the local governance in the field of combating racism needs to be strengthened.
		SI	All relevant activities take place on the national level.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	Yes

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED39	In your country are there any non governmental organisations whose principal objectives relate to opposing/undermining racism and racist activity?	AT	Several NGOs are addressing the need to combat racism and racist discrimination as part of their principal objectives.
		BG	No.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, but only one such organisation.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes. Some non-governmental organisations in Germany raise awareness about ideologies related to right-wing extremism, racism and xenophobia, in different areas of society, e.g. in sports, on the labour market or in schools.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	The following are NGOs in Ireland whose principal objectives relate to opposing racism: Immigrant Council of Ireland, Equality and Rights Alliance, LIR Anti Racism Training and Education, Integration Centre, Sport Against Racism Ireland and the Anti-Racism Network amongst others.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, there are non-governmental organisations whose principal objectives relate to combating racism and racist activity.
		RO	YES
		SI	In Slovenia there are no NGOs whose principal objective is opposing/undermining racism and racist activities, although there are several NGOs who tackle racism through performing advocacy for migrants, asylum seekers and the erased.
		ES	Yes
		SE	Yes

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED40	Non governmental organisations whose principal objectives relate to opposing/undermining racism and racist activity	AT	There are many NGOs in Austria, whose principal objectives relate to opposing/undermining racism and racist activity.
		BG	The Bulgarian Helsinki Committee is among the organisations most actively countering racism.

CY	Yes.
DK	Yes.
FI	Yes, but only one such organisation.
FR	Yes
DE	
GR	
HU	Organizations with the primary mission of fighting against racism, e.g.: (1) Minority and Human Right Foundation (2) Raoul Wallenberg Association i (3) Hannah Arendt Association
IE	The following are NGOs in Ireland whose principal objectives relate to opposing racism: Immigrant Council of Ireland, Equality and Rights Alliance, LIR Anti Racism Training and Education, Integration Centre, Sport Against Racism Ireland and the Anti-Racism Network amongst others.
IT	Yes.
PL	Yes.
PT	
RO	YES
SI	In Slovenia there are no NGOs whose principal objective is opposing/undermining racism and racist activities, although there are several NGOs who tackle racism through performing advocacy for migrants, asylum seekers and the erased.
ES	
SE	The Centre against Racism, Interfem, Youth Against Racism.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED41	Are there examples of anti-racist anti-discrimination organisations' activity having a positive impact on anti-racist policies?	AT	Anti-racist/anti-discrimination activities of anti-discrimination NGOs have been an important factor for changing the political discourse and policies in recent years.
		BG	No.
		CY	Not in a major way.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No.
		FR	Yes
		DE	One example of such initiatives is the network "NRW gegen Diskriminierung" (NRW against discrimination).
		GR	Yes
		HU	The impact of NGOs is difficult to measure, because the involvement of NGOs by the government into policy making

or legislation processes is low, and the intensity of consultation mechanisms based on dialogue between the government and civil society is insufficient.

IE	Since the National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism closed in 2008, it is difficult to establish a causal relationship between public policy and NGO activity. One previous example is The Anti Racism Election Protocol which has played a part in all major political campaigns since the run up to the 2001 general election, as a result of an initiative of The European Network Against Racism (ENAR).
IT	Yes
PL	Yes.
PT	Anti-racist and anti-discrimination organisations have an impact on anti-racist policies in Portugal through public denunciation, but mainly through participation and consultation in equality commissions.
RO	No outstanding initiative with a positive impact on anti-racist policies, but an initiative with a positive impact on the way the words "gypsy" (in Romanian "tigan") and "Roma" (in Romanian "rom") will be defined in the new edition of the Romanian language dictionary to be issued under the supervision of the Romanian Academy of Sciences.
SI	While there are no policies specifically targeting racism, NGOs who tackle racism through performing advocacy for migrants, asylum seekers and the erased contribute to better solutions through participation in the process of drafting of legislation concerning their target groups such as Aliens Act and International Protection Act.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes. Anti-racist/anti-discrimination activities of NGOs have been an important factor for changing the political discourse and policies in recent years

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED42	Is there a direct participation of anti-racist, anti-discrimination and victim group organisations in consultation and development, promotion, implementation of anti-racist and anti-discrimination law and/or policies?	AT	NGOs active in the field of anti-discrimination are actively invited to give their statements on draft legislation in their field of competence.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes, but their views are not necessarily taken into account.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, organisations representing minorities and migrants are involved in these processes mainly through their position in different government appointed advisory boards or as members of a project steering group.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Only partially.

HU	Yes.
IE	While many NGO's are working on the area of Anti-Racism, at present none are providing legal representation as they either do not have the required practicing certificates to legally represent clients or do not have the resources. Most representation is provided by private law practitioners, often by referral from NGO's.
IT	Yes.
PL	Yes.
PT	Yes, anti-racist, anti-discrimination and victim group organisations participate in consultation and development, promotion, implementation of anti-racist and anti-discrimination law and policies.
RO	The most recent initiative is of a group of 48 NGOs who criticized the draft of the Government of Romania Strategy for the Inclusion of the Romanian Citizens Belonging to Roma Minority for the Period 2012-2020. One of their criticism concerned the process of consultation for the drafting of this strategy. The points raised in their position paper did not lead to the amendment of the draft that was adopted in December 2011.
SI	Yes.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED43	Are there NGOs - other civil society organisations supporting victims of discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origin and religion in court?	AT	In cases of general interest the Litigation Association of NGOs against discrimination (Klagsverband) is representing victims of discrimination in court.
		BG	Yes. There are organisations which provide legal aid to victims of discrimination.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes. Certain associations support victims of right-wing extremism, racism or related ideologies in court or at help desks before court proceedings.
		GR	Yes
		HU	Yes.
		IE	While many NGOs are working on the area of Anti-Racism, at present none are providing legal representation as they either do not have the required practicing certificates to legally represent clients or do not have the resources. Most representation is provided by private law practitioners, often by referral from NGOs.
		IT	Yes.

	Yes.
PL	Yes.
PT	Yes, there are non-governmental organisations providing legal and juridical support to victims of racist and ethnic discrimination.
RO	YES. Four more active ones are described below.
SI	No.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED44	Does the training of the police force incorporate anti-racism or cultural sensitivity?	AT	Yes.
		BG	
		CY	yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes, the training of the police force incorporate anti-racism and cultural sensitivity.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	Yes; there are various Diversity Training and Development initiatives for Garda Síochána (police) staff. Also, new policy and procedures for dealing with harassment, sexual harassment and bullying, accredited by the Chartered Institute for Personnel Development, have recently been published.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Yes/No
		PT	Yes.
		RO	Efforts towards anti-racism and cultural sensitivity are being reported, but there is a need for structural changes and deeper interventions mainstreamed within the educational system of the police forces.
		SI	Yes.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	Yes. The training of the police force incorporate anti-racism or cultural sensitivity subjects.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED45	Are there police professional associations that promote and endorse anti-migrant/anti-minority agendas and discourse?	AT	No.
		BG	No.
		CY	No.
		DK	No.
		FI	No.
		FR	No data available
		DE	No. There is no evidence that there are police professional associations that systematically promote and endorse anti-migrant/anti-minority agendas and discourse. Yet, there are single incidents, which might promote migrant/anti-minority agendas and discourse.
		GR	No
		HU	Yes.
		IE	No. In general there is no evidence of such associations or organisations in Ireland.
		IT	No.
		PL	No.
		PT	No. There are no police professional associations that promote or endorse anti-migrant or anti-minority agendas or discourse.
		RO	No evidence of police professional associations that promote and endorse anti-migrant/anti-minority agendas and discourse could be found.
		SI	No.
		ES	No
		SE	Yes. There are police professional associations that promote and endorse anti-migrant/anti-minority agendas and discourse.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED46	Is there a legal definition / sanctioning of ethnic profiling?	AT	No.
		BG	No.
		CY	No
		DK	No.
		FI	No, there is no legal definition or sanctioning of ethnic profiling.
		FR	There is no legal definition or sanctioning of ethnic profiling in France.
		DE	No, there is no legal definition/sanctioning of ethnic profiling.

GR	No
HU	No.
IE	There is no official or overt sanctioning of ethnic profiling in Ireland, nor is there a clear legal definition in Irish law.
IT	No.
PL	No.
PT	No, there is no legal definition or sanctioning of ethnic profiling.
RO	NO
SI	No.
ES	No
SE	No. There is no legal definition/ sanctioning of ethnic profiling.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED47	Is there evidence or indication that the police force engages in ethnic profiling?	AT	Yes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No, there is no evidence of ethnic profiling.
		FR	Yes
		DE	
		GR	Yes
		HU	No.
		IE	While the Garda Síochána (Irish Police) deny that this is practiced in any way, research exists to show that there is some evidence that this practice occurs in certain settings.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Yes/No.
		PT	Yes, there is indication that the police force may engage in ethnic profiling.
		RO	The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination raised concerns.
		SI	Yes.
		ES	Yes, some indications.
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED48	Is there evidence that the immigration services engage in ethnic profiling?	AT	There is no data available on this indicator.
		BG	No.
		CY	Yes.
		DK	No.
		FI	No, there is no evidence of this.
		FR	There is no data available
		DE	There is no data concerning ethnic profiling that occurred specifically while dealing with the immigration services.
		GR	No data available for this issue
		HU	No.
		IE	There is some evidence of practices of this nature.
		IT	No.
		PL	No.
		PT	No, there is no evidence that the immigration services engage in ethnic profiling.
		RO	No information on the topic could be found.
		SI	No data available.
		ES	No
		SE	No.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED49	Is there evidence of significant disparities between the number of racist incidents and crimes reported and the numbers of racist incidents and crimes recorded by police authorities?	AT	It seems that the number of officially recorded incidents is lower than the number of incidents based on unofficial sources.
		BG	No.
		CY	No, because there is no mechanism collecting data other than that of the police
		DK	No.
		FI	No, there are no evidence of these issues.
		FR	There is no data available concerning racist incidents and crimes.
		DE	Yes, there are disparities between the number of racist incidents and crimes reported and the numbers of racist incidents and crimes recorded by police authorities.

		HU	No.
		IE	Evidence exists of significant underreporting of instances of racist incidents and crimes.
		IT	Probably, according to victimisation surveys.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	No, there is no evidence of significant disparities between the number of racist incidents and crimes reported and the numbers of racist incidents and crimes recorded by police authorities.
		RO	The comparison cannot be made for lack of statistical data from the police.
		SI	The data on racist incidents are very limited in scope, however, there is some information indicating disparities.
		ES	No data.
		SE	Yes. There is evidence of significant disparities between the number of racist incidents and crimes reported and the numbers of racist incidents and crimes recorded by police authorities.
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED50	Is there evidence that areas containing significant numbers migrants and minorities are policed in different ways than others?	AT	There is no information available on this indicator.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	No official evidence
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No, there is no evidence of this.
		FR	Yes
		DE	There is no evidence that areas containing significant numbers of migrants and minorities are policed in different ways than others.
		GR	There is no official data or evidence on this issue, although in certain areas with high concentration of migrants Police operates in a differentiated way than in others.
		HU	No comprehensive evidence is available.
		IE	No there is no evidence of this nature.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	No.
		PT	No, there is no evidence that areas containing significant numbers of migrants and minorities are policed in different ways than others.
		RO	Such evidence can be inferred from conclusions to general reports, and in relation to the Roma minority
		SI	There is no data confirming that areas with significant numbers of migrants/minorities are policed in a different

way.

ES No data.

SE Yes. There is evidence that areas containing significant numbers migrants and minorities are policed in different ways than others.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED51	Is there evidence of police violence against migrants/minorities in custody?	AT	Yes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No, there is no evidence of this.
		FR	Yes
		DE	There is no evidence of systematic police violence in Germany. Yet, single incidents of police violence do exist.
		GR	Yes
		HU	Yes.
		IE	To date - there are no documented instances of this occurring.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	No.
		PT	No, no there is no evidence of police violence against migrants or minorities in custody.
		RO	No such evidence was made public in 2011 regarding migrants/minorities, however reports mentioned pretrial detainees (irrespective of ethnic background) complaining to human rights NGOs that police beat them during pretrial investigations.
		SI	There are no available data indicating police violence against migrants/minorities in custody.
		ES	No data.
		SE	Yes. There is evidence of police violence against migrants/minorities in custody.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED52	Do migrants/minorities face disproportionate problems in accessing justice?	AT	There has been no systematic evaluation published yet concerning disproportionate problems migrants/minorities are facing in accessing justice.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	yes

DK	No.
FI	No.
FR	Yes
DE	In general, access to the civil justice system is made possible and affordable for the entire population. Yet, there has been no systematic evaluation published with regard to disproportionate problems migrants/minorities are facing in accessing justice.
GR	No official data/evidence for disproportionate problems in accessing justice faced by migrants/minorities exist; nevertheless, severe difficulties are reported by asylum seekers with regard to access to asylum procedures.
HU	No data.
IE	Yes, in some cases.
IT	No.
PL	No.
PT	There is no information or evidence that migrants or minorities face disproportionate problems in accessing justice.
RO	Lack of data regarding complaints of racial discrimination and shortcomings in the effective use of mother tongue in judicial procedures by national minorities can be inferred.
SI	Yes.
ES	No.
SE	Yes

Question

RED53 **Is there evidence of differential sentencing?**

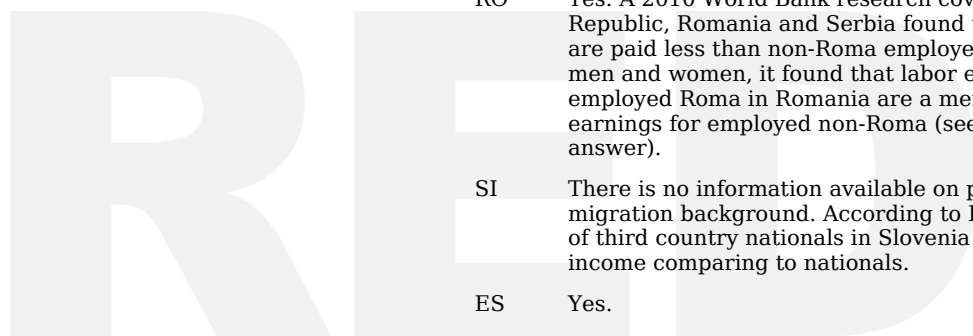
MS	Answer
AT	There is no information available for this indicator.
BG	No.
CY	No
DK	Yes, in some respects.
FI	No, there is no evidence of this.
FR	There is evidence of differential sentencing of French citizens and foreigners
DE	In general, there is no evidence for differential sentencing.
GR	No official data available; according to studies migrants are punished much more severely than Greeks.
HU	No data.
IE	To date there is no specific evidence of practices of this nature.
IT	Yes.

PL	No.
PT	Yes, there is evidence of foreigners differential sentencing.
RO	There was no study done on this topic in Romania.
SI	There are no available data indicating differential sentencing.
ES	No
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED54	Differential unemployment levels/rates of migrants?	AT	Yes, the unemployment rate of persons with migration background is significantly higher than of persons without migration background.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	No
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, migrants have differential unemployment rates from the majority population.
		FR	The unemployment rate for immigrants is particularly high for those from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and sub-Saharan Africa
		DE	Yes, the unemployment rate of persons with a migration background is significantly higher than of persons without a migration background.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	No data.
		IE	There are differential unemployment rates among immigrants in Ireland. Non-Irish nationals have an unemployment rate of 16.1 % where as the figure is 12.7 % Non-Irish nationals however, non-nationals have a 0.9% higher employment rate than Irish nationals. (As of May 4, 2010)
		IT	Yes.
		PL	No data.
		PT	Yes, there are indications that differential unemployment rates exist.
		RO	There is no data regarding differential unemployment rates for migrants from a discrimination point of view. The Romanian state restricts however third country nationals coming to Romania for labour purposes, through a specific yearly established quota.
		SI	The data from 2009 show a higher unemployment rate of third country nationals (16%) comparing to unemployment rate of the general population (6 %).
		ES	Yes
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED55	Differential unemployment levels/rates of minorities?	AT	There is no data available for the employment situation of ethnic minorities without a migrant background.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	No data available.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No data available.
		FR	The unemployment rate of minorities (here-descendants of immigrants as France doesn't recognize minorities) is high.
		DE	There is no substantial data available.
		GR	No official data available
		HU	Yes, in the case of the Roma minority.
		IE	There are no statistics for minority employment as the statistics available only take in to account nationality and not membership of specific ethnic or religious groups. The unemployment rates when sorted into nationalities do show differential unemployment levels however.
		IT	Yes
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, there are differential unemployment rates of minorities.
		RO	Yes
		SI	Statistics on ethnic origin of people, who are registered as unemployed, are not collected. According to the Eurostat report, the data from 2009 show a higher unemployment rate of people born in non-EU countries (8%) comparing to unemployment rate of the general population (6 %). Note that people born in non-EU country can be either migrants or citizens.
		ES	No official data.
		SE	Yes, but there is no data that shows the differential unemployment levels/rates of minorities.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED56	Differential pay rates?	AT	Yes.
		BG	No.
		CY	Yes
		DK	No.
		FI	No data available.
		FR	Overall immigrants and their descendants receive an average hourly wage lower than the majority population



DE	Yes, third country nationals receive lower pay rates.
GR	No official data available; nevertheless studies show that migrants receive lower wages than Greeks.
HU	No.
IE	Data shown in the Integration Authority's 'Annual Monitoring Report on Integration 2010' reveals differential pay rates between Irish nationals and non-nationals. With non-nationals earning less than their Irish counterparts, on average. The report also found that immigrants from English speaking countries pay rates are roughly equivalent to Irish nationals.
IT	Yes.
PL	Yes.
PT	Yes, although not conclusive there is some evidence pointing to the fact that differential pay rates for migrants exist.
RO	Yes. A 2010 World Bank research covering Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Romania and Serbia found that Roma employees are paid less than non-Roma employees. On average across men and women, it found that labor earnings for individual employed Roma in Romania are a mere 39% of the labor earnings for employed non-Roma (see source in long answer).
SI	There is no information available on pay segregated by migration background. According to Eurostat, households of third country nationals in Slovenia have a lower annual income comparing to nationals.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED57	Do the trade unions engage in specific activities recruiting or supporting/defending the rights of minority groups?	AT	The main target groups of the Austrian unions are women, retirees, adolescents, disabled persons and atypical workers.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	No, although one trade union has traditionally good relations with Turkish Cypriots.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No, there is no evidence of such activities.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes. Yes.
		HU	No information is available on such initiatives.
		IE	In 2010, the Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTU) published a strategy called; 'Towards a Strategy for the

Inclusion of Migrant Workers in Trade Unions.' This strategy aims to recruit and support migrant workers in the trade union movement.

IT Yes.

PL No.

PT No, trade unions do not engage in specific activities supporting or defending the rights of minority groups.

RO Big trade-union confederations have started to implement European Social Fund financed projects in the areas of social inclusion and equality of chances. Most of them include training and information campaigns, some job creation or services. In general, ESF in Romania does not finance rights defense litigation types of activities. No information regarding discrimination cases supported by trade-unions in courts of law could be found.

SI No, the trade unions do not work on recruiting or supporting the rights of minority groups.

ES Yes.

SE Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED58	Do the trade unions engage in specific activities recruiting or supporting/defending the rights of migrants groups?	AT	No, only the Union of Private Sector Employees, Graphical Workers and Journalists has a sub organisation on migration.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Other than training and awareness measures, no.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, to a limited extent.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes, there are specific activities recruiting of supporting/defending the rights of migrants groups by trade unions.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	No data could be found.
		IE	In 2010, the Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTU) published a strategy called; 'Towards a Strategy for the Inclusion of Migrant Workers in Trade Unions.' This strategy aims to recruit and support migrant workers in the trade union movement.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	No.
		PT	Yes, trade unions engage in specific activities supporting or defending the rights of migrants groups.
		RO	Some trade-unions state that they support migrant workers.

SI	Yes, the trade union which is most active in Slovenia in relation to migrant workers is the Union of Free Trade Unions of Slovenia.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED59	Legal restrictions and/or effective practices of exclusion of migrants regarding membership of and participation in trade unions	AT	Since 2006 all employees have the full active and passive right to vote for the workers' council and for the Chamber of Labour.
		BG	No.
		CY	No formal restrictions.
		DK	No.
		FI	No, there are no legal restrictions or practices excluding migrants from membership of and participation in trade unions.
		FR	There are no legal restrictions of exclusion of migrants regarding membership and participation in trade unions. Some local or sectorial unions are ethnic.
		DE	No, there are no legal restrictions or effective practices of exclusion of migrants and minorities regarding membership of and participation in trade unions.
		GR	No legal restrictions.
		HU	No.
		IE	There are no official legal restrictions or effective practices of exclusion for immigrants joining trade unions
		IT	No.
		PL	No.
		PT	There are no legal restrictions or effective practices of exclusion of migrants regarding membership of and participation in trade unions.
		RO	No assessment available in this issue.
		SI	There are no legal restrictions for migrants and minorities to become members of trade unions.
		ES	No. the Law on the Rights and Freedoms of Foreigners in Spain and their Social Integration is, in part, the result of a Constitutional Court decision of 2007 recognising immigrants' right to associate, join trade unions and strike, regardless of their administrative situation. It also incorporates the EU Directives in this field.
		SE	No, there is no evidence of legal restrictions and/or effective practices of exclusion of migrants regarding membership of and participation in trade unions.

#	Question	MS	Answer
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RED60	Legal obstacles to access employment in the public sector under equal conditions for migrants	AT	Most employments in the public sector require Austrian citizenship.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, there are a few.
		FR	Public sector jobs are closed to foreign nationals from outside the European Union, with the minor exceptions.
		DE	Yes, partly. There are no legal obstacles to access employment in the public sector, except for the area of civil service which, in principle, only German nationals and EU citizens are entitled to work in.
		GR	Yes
		HU	Yes.
		IE	Certain Irish language requirements in the civil service (e. g. Primary school teaching, librarian positions) serves as a barrier for non-nationals seeking employment. The Irish language restrictions for lawyers, secondary school teachers, and the gardai have been removed.
		IT	No.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, there are legal obstacles to access certain positions in the public sector for migrants.
		RO	YES
		SI	According to the Civil Servants Act, Slovenian citizenship is in general not a condition for employment in public sector. However, according to the Civil Servants Act, citizenship is a condition for nomination in a specific title (naziv) after passing a required professional exam (Article 88). On the other hand, the guideline at the web site of the Ministry of Public Administration states that for administrative positions citizenship is always required.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	Yes. There are legal obstacles to access employment in the public sector under equal conditions for migrants for certain public occupations that require Swedish citizenship.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED61	Legal restrictions and/or effective practices of exclusion of minorities regarding membership of and participation in trade unions	AT	Since 2006 all employees have the full active and passive right to vote for the workers' council and for the Chamber of Labour.
		BG	No.
		CY	No
		DK	No.

FI	No, there is no evidence of legal restrictions or practices excluding minorities from membership of and participation in trade unions.
FR	France does not recognise the existence on its territory of minorities as holders of collective rights enforceable under its legal system.
DE	No, there are no legal restrictions or effective practices of exclusion of migrants and minorities regarding membership of and participation in trade unions.
GR	No.
HU	No.
IE	There are no official legal restrictions or effective practices of exclusion for immigrants joining trade unions
IT	No.
PL	No.
PT	There are no legal restrictions or effective practices of exclusion of minorities regarding membership of and participation in trade unions.
RO	NO
SI	There are no legal restrictions for migrants and minorities to become members of trade unions.
ES	No.
SE	No. There are no legal restrictions and/or effective practices of exclusion of minorities regarding membership of and participation in trade unions.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED62	Does the law provides for legalizing the situation of illegal immigrants in order to ensure their right to work and access to social protection and care?	AT	There are several international obligations or other legal provisions which may be applied to irregular migrants.
		BG	No. Illegal migrants apply for asylum for legalising their stay in Bulgaria.
		CY	No
		DK	No.
		FI	No, such provision does not exist.
		FR	No
		DE	No. In general, the German law does not provide for legalising the situation of irregular immigrants.
		GR	No.
		HU	No.
		IE	There is no provision in Irish law for the legalisation of undocumented immigrants in order to ensure their right to work and access to social protection and care. However, there is anecdotal evidence that administrative and statutory procedures exist that allow undocumented migrants to apply to regularise their situation. -(ICI)

IT	No
PL	Yes/No.
PT	No.
RO	In exceptional cases the law provides the right not to be return to certain categories of foreigners and gives them a very poor status of "tolerated person".
SI	Regularization of legal status in Slovenia is possible under a law which was adopted for people who have been unlawfully deprived of their legal status in 1992 after the independence of Slovenia (the so-called 'erased people') and for people who were de facto living in Slovenia since the independence onwards.
ES	Yes.
SE	No.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED63	Are there examples of good practices and positive initiatives against discrimination/racism at the workplace?	AT	
		BG	Yes.
		CY	There are very few measures in place.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes, there are several good practices and positive initiatives against discrimination/racism at the workplace.
		GR	Yes, but with doubtful results.
		HU	No.
		IE	There are examples of good practices and positive initiatives against work place discrimination. In 2010, the Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTU) published a strategy called; 'Towards a Strategy for the Inclusion of Migrant Workers in Trade Unions,' a section of this document is dedicated to describing examples of good practice in dealing with difficulties experienced by migrants.
		IT	yes
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, there are examples of good practices and positive initiatives against discrimination and racism at the work place.
		RO	No thorough evaluation was carried out to identify good practices in this area.
		SI	Invisible Workers of the World (IWW) - a civil society initiative.
		ES	Yes. - Plan for the Development of the Roma Community 2010- 2012

SE Yes. There are many examples of good practices and positive initiatives against discrimination/racism at the workplace initiated by NGO's.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED64	Is there evidence of significant levels of segregation between migrant groups and the majority population?	AT	Yes.
		BG	No.
		CY	yes
		DK	No.
		FI	No significant levels of segregation, but evidence of increased ethnic segregation in Helsinki Metropolitan Area..
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes. Although there is no nationwide reporting system on inner-city spatial distribution of migrants, several studies confirm segregation between migrant groups and majority population.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	No.
		IE	To date there has been no significant evidence of segregation between migrant populations and the majority population.
		IT	No.
		PL	No.
		PT	Yes, there is some evidence.
		RO	The level of migration to Romania is quite low and no research regarding the issue of segregation between migrant groups and majority population could be found.
		SI	Yes, migrants are excluded from non-profit housing and there are numerous dormitories in Slovenia intended solely for migrant workers.
		ES	No data.
		SE	Yes.
			Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED65	What is the ethnic origin of the highly segregated migrant group?	AT	Migrants from the former Yugoslavia and migrants of Turkish descent.
		BG	There are no eminent segregated migrant groups.
		CY	No such data available

DK	n/a
FI	Data not available.
FR	Roma migrants
DE	The report by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, BAMF) states that persons of Turkish origin constitute the highest segregated migrant group in Germany.
GR	
HU	No segregated migrant group.
IE	There is no evidence of segregation based on ethnic origin in Ireland.
IT	There is not a specific highly segregated migrant group.
PL	No applicable.
PT	The ethnic origin of the highly segregated group is sub-Saharan Africa.
RO	No indication of segregation as recorded in reports could be found.
SI	Precise data on ethnic origin of segregated migrant group is not available. However, the largest group of migrant workers in Slovenia are workers from Bosnia and Herzegovina.
ES	No data. PECEI (Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration 2011) warns of high risk / segregation trends in Spain in areas such as education and housing but does not provide specific data.
SE	The Roma are the most segregated group.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED66	Is there evidence of significant levels of segregation between minority groups and the majority population?	AT	There is no evidence of significant levels of segregation between minority groups and the majority population.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	No.
		FI	Data not available.
		FR	Yes
		DE	
		GR	Yes.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	According to a report presented to the Social Sciences and Public Policy conference held in Galway; "The greatest degree of segregation is experienced by the Travelling community, followed by people in local authority housing, followed by non-nationals and ethnic minorities. There is relatively little segregation around social class or status."

-'Ireland After Nama'

IT	Yes.
PL	No.
PT	Yes, there is evidence of significant levels of segregation between minority groups, specially Roma, and the majority population.
RO	Yes. Various studies related to Roma communities show such evidence.
SI	A minority group with which segregation is most visibel is the Roma community.
ES	No data.
SE	Yes

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED67	What is the ethnic origin of the highly segregated minority group?	AT	There is no data that would indicate that there is a highly segregated minority group in Austria.
		BG	Roma.
		CY	Roma.
		DK	n/a
		FI	Data not available.
		FR	Travellers
		DE	
		GR	Roma.
		HU	Roma.
		IE	According to a report presented to the Social Sciences and Public Policy conference held in Galway; "The greatest degree of segregation is experienced by the Travelling community, followed by people in local authority housing, followed by non-nationals and ethnic minorities. There is relatively little segregation around social class or status."
		IT	Yes, Roma and Sinti
		PL	Roma.
		PT	The highly segregated minority group in Portugal are Roma.
		RO	Roma minority
		SI	A minority group with which segregation is most visibel is the Roma community.
		ES	No data.
		SE	Yes. The Roma community is the most segregated minority group in Sweden.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED68	Is there evidence of majority driven segregation ("white flight" phenomenon)?	AT	There is some evidence that there is a regional segregation of migrant population.
		BG	No.
		CY	No.
		DK	There is no general evidence of a "white flight" phenomenon
		FI	Yes, there is evidence of this phenomenon in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area.
		FR	No data available in 2011
		DE	In the literature, majority driven segregation in Germany is hardly addressed.
		GR	Yes
		HU	Yes, according to research results.
		IE	To date there is no evidence of this in Ireland.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	No.
		PT	No, there is no evidence of majority driven segregation.
		RO	There is no evidence of majority-driven segregation in the sense of white-flight phenomenon, but there is evidence of forced evictions.
		SI	There are no reports or information available on majority driven segregation in Slovenia.
		ES	No
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED69	Is there evidence of denial of housing/housing rights for certain ethnic groups?	AT	Yes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	No.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes
		DE	No.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	No explicit evidence is available.
		IE	To date there is no evidence of a denial of housing rights based on ethnicity, apart from anecdotal evidence of

individual instances of some landlords of private rented accommodation discriminating against certain nationalities. No overall information exists on this practice however.

IT Yes.

PL NGOs report the examples of denial of social housings for migrants and refugees.

PT Yes, there is evidence of denial of housing rights for certain ethnic groups.

RO Yes, in the case of the Roma.

SI Only citizens of Slovenia have access to non-profit rented housing which disproportionately affects minority ethnic groups. There are numerous documented cases f Roma who were prevented from buying or renting real estate property.

ES No data.

SE Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED70	Is there evidence that migrant/minority groups face especially serious problems in accessing housing of an acceptable quality?	AT	Yes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	No.
		FI	No.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes. The divergences between the migrant and majority population might be a result of the fact that the area of housing holds a significant high degree of discrimination.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	Evidence exists that this is an issue in certain areas.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	There is evidence that Roma face especially serious problems in accessing housing of an acceptable quality.
		RO	Yes, in what concerns the Roma minority
		SI	Yes, there is extensive data available on difficult living conditions of migrant workers in company-owned dormitories as well as on appalling living conditions of Roma in certain settlements.
		ES	No data.

		SE	Yes
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED71	Migrant or minority group which faces especially serious problems in accessing housing of an acceptable quality?	AT	Migrants with Turkish origin are most disadvantaged in regard to housing space, migrants from the former Yugoslavia are the worst-off group concerning the equipment of the flats.
		BG	Roma, Refugees
		CY	Although there is no qualitative or quantitative data on this issue, it is generally accepted that the two groups facing problems in accessing housing of acceptable quality are the migrants, especially undeclared migrants and victims of labour trafficking and, to a lesser extent, the Roma.
		DK	No.
		FI	No data available.
		FR	Roma migrants and Travelers
		DE	Yes. The divergences between the migrant and majority population might be a result of the fact that the area of housing holds a significant high degree of discrimination. In particular, the most significant differences exist between the group of persons with a Turkish migration background and the majority population.
		GR	Roma
		HU	Yes.
		IE	There is insufficient evidence to suggest that this occurs.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Roma people lives in bad housing conditions.
		PT	Roma is the minority group that faces serious problems in accessing housing of an acceptable quality. Roma face especially serious problems in accessing housing of an acceptable quality.
		RO	Roma minority
		SI	
		ES	No data.
		SE	Refugees, Roma, migrants.
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED72	Is there evidence of particular difficulties faced by migrant/minority groups in purchasing or renting property of their choice?	AT	Yes.
		BG	Yes, Roma and refugees.

CY	yes
DK	No.
FI	Yes, there is evidence of Roma facing difficulties in rental housing market.
FR	Yes
DE	
GR	Yes; difficulties exist at the social, not legal level.
HU	No explicit evidence is available.
IE	Some evidence exists that this may be the case in limited circumstances. In specific relation to buying property, many migrants do not qualify to get a mortgage,
IT	Yes.
PL	Yes.
PT	Yes, there is evidence of some particular difficulties.
RO	Specific difficulties are apparent in connection to the Roma minority
SI	Yes, there is evidence on difficulties of the Roma to buy or rent property.
ES	No data.
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED73	Affected group with particular difficulties in purchasing or renting property of own choice	AT	There is no reliable data available to answer this question.
		BG	Roma, refugees
		CY	No quantitative or qualitative data is available on restrictions in access to housing. In general, however, it is accepted that access to housing is a problem for the Roma community, for migrants and for the Turkish Cypriots.
		DK	n/a
		FI	Roma are the group facing most difficulties in purchasing or renting property of own choice.
		FR	Persons of North African or Turkish origin.
		DE	
		GR	Migrants and refugees.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	In some cases, access to finance is the issue in purchasing property.
		IT	No, there are not affected group with particular difficulties.

PL	Roma and refugees from Chechenia face problem in purchasing or renting property.
PT	Yes, Roma are particularly affected.
RO	The Roma minority faces specific tenure difficulties
SI	Roma and migrant workers face difficulties in accessing housing of their own choice.
ES	No data.
SE	Refugees, Roma and migrants from south Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, or Latin America (designated as 'visible' minorities).

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED74	Are there positive initiatives with an impact on housing of migrant and minority groups?	AT	There are several projects in this regard.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Only the provision of housing for the Roma
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes. There are several positive initiatives with an impact on housing of migrant and minority groups.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	To date there have been no significant initiatives of this nature.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	No.
		RO	There are positive initiatives started, yet some are still at project stage
		SI	Yes, there are positive initiatives which have been carried out with a view to regularize Roma settlements.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	Yes

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED75	Practical obstacles and evidence of problems and differential enrollment rates for certain minorities?	AT	Unequal access to education is still a problem faced by children originating from the Roma Community.

BG	Yes.
CY	Yes
DK	No.
FI	No.
FR	Travellers continue to encounter many difficulties, and even refusals, when they seek to enrol their children in school.
DE	
GR	Yes
HU	There is no information available.
IE	The Travelling community in Ireland is the primary ethnic group to which enrolment and attainment is a concern. "STEP found that the average attendance rate by Traveller children is approximately 80 per cent" (the national average being around 100%). The policy of overcrowded schools preferring applicants with a family history at the school also disproportionately affects Travellers.
IT	Yes.
PL	82 % of Roma children attend schools.
PT	There are some identified obstacles and evidence of problems and differential enrollment rates for Roma.
RO	Information is available for Roma minority.
SI	Yes, there are evidences of lack of accessibility of Slovenian educational system for children from Roma community.
ES	In some cases. Education from 6 to 16 years is obligatory and free in all the Spanish territory for all persons in that age range regardless of origin or ethnicity. Organic Law 2/2006, of 3 May, on Education (LOE)
SE	Yes, there is.

#	Question
RED76	Practical obstacles and evidence of problems and differential enrollment rates for migrants?

MS	Answer
AT	Yes, but the situation is quite complex.
BG	Yes.
CY	Yes
DK	No.
FI	Yes.
FR	Roma migrants continue to encounter many difficulties, and even refusals, when they seek to enrol their children in school.
DE	
GR	No.

		HU	No.
		IE	A report by the economic and social research institute; 'Adapting to Diversity: Irish Schools and Newcomer Students,' found no significant obstacles or differential enrollment rates for migrants in Ireland.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	
		PT	There are some identified obstacles and evidence of problems and differential enrollment rates for migrants.
		RO	No statistical data available on children enrollment. Certain qualitative data as to obstacles encountered in accessing language and cultural orientation courses.
		SI	There are some obstacles and problems with inclusion of migrants in the educational system, including differential enrollment rates for certain type or level of education.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	Yes.
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED77	Poorer educational performance by certain groups?	AT	The performance of students with migration background is below the average and the drop out rate is higher.
		BG	Poorer educational performance is observed among Roma and refugees
		CY	Yes
		DK	According to the Pisa Ethnic survey from 2009, it is evident that immigrants had a poorer educational performance than ethnic Danes.
		FI	Yes, migrant pupils have poorer educational performance than the majority population.
		FR	Yes
		DE	
		GR	Yes.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	The Travelling community in Ireland is the primary ethnic group to which enrolment and attainment is a concern. "The STEP survey suggest that more than 60 per cent of Traveller pupils are below the 20th percentile in English reading and in mathematics, while 2 per cent are in the top (80-100) quintile"
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Learning outcomes of Roma children are still rather poor.
		PT	There is some evidence of poorer educational performance by Roma and Africans.
		RO	Available data refer to Roma students.
		SI	There are evidences of poorer educational performance by Roma children and children with migrant background.

ES Yes.

SE Migrants' children.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED78	Problems with educational attainment by certain groups (drop out - fragmentation of educational experience)?	AT	
		BG	Yes.
		CY	No information
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, migrant groups have lower educational attainment than members of the majority population.
		FR	Yes
		DE	
		GR	Yes.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	The Irish Travelling community experiences the most difficulty in accessing education in Ireland due to a nomadic lifestyle and a history of state discrimination. "By the age of sixteen most young Travellers have left mainstream post-primary education, with only a small minority progressing to the senior cycle."
		IT	Yes
		PL	School attendance of Roma children is around 75%, which is lower than average.
		PT	There are some problems with educational attainment and school drop-out, especially by Roma and some migrant groups.
		RO	The group for which there are data showing problems in this area is the Roma.
		SI	High percentage of children from Roma community doesn't attain the classes regularly and quits school before graduates.
		ES	Yes. School failure (do not complete compulsory education). Spanish 31%. 45% immigrants. Gypsies 80%. Source: Ministry of Education 2009
		SE	Yes, pupils with migrant background.
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED79	Are there positive initiatives to improve/support poor educational provision for migrant and minority groups?	AT	Yes, there are many.
		BG	Yes.

CY	YES
DK	Yes.
FI	Yes, there are positive elements in Finnish educational system that aim to support migrant and minority groups.
FR	Yes
DE	
GR	Yes.
HU	Yes.
IE	Some examples of positive initiatives regarding education, immigrants and minorities are: The National Action Plan against Poverty and Social Exclusion, 2001-2003 and 2003-2005, which sets the principal education targets for Traveller education, and the 'Intercultural Education Strategy, 2010- 2015.'
IT	yes
PL	Yes.
PT	Yes, there are positive initiatives to improve/support poor educational provision for migrant and minority groups.
	Yes, there are positive initiatives to improve/support poor educational provision for migrant and minority groups.
RO	Access to learning Romanian language for immigrants has increased, but it is merely due to project-based provision of language courses by non-governmental organisations.
SI	Yes, there are efforts and initiatives by state and non-state actors to improve situation with educational performance of Roma and migrants.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes.

Question

RED80 **Victimisation in schools (bullying/harassment/racist violence) ?**

MS	Answer
AT	There are several racist incidents in schools reported by NGOs. However there is no comprehensive collection of data in this regard.
BG	There is no official data available.
CY	yes
DK	n/a
FI	Yes.
FR	There are few cases
DE	
GR	Bullying and harassment are wide-spread phenomena; only partially victims concern migrants and minorities.
HU	Yes.

#

Question

RED81

Provision of option to learn mother language other than the majority's

IE	According to the Anti-bullying Centre at Trinity College Dublin, 31% of Primary Students and 16% of Secondary Students have been bullied at some time in Ireland.
IT	Yes
PL	Yes/No
PT	Victimisation in schools concerning bullying and harassment is a theme with growing attention in the public sphere and academic research, but there is no evidence of being a problem especially affecting migrants and ethnic minorities.
RO	No data available.
SI	Some reports provide indications of Roma pupils being victims of bullying and harassment in schools in Slovenia, but also of Roma pupils' violent behaviour. There are surveys that reveal homophobic violence in secondary schools in Slovenia.
ES	No data.
SE	Yes.
MS	Answer
AT	Yes, at the level of compulsory schools since 1992-1993.
BG	Yes.
CY	yes
DK	Only children from other EU countries have a right to mother tongue lesson.
FI	Yes.
FR	Students from foreign origin can benefit from classes called "Education in Languages and Cultures of Origin".
DE	Yes, partly.
GR	In the case of children with migrant background, only outside the curriculum thanks to initiative of teachers. In the case of the officially recognised Muslim minority in Western Thrace, yes.
HU	Yes.
IE	In a survey assessing schools integration policies, The Economic and Social Research Institute found that in Ireland: "More than half of schools mentioned language support teachers, resource teachers, learning support teachers or subject teachers." -Adapting to Diversity: Irish Schools and Newcomer Students (2009)
IT	Yes
PL	Yes.
PT	There is a programme for teaching Portuguese as a second language in the national official curricula, but there isn't a provision of option to learn mother language in schools. The four foreign languages included in the curricula are English, French, German and Spanish.

RO	Yes, there is the option of learning mother language within the school curricula if the person belongs to one of the 20 national minorities recognized in Romania.
SI	Two national minorities in Slovenia - Italian and Hungarian - are provided with right to education in mother languages in the regions where the two minorities are traditionally settled. Roma minority and national minorities with origins in other republics of former Yugoslavia in some cases can learn their mother languages within the school curricula as an optional subject. Occasionally the minority associations provide mother language courses.
ES	Depends of language.
SE	Yes

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED82	Evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of migrants	AT	
		BG	No.
		CY	yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No.
		FR	No
		DE	
		GR	Yes, there is evidence of de facto segregation.
		HU	No.
		IE	There is little evidence that school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of migrants in Ireland though there is concern regarding the fact that the vast majority of schools in Ireland are run by Catholic groups. This has been highlighted in the UN's 'Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination' report on Ireland.
		IT	No
		PL	There is no evidence of segregation and/or policies of distinct schooling of migrants.
		PT	There is some evidence of school segregation of migrants linked mainly with the housing segregation, which leads to urban areas of immigrants concentration both in neighbourhoods and schools.
		RO	No data on segregation could be found. The state educational system does not regulate distinct schooling of migrants.
		SI	No. There are only indicators that some schools are more or mostly attended by children with migrant background.
		ES	No policies. Yes evidences.
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED83	Evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of minorities	AT	There is not much information available on this issue. The information available refers to bilingual lessons.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No.
		FR	No
		DE	
		GR	Yes.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	Segregation of minorities in education is not a feature of modern Ireland though the Travelling Community was subjected to it in previous decades. "Into the 1990s Travellers were often educated through segregated provision. Over the last decade this segregated approach has mainly been abandoned in favour of age-appropriate, integrated and inclusive provision." - 'Report and Recommendations for a Traveller Education Strategy' (2005)
		IT	No, but there are some problems.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, there is some evidence of school segregation concerning Roma pupils.
		RO	Yes.
		SI	Although officially abonded, in practice there are still cases of segregation of Roma children in kindergartens and elementary schools.
		ES	No policies. Yes evidences.
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED84	Evidence of modifying school curricula and teaching materials can be modified to reflect the diversity of the school population	AT	Yes, there is evidence that curricula and teaching material is modified.
		BG	No.
		CY	yes
		DK	No.

FI	Yes.
FR	No
DE	
GR	There has been production of educational material that takes into account the diversity of school population, but official curriculum remains essentially monocultural.
HU	Yes.
IE	The Irish government has put forth a strategy entitled, 'Intercultural Education Strategy 2010-2015,' which outline a clear commitment to ensure that; "all students experience an education that "respects the diversity of values, beliefs, languages and traditions in Irish society and is conducted in a spirit of partnership" (Education Act, 1998)." However there is no specific mention of modifying of curricula
IT	yes
PL	No.
PT	There is some evidence that school materials and methodologies can be modified to reflect the diversity of school population, although the national curricula is common to all public schools.
RO	Intercultural Education and The History of National Minorities from Romania are introduced as optional subjects at the choice of the school. The curricula is criticized for not giving the mainstream school population the benefit of intercultural education as a mandatory subject or at least modifying curricula and teaching materials to reflect the diversity of the school population.
SI	Such evidences are rare.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes. Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED85	Are there in schools good practices/positive initiatives and intercultural coexistence plans designed to solve problems of discrimination racism or xenophobia?	AT	There are some good practices and positive initiatives to solve problems of discrimination, racism or xenophobia.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	yes
		DK	No.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.

GR	Yes.
HU	Yes.
IE	Ireland does have initiatives and intercultural coexistence plans designed to solve problems of discrimination racism or xenophobia in education. Two examples of this are The Office of the Minister for Children has published 'Diversity and Equality Guidelines for Childcare Providers' (2006), and The Economic and Social Research Institute published 'Adapting to Diversity: Irish Schools and Newcomer Students' (2009)
IT	yes
PL	Yes.
PT	Yes, there are good practices and initiatives to foster intercultural coexistence in schools.
RO	Positive initiatives in the field of intercultural education were described in a 2010 qualitative research report.
SI	Yes, there are good practices.
ES	Yes. Education Organic Law Plan for the Development of the Roma community
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED86	Is the teacher regular curricula/training dealing with specific reference to immigrants or ethnic minorities and respect/promotion of diversity?	AT	There are some efforts to integrate diversity issues into the curriculum.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	yes
		DK	No.
		FI	No.
		FR	A pilot program is being implemented.
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	No.
		IE	There is no specific (compulsory) training for teachers with regard diversity, though the Office of the Minister for Children has published 'Diversity and Equality Guidelines for Childcare Providers' (2006) which aims; "to support childcare practitioners, early childhood teachers, managers and policy makers in their exploration, understanding and development of diversity and equality practice." Contacts for diversity training providers are included in the document.
		IT	Yes
		PL	No/Yes.

PT	Reference to immigrants, ethnic minorities and diversity in education is present in some measures concerning teachers training in interculturality.
RO	Not in the regular curricula for teachers. Intercultural education is offered in the initial training of teachers only as an optional subject. Individual initiatives also worth mentioned although they are not part of the regular curricula for teachers.
SI	Education of teachers on university level include some subjects on teaching multilingual classes and intercultural education. Teachers are offered additional (mid-career) training courses in this field.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED87	Is there evidence of increased morbidity rates for minority and migrant groups?	AT	Yes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	No
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes, for some diseases, such as tuberculosis and AIDS.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	To date there is no evidence to suggest that this is the case in Ireland.
		IT	yes
		PL	No.
		PT	There is some evidence of increased morbidity rates for migrant groups concerning certain health problems.
		RO	No data available disaggregated on minority groups and migrants.
		SI	The data on morbidity collected by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia are not segregated by ethnicity or nationality.
		ES	No.
		SE	Sweden does not maintain official statistics concerning ethnic origin other than citizenship and country of birth. The main rule according to the Swedish Personal Data Act (1998:204). Therefore there is no official data on that evidence the increased morbidity rates for minority and migrant groups.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED88	Is there evidence of increased mortality rates for minority and migrant groups?	AT	The life expectancy of persons with foreign origin is higher but also the rate of stillborn children and infant mortality.
		BG	No.
		CY	No
		DK	No.
		FI	No.
		FR	There is no data available
		DE	No.
		GR	There is no data available.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	To date there is no evidence to suggest that this is the case in Ireland.
		IT	no
		PL	No.
		PT	There isn't evidence of increased mortality rates for minority and migrant groups.
		RO	There is data available showing increased rates for Roma infant mortality. Life expectancy among Roma is reported as being lower than the majority population.
		SI	The data on mortality collected by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia are not segregated by ethnicity or nationality.
		ES	No.
		SE	Yes, there are studies that show that certain groups such as Somali women during birth and migrants with hiv/aids have an increased mortality rates.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED89	Is there evidence of forced healthcare/intervention practices to minorities?	AT	There is no data available on this indicator.
		BG	No.
			No.
		CY	No
		DK	No.
		FI	No.
		FR	There is no evidence of forced healthcare/intervention practices (e.g. sterilisation) to minorities.
		DE	No, there is no evidence of forced healthcare/intervention practices to migrants or minorities.

GR	There is no data available nor such evidence.
HU	No data for 2011.
IE	To date there has been no evidence of practices of this nature.
IT	No
PL	No.
PT	No, there isn't evidence of forced healthcare/intervention practices to minorities.
RO	NO
SI	In Slovenia, there is no evidence available on such practices.
ES	No.
SE	Yes. Historically Sweden has practiced forced healthcare/intervention practices such as e.g. sterilisation to minorities. This is documented as ongoing between 1934 and 1975. Today there are cases of sterilisation and forced health care interventions practiced on migrants.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED90	Specific health issues such as diseases specific to particular groups	AT	There is evidence that migrant population is to a greater extent suffering from chronic disease.
		BG	There are occasionally epidemics which are associated specifically with the Roma group.
		CY	No
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No.
		FR	Respiratory, digestive and musculoskeletal disorders were found more often among immigrants
		DE	A migration background cannot be considered as the determining variable causing illness or higher risk of morbidity. Rather the socio-economic status influences the state of health of persons with a migration background, who comparatively often belong to a socially disadvantaged segment of the population.
		GR	
		HU	Yes.
		IE	In general there has been no specific link, or significant suggestion of such a link, between certain minority groups and specific diseases. There has however been some suggestions that Ireland should screen prospective immigrants for Tuberculosis. To date this practice has not been instituted.
		IT	Yes
		PL	Tuberculosis, hepatitis B or C, anaemia, diabetes, circulatory system and respiratory system illnesses.
		PT	Yes, there have been detected some health issues more prevalent among immigrants.

RO	In the case of Roma, there are different assessments available based on different methodologies.
SI	Some information on specific health problems is available only in relation to Roma community.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED91	Differential access to social protection system and benefits - Do some or more categories of migrants minorities or stateless/non-citizens face limitations and restrictions?	AT	There is no information available for this indicator.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes, partly.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	The significant barriers to migrants access to social protection are 1) legal status and 2) Satisfying the Habitual Residency Condition.
		IT	Yes
		PL	Yes.
		PT	All immigrants possessing a residence permit can make their inscription in the National Health Service. Those in an irregular condition can also access health services if they present a document issued by the parish of their residence.
		RO	For public health insurance, the same conditions apply if the foreign citizens and stateless persons have their stable residence in Romania or have prolonged their temporary residence in Romania. As to the minimum income allowance, only Romanian citizens are eligible. For unemployment insurance, foreigners are eligible during the period of time they have a stable residence in Romania and are employed or have incomes according to the law.
		SI	Access of migrants to social benefits depends on their legal status. Specific ethnic origin is not a condition to access social benefits, however, in practice there are instances of discrimination based on the ground of ethnicity.
		ES	No. Access to public health is universal and is guaranteed for anyone under the same conditions.
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED92	Do migrants have a higher risk of poverty than the rest of the population?	AT	Yes.
		BG	No.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes. Persons with a migration background have a higher risk of poverty than the rest of the population.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	No data.
		IE	Yes.
		IT	Yes
		PL	Yes.
		PT	According to European comparative data, in Portugal migrants seem to have a similar risk of poverty as the rest of the population. However, Portugal figures between the countries with the highest material deprivation rates in the case of non-EU migrants.
		RO	No data could be found on this topic.
		SI	Yes, migrants have a higher risk of poverty than the rest of the population.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED93	Is there evidence that migrant or minority women are particularly vulnerable in accessing and receiving effective health care services?	AT	Although there is a lack of data there is some evidence that migrant or minority women are particularly vulnerable in accessing and/or receiving effective health care services
		BG	There is no sufficient data to provide a definite answer.
		CY	yes
		DK	No.
		FI	No.
		FR	Yes
		DE	No.

GR	No data available nor such evidence.
HU	Yes.
IE	Yes.
IT	yes
PL	Yes.
PT	There is some evidence that migrant women are particularly vulnerable in accessing health care services in the areas of maternal and child health and sexual and reproductive health.
RO	The only information available concerns Roma. Women play particular roles in many Roma communities with regards to the family's health care. Therefore, they are more likely to interact with the health care system and be exposed to discriminatory attitudes that may arise in accessing health services. There have been cases of discrimination against Roma women reported by NGOs and sanctioned by authorities.
SI	There are no comprehensive data collected with regard to access of minority women to health care services. There are only some partial studies which reveal some concrete issues in this field.
ES	No.
SE	Yes, but the evidence available concerns cases brought to the Equality Ombudsman which are indicative of the vulnerability for migrant and ethnic women in accessing or receiving effective health care.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED94	Are there policies and/or good practices accomodating culture/ traditions' respect in health care	AT	
		BG	No.
		CY	No
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Only partially.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	The main positive initiative that exists in relation to diversity and health care is the HSE (Health Service Executive) Intercultural Health Strategy.
		IT	Yes
		PL	No.

PT	The Plano para a Integração de Imigrantes [Plan for Immigrant Integration] adopts several measures concerning the health area of intervention, including the promotion of immigrants access to health, improving health services, training schemes on interculturality for National Health Service (SNS) professionals and integrating immigrant professionals with degrees in medicine, among other policies and good practices.
RO	Yes. Roma health mediator. The right of the patient to be informed and communicate in his/her mother tongue or in a language he/she knows or through other means of communication, if the patient does not speak Romanian.
SI	A practice that could be marked as good practice is the pro bono health service for people without health insurance. However, this pro bono centre does not accommodate different cultures or traditions in the field of health care but the lack of health insurance which migrants as well as Roma minority often face.
ES	No data.
SE	Yes, but there is a lack of research into migrants' health and their experience with the Swedish medical system in relation to issues of accommodating culture/traditions and respect in health care.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED95	Migrants' political rights - right to vote to national/local elections	AT	Migrants are only entitled to vote or to be elected if they have required Austrian citizenship (with the exception of EU-citizens who also have the right to vote for municipal council and mayor elections).
		BG	EU citizens have the right to vote on local elections and in elections for European MPs.
		CY	Only EU nationals have the right to vote and stand for election in local/municipal elections.
		DK	Only Danish citizens can vote in the election for the national Parliament. Migrants who have a permanent residence permit are allowed to vote and run for office in the local elections.
		FI	Yes, migrants have a right to vote in municipal elections, but not in national elections.
		FR	Limited to the right of EU citizens to vote in local elections
		DE	
		GR	Yes, in local (municipal) elections.
		HU	Yes, with reservations.
		IE	In general, non-Irish nationals may only vote in certain elections (local and/or EU) and are excluded from every national election and referendum.
		IT	Yes
		PL	Limited to Polish citizens and the EU member states' citizens.
		PT	Migrants have the right to vote to local elections under some conditions.
		RO	NO for either national or local elections.

SI	Yes, in local (municipal) elections.
ES	No at national level. Yes at regional and municipal level.
SE	Yes, to local elections.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED96	Outreach - encourage participation - Practical obstacles or problems for migrants in exercising their right to vote	AT	
		BG	Third country nationals have no rights to vote. There is no data available on problems for EU citizens to vote.
		CY	Only EU nationals have the right to vote in municipal elections.
		DK	n/a
		FI	Yes.
		FR	No data available
		DE	
		GR	Yes, there were practical obstacles in 2010 elections.
		HU	No information.
		IE	Evidence exists of naturalised Irish nationals who are from a migrant background being overlooked at election time by campaigners.
		IT	In Italy the migrants or ethnic minorities have not rights to vote at local and national level.
		PL	No data available.
		PT	The Plano para a Integração de Imigrantes [Plan for Immigrant Integration] included an area concerning access to citizenship, political rights and civic participation which aims to encourage participation by promoting the registration of the immigrant population eligible for voting in elections.
		RO	Migrants do not have the right to vote at either national or local elections.
		SI	No data on number of migrants (non-national residents of Slovenia) with voting rights who actually exercise their rights.
		ES	No at local level. Yes at national and regional level.
		SE	Electoral participation among foreign-born is generally lower than for native-born Swedes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED97	Migrants have the right to stand for elections at local/national level?	AT	Austrian citizenship is required to stand as a candidate for electoral offices.
		BG	EU citizens can stand for local and European MP elections.

CY	Third country nationals do not have this right. EU citizens can stand for elections at local/minicipal level.
DK	Only the migrants who have obtained Danish citizenship can be elected for Parliament. As regards the right to be elected for the local city councils, persons who have permanent residence and can vote also have the right to stand for election at local level.
FI	Yes, migrants have the right to stand for elections at local level, but not at national level.
FR	Limited to the right of EU citizens to stand for elections at local level.
DE	
GR	Yes; only at the local level.
HU	With reservations.
IE	In some cases, persons from a migrant background are entitled to stand in local and national elections, depending on where they are a citizen of.
IT	No.
PL	No.
PT	Migrants have the right to stand for local elections under some conditions.
RO	NO
SI	Some categories of migrants have right to stand as candidates in local elections in Slovenia.
ES	No at national level. Some people at regional and local level.
SE	Yes, but only on the local/regional level. At the national level, only Swedish citizen's can stand for elections.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED98	Minority members have certain rights to self-government?	AT	No.
		BG	No.
		CY	No.
		DK	No.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	No
		DE	No.
		GR	Only partially.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	In general, there are no rights for migrant groups to self-govern, save within the rules of independant organisations or religious groups - but over all this right is no different from the rights of Irish nationals within the same groupings.

IT	Yes.
PL	Yes.
PT	No, there isn't any formal recognition of rights to self-government by minority members.
RO	No
SI	Yes, but only in the case of two national minorities in Slovenia - the Hungarian and the Italian national minority. Other minorities don't have such rights.
ES	No.
SE	No, although there is the Sami Parliament but it is not a body for self-government.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED99	Are migrants' representatives engaged in any formal consultation with public authorities?	AT	There are the so called National Minority Advisory Councils and aliens' advisory boards in some Austrian municipalities.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	No
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	NGO and trade unions representing migrants can participate in the work of the French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights that advises and makes proposals to the Government in the field of human rights and humanitarian actions and can also submit recommendations to Parliament and the Government on measures that would further contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights.
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes, at the local level.
		HU	No.
		IE	There are differing forums and opportunities for consultation with public authorities depending on the context and particular issue involved.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Yes/No.
		PT	Yes, migrant's representatives are formally engaged in consultation with Portuguese public authorities.
		RO	No formal setting, but independent attempts at creating one.
		SI	If we consider migrants to be those who are not nationals of Slovenia, there are no formal mechanisms for regular consultations with public authorities. In the Slovenian circumstances, migrants are sometimes considered also nationals of Slovenia with origins in former Yugoslavia. In their case there is a formal mechanism for consultations.

ES Yes national. Yes local.

SE Yes.

Question

RED100 **Are there migrants' consultative/advisory/representative bodies established by law?**

MS	Answer
AT	Yes.
BG	No.
CY	No.
DK	No, not as such.
FI	Yes.
FR	There are no migrant consultative/advisory/representative bodies established by law. The law establishes some bodies that can make non-binding recommendations in the field of immigrants' rights
DE	Yes, partly.
GR	Yes, at the local level.
HU	No.
IE	No. In general consultation with migrant bodies is carried out in an informal or semi-formal manner by some agencies but generally not on a basis enshrined in legislation.
IT	Yes
PL	No.
PT	Yes, there are migrant's consultative/advisory/representative bodies established by law.
RO	No.
SI	If we consider migrants to be those who are not nationals of Slovenia, there are no consultative/advisory/representative bodies established by law. In the Slovenian circumstances, migrants are sometimes considered also nationals of Slovenia with origins in former Yugoslavia. In their case there is a formal consultative body for consultations with the authorities established by a legal document adopted in the Parliament.
ES	No data.
SE	No, there are no migrants' consultative/advisory/representative bodies established by law, although the government promotes the establishment of migrants' consultative/advisory/representative bodies through the funding of ethnic associations, which is provided by law.

#	Question	MS	Answer
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RED10 1	Public administration (including judiciary and executive) reflects the ethnic diversity of society?	AT	No.
		BG	No sufficient data.
		CY	No.
		DK	No.
		FI	No.
		FR	Yes/No
		DE	
		GR	No.
		HU	No relevant information is available.
		IE	In some cases there are efforts being made to ensure that the instruments of public administration reflect the diversity of Irish society, but these initiatives are limited.
		IT	No, the public administration in Italy does not reflect the ethnic diversity of society.
		PL	No.
		PT	There is no data or evidence about the ethnic diversity of society reflected in public administration.
		RO	Information about a person's ethnic origin is considered by the authorities confidential personal data. Consequently, there is no data about the ethnic composition of public administration.
		SI	There is no data available on ethnic structure of employees in public administration in Slovenia (it is not allowed to collect such data). Without formal data it is only possible to make conclusions based on observations, according to which there is very small number of Roma employed in public administration.
		ES	No.
		SE	No. Public administration (including judiciary and executive) does not reflect the ethnic diversity of society.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED10 2	Is there automatic citizenship acquisition by birth for migrant children born in the country?	AT	No.
		BG	No, only stateless children may acquire citizenship by birth.
		CY	No
		DK	No.
		FI	Yes, but with certain requirements.
		FR	Migrant children born in France can acquire French nationality if several conditions are observed
		DE	

#

Question

RED10
3

What is the general law provision for naturalisation?

GR	Yes, under conditions.
HU	No.
IE	No, there is no automatic right to citizenship for children born in Ireland.
IT	Yes, but only when they reach adult age (18 years old) .
PL	No.
PT	No, there isn't automatic citizenship acquisition by birth for migrant children born in Portugal. Portuguese nationality can be acquired by third generation immigrants if they have a parent born in Portugal and by second generation immigrants if the parent has his or her legal residence in and has been settled in Portugal for at least five years.
RO	NO
SI	No, acquisition of citizenship by birth (when the child is born in Slovenia) is connected to Slovenian citizenship of at least one parent.
ES	No.
SE	Only if the child has one parent who is Swedish citizen or has been adopted by a Swedish citizen.
MS	Answer
AT	
BG	Under the Law for the Bulgarian Citizenship Bulgarian citizenship can be acquired by persons of at least 18 years old, who had permanent residence permit of at least 5 years, who have not been convicted, who have occupation or income in Bulgaria, have certain proficiency in Bulgarian and who have been released from their present citizenship.
CY	In general, the acquisition of citizenship is a discretionary matter of the Minister of Interior.
DK	According to section 44 of the Danish Constitution, no foreigner can obtain Danish citizenship except by act of Parliament.
FI	The provisions regarding Finnish citizenship are found in the Constitution of Finland and the Finnish Nationality Act.
FR	A foreigner may be granted French citizenship on his or her request if he or she has resided in France for at least 5 years on the basis of a residence permit. The grant of citizenship is discretionary even if all conditions are met
DE	
GR	The main requirement is 7 years of legal stay in the country.
HU	Act XLIV of 2010 amending Act LV of 1993 on the Hungarian Nationality.
IE	The laws governing the acquisition of Irish citizenship are set out in primary legislation and supplemented with policy and administrative practices.

IT	For naturalisation the law foresees minimum ten years of legal residence in Italy.
PL	At least 5 years on the basis of a settlement permit, a residence permit for a long-term EC resident or a permanent residence permit.
PT	Law 2/2006 of 17 April 2006 on nationality entered into force on 15 December 2006, together with Decree-law 237/A/2006 of 14 December 2006, and constitutes an amendment to Nationality Law no. 37/81. This new legislation on nationality facilitates the integration of immigrants living in Portugal through naturalisation.
RO	The conditions are prescribed in Art.8 of the Law No. 21/1991 regarding Romanian citizenship, amended and republished in Official Journal No.576 of 13.08.2010.
SI	Foreign citizens may acquire Slovenian citizenship by regular, facilitated and exceptional naturalisation.
ES	Civil Code.
SE	Yes. There is a general law provision for naturalisation in Swedish Citizenship Act (Lag om svenskt medborgarskap) Swedish Code of Statutes: SFS 2001:82, with amendments up to and including SFS 2006:222.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED10 4	Is there a formal national strategy on the integration of migrants/minorities?	AT	Yes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	There is a plan that has not been adopted yet.
		DE	Yes. There is a formal national strategy on the integration of migrants/minorities.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	The Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration published a report entitled 'Integration, a two way process' which aims "To review the arrangements for integrating persons granted refugee status or permission to remain in Ireland, including the appropriate institutional structures for the delivery of these services and to make recommendations."
		IT	yes
		PL	Yes/No.
		PT	Yes, the formal Portuguese strategy concerning the integration of migrants and minorities is expressed mainly through action plans for social inclusion and for immigrants integration.
		RO	There is no special strategy on integration but both the strategy on immigration and the strategy on Roma inclusion address the issue of integration.

SI Yes.

ES Yes.

SE Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED10 5	Is there a formal definition of integration	AT	There is a definition in the National Action Plan on Integration.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	No
		DK	No.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	No
		DE	No. There is no formal definition of integration.
		GR	Yes
		HU	No.
		IE	The Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration adopted the following definition of integration for their report 'Integration, a two way process:' "Integration means the ability to participate to the extent that a person needs and wishes in all of the major components of society, without having to relinquish his or her own cultural identity".
		IT	The official documents outlines an italian model of integration.
		PL	No.
		PT	Although the term "integration" appears in a number of policies and laws, there isn't a formal definition of integration.
		RO	Not of integration, but of the "process of social integration".
		SI	There is no explicit formal definition of integration.
		ES	No.
		SE	Yes

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED10 6	To which groups does the integration strategy apply?	AT	
		BG	The 'National Strategy of the Republic of Bulgaria on Roma Integration 2012 - 2020' applies generally to the Roma.
		CY	Third country nationals lawfully residing in Cyprus including recognised refugees, individuals under international protection status and "partially to asylum

seekers".

DK	It applies to asylum seekers and immigrants from countries outside the EU.
FI	The Act on Promoting Integration applies to all migrants holding a valid residence permit and to those EU citizens who have registered their right of residence.
FR	Foreign nationals newly arrived from third countries and beneficiaries of international protection
DE	The integration strategy generally applies to the entire population.
GR	Third country nationals who reside legally in the country and Roma.
HU	Roma (and the socioeconomically disadvantaged).
IE	The Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration published a report entitled 'Integration, a two way process.' This report focus's primarily on refugees to Ireland.
IT	All foreigners residing legally in Italy
PL	Long-term unemployed persons, people with disabilities, children and adolescents, prisoners and persons leaving penal institutions, refugees and migrants, Roma people, homeless, people staying at and leaving educational or post-penitentiary institutions, people addicted to psychoactive substances, victims of violence, the working poor and children from families with educational deficits.
PT	The integration strategy applies to immigrants, ethnic minorities and Roma. It also addresses people with disabilities, children and older people.
RO	There is no specific integration strategy, but sectorial strategies regarding migration and the inclusion of the Roma.
SI	Basic group are migrants with temporary residence permit in the duration of minimally one year.
ES	Yes.
SE	To migrants and to national minorities.

#

Question

RED10
7

Are there formal policies and practises associated with this integration strategy?

MS

Answer

AT	Yes.
BG	Yes.
CY	Yes
DK	Yes.
FI	Yes.
FR	Yes
DE	Yes, there are formal policies and practises associated with the German integration strategy.
GR	Yes.

		HU	Yes.
		IE	There are formal policies and practices in 'The National Action Plan Against Racism.' Section 4 of the document outlines the predicted outcomes of the 'action plan' and serves as a good guide for the measure and policies to be implemented.
		IT	Yes, there are different initiatives aimed at integration.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, both the Plano Nacional de Acção para a Inclusão (PNAI) [National Action Plan for Inclusion] and the Plano para a Integração de Imigrantes (PII) [Plan for Immigrant Integration] adopt several measures and practises across various policy areas.
		RO	There is no integration strategy, but the specific strategies regarding migration and Roma inclusion are moreover policy documents looking at all fields of life (especially the Roma strategy) and they have been adopted through Government Decisions (G.D. 498/2011 - migration, G.D. 1.221/2011 - Roma).
		SI	Yes.
		ES	Yes. Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration (PECI) 2011/2014. Action Plan for the development of Roma 2010/2012.
		SE	Yes.
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED10 8	Is the integration strategy effective and, if so, what are the tangible results at a local, regional and national level?	AT	The introduction of the National Action Plan on Integration (NAP) evoked criticism from opposition parties and representatives of NGOs because of a lack of a funding scheme and the tightening of the legal framework for migrants.
		BG	No sufficient data.
		CY	No
		DK	No.
		FI	The Act on the Promotion of Integration entered into force 1.9.2011, so it is too early to analyse its effectiveness.
		FR	There is no such univocal evaluation available.
		DE	Yes, partly.
		GR	Not the strategy as such.
		HU	No.
		IE	Though benchmarking and targets are mentioned and defined in the introduction to the 'National Action Plan Against Racism' there are now formal benchmarks or targets put fourth in the document. As a result it is impossible to quantify the impact of the plan.
		IT	No, only in some cases
		PL	There is no such evaluation available.

PT	Yes, the formal integration strategy is considered effective, although some of the proposed measures were not fully executed and the need to continue and to deepen the integration strategy is acknowledge .
RO	The new Roma strategy has just been adopted. Some evaluations of the previous Strategy have been made, but no comprehensive state driven evaluation and involving all relevant state monitoring mechanisms at its end has been made. No evaluations on migration could be identified.
SI	The effectiveness of integration strategy can be measured through the statistics of migrants, participating in integration programs stipulated in the Aliens Act.
ES	Yes.
SE	One of the on-going debates is about the effectiveness of the Government's new strategy focused on a work line as part of the 'integration' policies rather than policies targeting awareness or activities regarding anti-discrimination on the labour market.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED10 9	Is there a formal national strategy on social and/or community cohesion?	AT	The Austrian Report on Strategies for Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2008-2010 was submitted in the context of the EU-framework for political cooperation in the field of social protection and social inclusion,
		BG	There is not a specific strategy on social/community cohesion in 2011.
		CY	No
		DK	No, not as such.
		FI	No.
		FR	There is no a formal national strategy on social and/or community cohesion.
		DE	Yes. There is a formal national strategy on social cohesion.
		GR	Not as such. Social cohesion is mentioned as a main objective of the integration policy.
		HU	No.
		IE	There is no specific national strategy for social and/or community cohesion in Ireland. However some measures in the 'National Action Plane Against Poverty' (2003-2005) serve this purpose.
		IT	No
		PL	Yes.
		PT	The formal national strategy concerning social and community cohesion is expressed mainly through the Plano Nacional de Acção para a Inclusão (PNAI) [National Action Plan for Inclusion], which presents the Portuguese national strategy in the area of poverty and social exclusion.
		RO	No
		SI	Yes.
		ES	Yes.

SE No, there is no formal national strategy on social and/or community cohesion.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED110	Is there a clear definition of social/community cohesion?	AT	No.
		BG	No.
		CY	No
		DK	No.
		FI	No.
		FR	There is a clear but not formal/legal definition of social cohesion.
		DE	No. The national strategy on social cohesion is expressed in the National Report on Strategies for Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2008-2010, yet it does not include a clear definition of social cohesion.
		GR	Only in relation and as objective of the Social Integration.
		HU	No.
		IE	Due to the lack of specific national strategy for social and/or community cohesion in Ireland there is no clear definition of social/community cohesion in Irish law. The closest thing to formal strategy on this theme is 'The Nation Action Plan Against Poverty.'
		IT	No
		PL	No.
		PT	Although the term "social cohesion" appears in a number of policies and laws, there isn't a formal definition of social and community cohesion.
		RO	No
		SI	No.
		ES	No.
		SE	No, there is not a clear definition of social/community cohesion.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED111	Does the social cohesion strategy apply to all migrant/minority groups?	AT	Yes.
		BG	No data.
		CY	No
		DK	n/a
		FI	N/A

FR	The social cohesion strategy applies to persons disadvantages for social reasons. France does not recognise the existence on its territory of minorities as holders of collective rights enforceable under its legal system.
DE	Yes.
GR	It applies to documented migrants.
HU	No.
IE	Due to the lack of specific national strategy for social and/or community cohesion in Ireland there is no quantifying to which migrant/minority groups one would apply to. The closest thing to formal strategy on this theme is 'The Nation Action Plan Against Poverty.'
IT	No
PL	Immigrants, refugees and Roma.
PT	The social cohesion strategy applies to migrants and Roma.
RO	N/A
SI	Yes.
ES	Yes.
SE	No, a social cohesion strategy that applies to all migrant/minority groups is not in place.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED11 2	Is/are social/community cohesion strategies effective and producing results?	AT	There is no systematic evaluation available.
		BG	There is no present strategy.
		CY	No
		DK	n/a
		FI	N/A
		FR	There is no such univocal evaluation available.
		DE	There is no systematic evaluation available.
		GR	No evaluation possible, since there is no social/community cohesion strategies as such, but social cohesion is the objective of social integration.
		HU	No.
		IE	
		IT	No
		PL	There is no data on the effectiveness of the strategy in the improvement of the migrants and/or minorities situation.
		PT	Yes, the formal social and community cohesion strategies are considered effective and producing results, although some of the proposed measures were not fully executed

and the need to continue and to deepen the social cohesion strategy is acknowledge.

RO N/A

SI No data available.

ES Strategic Plan citizenship and integration 2011/2014. Action Plan for the development of Roma 2010/2012.

SE No, there are no social/community cohesion strategies that are effective and producing results.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED11 3	If there is a national strategy covering both integration and cohesion? Are the two key elements of the strategy joined up formally?	AT	No.
		BG	No.
		CY	No
		DK	n/a
		FI	N/A
		FR	There is no a formal national strategy covering integration and cohesion. But these both key elements are mentioned in the Draft Action Plan against racism in France.
		DE	Yes.
		GR	Yes.
		HU	No.
		IE	The Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration published a report entitled 'Integration, a two way process.' There is, however, no specific strategy for social/community cohesion and thus it is not formally connected to
		IT	No
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, the National Action Plan for inclusion addresses both integration and cohesion.
		RO	N/A
		SI	No.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	No. There is not a national strategy covering both integration and cohesion. The two key elements of the strategy are not joined up formally, e.g. through the idea of an integrated and cohesive society.

#	Question	MS	Answer
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RED11 4	Is self-identification of individuals/groups a criterion for recognition and respect of minority or ethnic cultural linguistic religious groups' rights by the state/government?	AT	The association with an ethnic group is based on self-identification.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	No.
		DK	No.
		FI	Yes, for the Sámi, with the requirement that certain other conditions specified in legislation are also met.
		FR	It isn't a criterion but some linguistic rights are respected
		DE	Yes, self-identification of individuals/groups is a criterion for the recognition as a national minority.
		GR	No.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	Self-identification is not a criterion for minority, ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious groups' right to recognition by the Irish government. This is evident from its first report to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in 2004. Here the Irish government refused to recognize Travelers as a distinct ethnic group despite their self-identification as such (census).
		IT	No
		PL	No.
		PT	Public authorities in Portugal do not recognise the existence of national or ethnic minorities, except for the Roma.
		RO	In 2011, census legislation was amended making it unclear whether self-identification with regards to minority/ethnicity/language is the only criterion for registering these characteristics during census. However, the guidelines for the 2011 census reviewers were clear that they should only register this information as declared by the person and not make suppositions about the person's ethnicity, etc.
		SI	Self-identification is not a sufficient criterion for recognition of status of national/ethnic minority in Slovenia (for minority communities without such status). On the other hand, in the case of the Italian and the Hungarian national minority a self-identification of members of these minority communities is a condition for exercising double voting rights.
		ES	No data.
		SE	Yes, self-identification of individuals/groups is a criterion for recognition and respect of minority or ethnic cultural linguistic religious groups' rights by the state/government. There are five recognised minority groups in Sweden.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED11 5	Association: are there restrictions of the freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of association for migrants	AT	No.

BG	No.
CY	No
DK	No.
FI	No.
FR	No
DE	No, there are no specific restrictions of the freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association for migrants.
GR	No.
HU	No.
IE	No, no restrictions of this nature exist either in practice or legislation in Ireland.
IT	No
PL	No.
PT	There aren't restrictions of the freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association for migrants.
RO	There are some restrictions as to foreigners' political activity on the territory of Romania.
SI	No.
ES	No.
SE	No, there is no evidence or data as evidence that there are restrictions of the freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of association for migrants.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED11 6	Association: are there restrictions of the of the freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of association for minorities	AT	No.
		BG	No, but restrictions apply on constitution of political parties on ethnic, cultural religion grounds.
		CY	No
		DK	No.
		FI	No.
		FR	France does not recognise the existence on its territory of minorities as holders of collective rights enforceable under its legal system.
		DE	No, there are no specific restrictions of the freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association for minorities.
		GR	Officially no, but in practice yes.
		HU	No.
		IE	No, no restrictions of this nature exist either in practice or legislation in Ireland.

IT	No.
PL	No.
PT	There aren't restrictions of the freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association for minorities.
RO	NO
SI	No.
ES	No.
SE	No.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED11 7	Religion: Persons belonging to minorities face legal and practical obstacles in exercising or manifesting their religion or belief?	AT	There are no legal restrictions in regard to freedom of assembly. However there is a hostile political discourse on Muslims which may infringe the religious rights of persons of Muslim faith.
		BG	No.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No.
		FR	Yes
		DE	In general, according to Sec. 4 of the German constitution there are no legal restrictions with regard to exercising or manifesting ones religion or belief. Yet, there are areas of life in which the exercise of religious beliefs is restricted.
		GR	Legal no, but practical yes.
		HU	No information is available.
		IE	The right to freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Irish constitution. A US Department of State report on religious freedom in 2010 found; "no reports of societal abuses or discrimination based on religious affiliation, belief, or practice." http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2010_5/168317.htm
		IT	yes
		PL	No.
		PT	There is no evidence that persons belonging to minorities face legal obstacles in exercising or manifesting their religion or belief.
		RO	Limiting conditions for obtaining the status of religious association or denomination are imposed to all persons, irrespective of ethnicity. There is no evaluation whether these legal conditions disproportionately affect certain ethnic minorities (especially new groups belonging to religious denominations who do not have a tradition of existing in Romania). Practical obstacles have been reported for the Roman Catholic Csango community.
		SI	Members of the Muslim community in Slovenia face practical obstacles in exercising their religion since there

is not yet a mosque built in Slovenia.

- ES No legal obstacles. Some cases of practical obstacles
- SE Yes, there is evidence that persons belonging to minorities do not fully enjoy the right to manifest their religion or belief and to establish religious institutions, organisations and associations.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED11 8	Media: Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions for Migrant and minority media?	AT	There are several initiatives to promote migrant and minority media, however representation of minorities and migrants is quite poor.
		BG	There are no restrictions for migrant/minority media.
		CY	No such measures
		DK	No.
		FI	Yes, there are positive measures for migrant and minority media.
		FR	The representatives of the written press signed the Diversity Charter in 2011. There are also some positive measures for promoting media in regional languages
		DE	No. There are no positive measures for promoting but also no restrictions for migrant and minority media.
		GR	There are no positive measures for promoting migrant and minority media.
		HU	No.
		IE	The national broadcaster, RTÉ, is obliged by its remit to refrain from bias and reflect regional, cultural and political diversity of Ireland. It is also compelled by the Broadcasting Act 2001 to 'reflect the cultural diversity of Ireland.'
		IT	there are not positive measures
		PL	Public media (radio and tv) are required to account for the needs of minorities, including broadcasting information programmes in minority languages.
		PT	The Observatório da Imigração (OI) [Immigration Observatory] promoted a study on the organisational dynamic of ethnic communication media in Portugal and on the ethnic communication media present in the country. The Plano para a Integração de Imigrantes [Plan for Immigrant Integration] adopts several measures concerning the media area of intervention, including promoting cultural and religious diversity in the media.
		RO	Yes, there are positive measures.
		SI	Yes, but range of positive measures vary substantially from minorities that are considered for traditional to those considered for "new" or "immigrant" communities.
		ES	No data.
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED11 9	Media: Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions for minority and lesser used language in the media?	AT	There are some initiatives in regard to the Slovenian minority in Carinthia. Regarding other national minorities programmes are very marginal and do not fulfil the obligations adequately.
		BG	There is insufficient media in minority languages.
		CY	Very limited
		DK	No.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	There are positive measures for promoting for minority and lesser used language in the media.
		DE	No. There are no positive measures for promoting but also no restrictions for minority and lesser used language in the media.
		GR	Both restrictions and positive measures.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	The national broadcaster, RTE, is obliged by its remit to support the Irish language. There is no provision in its remit or in legislation regarding non-native languages.
		IT	no
		PL	Public media (radio and tv) are required to account for the needs of minorities, including broadcasting information programmes in minority languages.
		PT	The Plano para a Integração de Imigrantes [Plan for Immigrant Integration] adopts several measures concerning the media area of intervention, including promoting cultural and religious diversity in the media and stimulating the media to programming/information that demonstrates the cultural and linguistic expression in the resident migrant communities in Portugal.
		RO	Yes, there are positive measures.
		SI	There are positive measures for promoting minority languages in the media, but the range of the measures is not equal in the case of all minority languages.
		ES	Yes. There are no exact estimates but between press, radio and television they are over 100. There are no mediatic groups in that broadcast in other languages except for a few in English.
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED12 0	Media: Is there a visible presence (or absence) of members of target groups as media professionals?	AT	Representation of persons of immigrant background in the media is poor.
		BG	Representatives of the two largest minority groups can be found in TV programmes.
		CY	No
		DK	n/a

FI	There is an absence of members of target groups as media professionals.
FR	Measures promoting diversity in the media varies from one media to another but they can generally be termed as insufficient.
DE	Media professionals with a migration background are highly underrepresented.
GR	Media professionals from migrant or minority groups in mainstream media are almost nonexistent.
HU	The absence of the representatives of the Roma minority is visible.
IE	There is a visible presence of Irish Language programming and presenters in the Irish Media. There are a number dedicated television and radio stations, a good example of this being TG4, a dedicated free-to-air Irish Language television channel. The national broadcaster is also obliged to 'reflect the cultural diversity of Ireland' by the Broadcasting Act 2001.
IT	No
PL	It is not possible to assess the visible presence of the representatives of the ethnic and national minorities and migrants as media professionals.
PT	There is a scarce visibility of media professionals belonging to migrant and ethnic minority groups in the mainstream media.
RO	Yes.
SI	There is visible presence of media professionals with minority background, but in many cases they are engaged in the media production targeting minority audiences.
ES	Yes.

Question

RED12 **Media: Frequency and relevance of hate speech incidents in public life (and media) and media representations against migrants and minorities?**

MS	Answer
AT	Several organisations and reports indicate that the media contribute to the spread of racist and xenophobic stereotypes.
BG	Hate speech incidents are not of frequent occurrence.
CY	No studies are available on the frequency of hate speech, but international reports record that media outlets often stir up hatred.
DK	ECRI has expressed deep concern about the pervasive atmosphere of intolerance and xenophobia in the media.
FI	No data available on the frequency of hate speech incidents in media.
FR	Although there is no systematic record, there is evidence of hate speech in public life and media.
DE	There is a high relevance of hate speech incidents in public life and media.
GR	Quite frequent.
HU	No data.
IE	There are isolated incidents of hate speech in Irish public life and media, though nothing to suggest any endemic

problem. Some examples are the former mayor of Naas resigned following a racist outburst in 2011, and The Irish Independent was sanctioned for an article entitled; "Sterilising junkies may seem harsh, but it does make sense" (2011).

IT	Yes.
PL	Racist and any-migrant speech is rather rare in official public life but it occurs from time to time. Hate speech is present in the Internet. It concerns mainly Jews, Russians, German, Muslims.
PT	There are studies developed under the Immigration Observatory on media images and representations of immigrants and ethnic minorities and on the role of the press and television in the creation of stereotypes. The High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue and the Commission for Equality and Against Racial Discrimination made statements on hate speech incidents and media representations against migrants and minorities.
RO	There is no study compiling quantitative data, but some information on public discriminatory speech is available.
SI	Hate speech incidents in public life are quite frequent, targeting mostly ethnic and sexual minorities, often in connection with the issues raised in political debate. Since recently, hate speech incidents on the Internet are considered more relevant and as such addressed more systematically by various institutions.
ES	No data.
SE	Yes, there have been several examples.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED12 2	Sport: Effective participation of migrants in sport	AT	
		BG	In amateur or professional sport there are no practical obstacles for migrants in participating, excluding to some extent the professional football.
		CY	Although no systematic data is collected, there are institutional barriers in the effective participation of migrants in sports.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No statistical data available.
		FR	Yes, migrants participate effectively in sport
		DE	Despite the lack of official statistics, there is a broad consensus that migrants are underrepresented in organised amateur sport.
		GR	Disproportionate under-representation of migrants in all sports.
		HU	No data.
		IE	In May 2008 the Office of the Minister for Integration published a statement entitled 'Migration Nation, a statement on integration strategy and diversity management' which, in part, deals with participation of migrants in sport and assesses strategies for further

integration.

IT	Yes, but with limitations.
PL	It is difficult to assess effective participation of migrants in sport activities as only few migrants permanently reside in Poland. There are no studies or reports devoted to the issue of effective participation of migrants in sport.
PT	There are no important legal restrictions preventing migrants to effectively participate in sport. At professional level and in some sports there may be some limitations in the total number of foreigners per team.
RO	No data as to effective participation could be found. There are certain restrictions connected to quotas for extra-community players.
SI	There are certain restrictions in Slovenia for foreign nationals for participating at certain level of competition on national level in certain sports or to gain certain status in sports.
ES	Yes.yesYes. Law 19/2007 states in Article 16, which is devoted to measures to promote integration through sport, that measures will be taken "for obstacles and barriers hampering equality of treatment and the participation without any discrimination of migrants involved in non-professional sport activities to be removed
SE	Yes. Migrants in Sweden face legal and practical obstacles in participating in sport. Problems with Immigration status, national athletes min quotas are frequently encountered limitations/obstacles.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED12 3	Sport: Effective participation of minorities in sport	AT	There is no information available for this indicator.
		BG	The Roma minority is reported to be underrepresented in sports.
		CY	No official data; some cases of Turkish-Cypriot athletes are reported.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No statistical data available.
		FR	France does not recognise the existence on its territory of minorities as holders of collective rights enforceable under its legal system, that is why there is no data confirming that their participation in sports activities differs from what is typical of the remaining part of the society. An exception to that principle are the Roma.
		DE	Despite the lack of official statistics, there is a broad consensus that minorities are underrepresented in organised amateur sport.
		GR	Under-representation of minorities in all sports.
		HU	No data.
		IE	The Irish Government tend to classify people in terms of nationality rather than ethnic status so specifics on minorities in sport are hard to come by, however, in May 2008 the Office of the Minister for Integration published a statement entitled 'Migration Nation, which, in part, deals with participation of migrants in sport and assesses

strategies for further integration. In Ireland many of the minority groups are made up of first or second generation immigrants.

IT No data available.

PL The lifestyle of ethnic and national minorities and their participation in sports activities do not differ from what is typical of the remaining part of the society.

PT There is no data on the effective participation of minorities in sports.

RO No data is available. There is no data as to barriers to effective participation, although sporting events are not free from discriminatory incidents.

SI Members of minority communities in Slovenia (holding Slovenian citizenship) are formally entitled to participate in sports and sport competitions on all levels. In practice, the scope of participation is higher in certain sports and almost nonexistent in others.

ES No data.

SE Minorities in Sweden do not face legal problems participating in sports. But they encounter practical obstacles in participating in sports.

#

Question

RED12
4

Sport: Racism, racist violence and hate speech in sporting venues (and reporting and policing thereof)?

MS Answer

AT There is no comprehensive and continuous monitoring system in place regarding racism in sport. However there are incidents of racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism occurring in the field of sports in Austria.

BG There are certain incidents of racism in football venues reported to the Bulgarian Football Association's Disciplinary Committee.

CY yes

DK No, not a general problem.

FI Yes, sporadic incidents are reported.

FR Football is, in France, an area where expressions of racism are important. French football was especially "shaken up" by several racist incidents in February and March 2008.

DE Yes, there are incidents of racism, racist violence and hate speech in sporting venues. In Germany, racism, xenophobia and anti-semitism in sports are predominately perceived as problems in football.

GR No type of reliable data is available either by official or unofficial sources.

HU Yes.

IE Contradictory reports of racism in Irishsport indicate a lack of data on the subject. Ken McCue the international officer of Sport Against Racism Ireland claims "We have a queue of cases from a number of sports from grassroots level up. We get reports week in, week out." However the Irish charity, Show Racism the Red Card, state that 'while racism in sport has been a major problem in many countries it is not so manifest in Ireland.'

IT Yes.

PL	Racist incidents are rare in most sports, except for football. Most of the positive initiatives regarding racism in sport are undertaken by the Never Again Association, which conducts its activities under the slogan Let's Kick Racism out of Stadiums.
PT	Yes, racism and hate speech exist in sporting venues.
RO	Incidents have been recorded, yet no statistics are available
SI	Some incidents of racist chants have been registered and several physical attacks between fans of the Slovenian and other national teams.
ES	Yes.
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED12 5	Sport: Is hate speech ground for sanctions to sport clubs and applied/applicable in practice?	AT	There are several legislative provisions guaranteeing protection against hate speech in general, which could cover some aspects of hate speech in sports. There are very few regulations by sport federations or clubs that explicitly prohibit racist and ethnic discrimination.
		BG	Yes, in football.
		CY	No.
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes
		DE	Yes. However, while legally binding regulations are rare, there are various non-binding declarations that condemn racism in sport.
		GR	Yes, but it has never been applied.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	Hate speech is legislated for in Irish law in the Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred Act 1989. This act applies to everyone and is not particular to sports events. Individual instances of hate speech are dealt with by the relevant sporting association.
		IT	Yes.
		PL	Yes.
		PT	Yes, hate speech is ground for sanctions to sport clubs. Whoever, if some of these incidents led to applications of fines, the number of sanctions is extremely scarce.
		RO	Discriminatory incidents are sanctioned through law as well as through specific sport regulations, there are incidents which have been sanctioned in practice, yet no quantitative data is publicly available.
		SI	Formally, most sports associations' statutes in Slovenia don't refer explicitly to hate speech as the grounds for imposing sanctions, but contain more general rules. However, in practice sanctions have been imposed for racist chanting.

- ES Yes. Law against violence, racism, xenophobia and intolerance in sport. (2007).
- SE Yes. Hate speech is a ground for sanctions to sport clubs and applied in practice.

Question

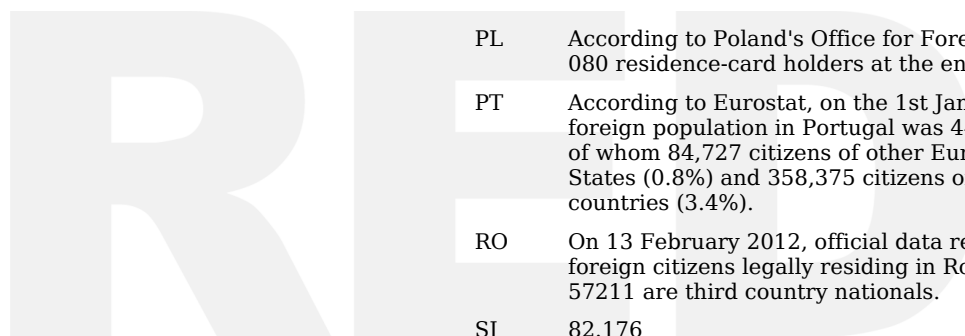
B1 General Population

- MS Answer**
- AT
- BG 7,504,868 people
- CY 838,897
- DK The total population of Denmark is 5 570 204 according to Danish Statistics end 2011.
- FI
- FR French population is : 63,5 mln people in metropolitan France and 1.85 mln people in the overseas departments (DOM) (as of 01.01.2012)
- DE
- GR 11,260,402
- HU 9.962.000
- IE 4,581,269
- 4,581,269
- IT 60045100
- PL Poland population is 38,2 mln people (as of 31.12.2010)
- PT 10,636,979 people on the 1st January 2011 (Eurostat).
- RO According to the 2002 official census, the general population of Romania amounted to 21,680,974 persons. [1] Provisional results of the 2011 census show that the stable population of Romania on October 20th was of 19,042,936 persons. [2]
- SI
- ES 46.152.925 people. 9% of European Union.
- SE In 2011 general population was 9.482.855

Question

B2 Migrant Population (official/estimates)

- MS Answer**
- AT
- BG In 2011, a total of 36,723 foreign citizens are permanently residing in Bulgaria.
- CY 112,424 EU nationals and 67,123 third country nationals (total 179,547 foreign nationals).
- DK Migrant population without descendants at the end of 2011: 440,427 persons which constitutes 7.89 per cent of the total population.



FI	
FR	On the 1st of January 2007 French population was : 61 795 mln people in metropolitan France, including 89,9% of French people by birth, 4,3% of French people by acquisition and 5,8% of foreigners.
DE	
GR	
HU	206.909 persons.
IE	There were 414,512 non-Irish nationals living in Ireland according to the 2006 Census. That number is the most recent and comprehensive figure available, though other more recent figures estimate particular portions of the population. For example, at the end of 2011, the Central Statistics Office claimed there were 370,700 non-Irish nationals aged 15 and over in their Quarterly National Household Survey - Quarter 3 2011.
IT	4375200
PL	According to Poland's Office for Foreigners there were 97 080 residence-card holders at the end of 2010.
PT	According to Eurostat, on the 1st January 2009 the total foreign population in Portugal was 443,102 people (4.2%), of whom 84,727 citizens of other European Union Member States (0.8%) and 358,375 citizens of non-European Union countries (3.4%).
RO	On 13 February 2012, official data registered 97395 foreign citizens legally residing in Romania, out of which 57211 are third country nationals.
SI	82.176
ES	In Spain 4,800,000 are foreigners people with residence permits, they are represent 12.2% of the population. However in the population census are over 5,700,000 registered foreigners. Some studies estimate that there could be a more than a million foreigners without residence permits.
SE	Migrants (Foreign born) in Sweden on 31 December 2010; total 1 384 929 people. Those included in the category foreign background are foreign born and native-born with two foreign born parents (http://www.scb.se).

Question
B3 Valid Residence permits

MS	Answer
AT	
BG	Such data is not available for 2011.
CY	In 2011, a total of 70,437 permits to third country nationals were in force.
DK	In 2010, 59,019 valid residence permits were issued.
FI	
FR	In 2009 (the latest available data) 193 000 residence permits were issued.
DE	

#

Question

B4

Capital city's general population

GR	On 1st December 2011, the total number of valid residence permit was 447.658
HU	220.000 (30.06.2011)
IE	Approximately 130,500 new non-EEA (European Economic Area) registrations in 2011.
IT	3.587.653 (year 2011).
PL	According to Poland's Office for Foreigners there were about 97 080 residence-card holders as of 31 December 2010.
PT	By the end of 2010 the total number of valid residence permits was 443.055 (provisional data)
RO	51764 short term permits 10405 long term permits at the end of 2011
SI	On 31 December 2010 there were 96.880 migrants with valid residence permit.
ES	5.056.256 people
SE	In 2010, 69 916 valid residence permits were issued
MS Answer	
AT	
BG	Under the 2011 Census data the population of Sofia totals 1 291 591 people.
CY	325,756
DK	At the end of 2011 the number of people in Copenhagen was 1,713,624 which constitutes 30.71 per cent of the total population.
FI	
FR	In 2009 (latest available data) the number of total population in Paris was 2 257 981 people.
DE	
GR	
HU	1733685
IE	1,270,603 people were counted as residents in the Dublin area in 2011.
IT	2.776.362 (year 2011).
PL	According to the Central Statistical Office, 1716855 people lives in Warsaw.
PT	Resident Population in Lisbon on the 21st March 2011: 547.631
RO	According to official data from the 2002 census, the number of inhabitants of the capital city amounted to 1,926,334 persons out of the total population of 21,680,974 persons. [1] Provisional results of the 2011 census show that, out of the total population of 19,042,936 persons, the stable population of Bucharest on October 20th was of 1,677,985 persons. [2]

SI

ES

SE The capital Stockholm had a polulation of 2 091 473 at the end of 2011.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B5	Capital city's migrant/refugee population	AT	
		BG	N/A
		CY	In 2011 there were 61,535 foreign (including EU) citizens in Nicosia
		DK	The number of migrants in Copenhagen at the end 2011 was 205,016 which constitutes 11.96 per cent of the total population in the capital.
		FI	
		FR	17% of Ile-de-France general population is migrant population.
		DE	
		GR	There is official reliable data on migrant population only from the 2001 Census. Data from the 2011 Census regarding foreign population is still expected.
		HU	No data.
		IE	At date of writing, this data is not available. It is hoped that the data from the Irish census 2010 will soon be available to shed light on this area.
		IT	In 2010 the migrant population in Rome city is 345.747.
		PL	No data.
		PT	No such information available at capital city's level.
		RO	No data could be found for 2011
		SI	
		ES	567.126 people. 16,9% of population.
		SE	The total of people with a migrant (foreign) background living in Stockholm County at the end of 2010 was 435.434. The categories are; people from Finland, the rest of the Nordic countries (Norway, Iceland, Denmark), the rest of Europe and the rest of the world.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B6	Refugees/asylum seekers yearly inflow	AT	
		BG	A total of 850 people have applied for a refugee status between 1 January and 31 November 2011.
		CY	In 2011, 184 asylum applications were received.

DK	In 2010 the number of asylum seekers was 5115.
FI	
FR	In 2010 the Office for Refugees received 36 928 initial requests from adult asylum seekers who were accompanied by 11 143 minors.
DE	
GR	
HU	770 (30.06.2011)
IE	Statistics presented here are in relation to asylum applications in 2011 and 2010.
IT	Around 56.000 refugees and 12.121 asylum seekers (2010).
PL	In the year 2010 6 534 people applied for asylum in Poland, which makes the lowest number from 2002
PT	
RO	1720 foreigners have been granted access to the procedure.
SI	
ES	3007 people in 2009. less than 0,01%
SE	In 2011 the number of asylum seekers was 29648.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B7	Quotas for admission/entry for employment	AT	
		BG	There are not entry quotas for employment in Bulgaria.
		CY	No quotas apply
		DK	In 2010, 22,659 residence permits for working were given to people both from EU/EEA and the rest of the world. 10,649 residence permits were given to people from EU/EEA and 12,010 residence permits were given to people from the rest of the world.
		FI	
		FR	There are no quotas for admission/entry for employment.
		DE	No data available
		GR	No general quotas are foreseen. There is a procedure of invitation of foreign workers (metaklisi), where quotas are foreseen.
		HU	No quotas.
		IE	Ireland does not operate a quota system in its immigration policy.
		IT	98,080 new entries (2011).
		PL	No quotas.

PT	
RO	5500 for 2011
SI	
ES	The catalog of difficult coverage is issued by the Ministry of Labour, is aimed at foreigners living outside Spain and covers occupations in which the Public Employment Services have found it difficult to manage jobs that employers have when want to cover vacancies. Quotas for admission. 2010 - 168, 2009 - 901, 2008 - 15.731.
SE	In 2010, 18 480 residence permits were given to people from EU/EEA and 99 residence permits were given to people from the rest of the world. There is no restrictions in the form of a max. limit to the issue of permissions.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B8	Overall Settled Minorities' Population	AT	
		BG	The Minority population of Bulgaria accounts for 1,840,244 or 15.2% of the total population.
		CY	Around 98250, including Turkish-Cypriots residing in the area administered by the Turkish Cypriots (north Cyprus).
		DK	In Denmark, the number of the overall settled minorities' population including descendants at the end of 2011 was 578,052 which constitutes 10.36 percent of the total population.
		FI	
		FR	France doesn't recognize minorities
		DE	
		GR	Censuses do not provide specific information on minorities.
		HU	168.914.
		IE	The demographics of Ireland, according to the 2006 census are as follows: Irish 87.4%, other white 7.5%, Asian 1.3%, black 1.1%, mixed 1.1%, unspecified 1.6%.
		IT	2.938.000 linguistic minorities and 150.000-170.000 Roma (year 2010).
		PL	The number of persons belonging to minorities amounts to 253,273.
		PT	There is no legal definition of ethnic minority in Portuguese law and the Instituto Nacional de Estatística [National Statistics Institute] does not demand any information concerning the ethnic belonging of the individuals.
		RO	11 per cent of the total
		SI	There are two officially recognized minorities in Slovenia (Italian and Hungarian). Roma are recognized as a special ethnic group.
		ES	
		SE	The five recognised national minorities in Sweden are the Roma, Swedish Finns, Tornedalers, Sami and Jews. There are only estimates of the overall settled Minorities'

Population in Sweden (slightly more than half a million).

#	Question	MS	Answer
B9	Roma & Travellers' population	AT	
		BG	The number of Roma minority totals 325 ,343 people, or 4.9% of the Bulgarian population according to the 2011 Census data.
		CY	620-760.
		DK	n/a
		FI	
		FR	There is no concrete data available in 2011. According to the Romeurope NGO information, in 2008 there were 10 000 - 15 000 of Roma.
		DE	
		GR	No official data available for Roma population.
		HU	750.000 (7,5% of the total population).
		IE	According to the National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism: "A precise demographic profile of the number of Roma in Ireland is not possible because data is collected on the basis of nationality, not ethnic origin. However it is estimated that there are 1,700 Roma living in Ireland. The countries of origin of Roma in Ireland are Romania, Poland, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria."
		IT	Around 140.000 to 170.000.
		PL	According to the National Census 2002, the number of Roma amounts 12 731.
		PT	There is no legal definition of ethnic minority in Portuguese law and the Instituto Nacional de Estatística [National Statistics Institute] does not demand any information concerning the ethnic belonging of the individuals.
		RO	Statistical data from the 2002 census shows that out of Romania's total polulation of 21,680,974 the Roma minority accounted for 535,140 persons (2,5%). [1] Provisional results of the 2011 census show that Roma people represent 3.2% (619,007 of persons) of the total population (19,042,936). [2] According to unofficial estimations the number of the Roma population ranges between 1 and 2,5 million of people.
		SI	The estimation of the number of Roma in Slovenia is between 7.000 and 12.000 (0,5 % of the population). The official number obtained at the 2002 census is 3.246.
		ES	600.000 people. 1,3% of population.
		SE	About 50,000.

#	Question	MS	Answer
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B10 Muslims

AT	
BG	The number of Bulgarians self-defined as Muslims is 577,139 according to the Census data.
CY	From 89200 to 142000.
DK	In 2010, the number of Muslims was 226,000 which constitutes 4.05 per cent of the total population.
FI	
FR	There is no data
DE	
GR	No official data available on Muslim population.
HU	No data.
IE	
IT	Around 1.300.000 (year 2010).
PL	The number of Muslims is estimated at 20,000-30,000 persons.
PT	No information available.
RO	
SI	According to the 2002 census 47.488 people in Slovenia are Muslims in the sense of religious conviction. However, 10.467 people also declared that they are Muslims by ethnicity.
ES	
SE	Not available.

Question

B11 Asylum status granted

MS	Answer
AT	
BG	Bulgaria has granted refugee status to six persons during the January 1 - November 30, 2011 period.
CY	In 2011, no asylum status was granted.
DK	2011: 208 persons.
FI	
FR	In 2010 asylum status was granted to 10 340 adults, including 8 305 recognised refugees and 2 035 persons with subsidiary protection status.
DE	
GR	
HU	No data yet.
IE	Statistics of Refugee status granted in the Republic of Ireland are available up to December 2011.

IT	2.094 (year 2010).
PL	In the year 2010, 84 persons have been granted refugees status.
PT	
RO	No data for the whole 2011 is yet available.
SI	Since 1995 until the end of 2010, 186 refugee statuses were recognized in Slovenia.
ES	245 people - 2010
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B12	Subsidiary protection status granted	AT	
		BG	During January 1 - November 30, 2011, Bulgaria has granted humanitarian status to 166 persons.
		CY	In 2011 no subsidiary protection status was granted.
		DK	2011: 200 persons
		FI	
		FR	In 2010 subsidiary protection status was granted to 2 035 persons.
		DE	
		GR	
		HU	No data yet.
		IE	"1,465 applications for subsidiary protection were submitted during 2008 (an increase on comparable figures of 1,255 for 2007), with 471 decisions made (a sharp increase on a comparable figure of 83 decision for 2007). Of these, seven applications for subsidiary protection were granted"- Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics (published August 2011)
		IT	1.179
		PL	In the year 2010, 229 persons have been granted subsidiary protection.
		PT	
		RO	No data is yet available for the whole of 2011.
		SI	Since 1995 until the end of 2010, 23 people were recognized subsidiary protection in Slovenia.
		ES	350 people - 2010

#	Question	MS	Answer
B13	Unaccompanied minors inflow	AT	

BG	N/A
CY	At the end of the year in 2010, the number of unaccompanied minors seeking asylum was 45 (17 girls and 28 boys).
DK	432 in 2010
FI	
FR	In 2010 the Office for Refugees received 610 asylum applications from unaccompanied minors.
DE	
GR	There is no specific official data available.
HU	No publicly available data.
IE	Statistics for Unaccompanied Minors are available for between 2000 and 2010.
IT	7.540 (2011).
PL	In 2010 there were 19 unaccompanied minors in Orphanage and 231 unaccompanied minors seeking asylum.
PT	
RO	Figures are unclear. Below 50
SI	Among 63 minors - asylum seekers in 2010 there were 38 unaccompanied minors. There were 26 unaccompanied minors in 2009 (among 64 minors - asylum seekers).
ES	475 - 2009
SE	According to reports from the Swedish Migration Board, about 2,657 unaccompanied children came to Sweden during 2011.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B14	Trafficking victims identified/protected	AT	
		BG	Such data is not available for 2011.
		CY	During 2010, the government identified 17 victims of forced labor, 24 sex trafficking victims, and two victims subjected to both labor and commercial sexual exploitation (total 43 persons).
		DK	In 2010, 53 victims of trafficking were identified.
		FI	
		FR	In 2010 726 trafficking victims were identified, 518 people were questioned for acts of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
		DE	
		GR	The most recent available data concern 2008 and 2009.
		HU	No data.

IE	Official Statistics on this issue are available for the years 2009 and 2010. 2011 statistics are in the process of being compiled.
IT	For 2011 no data available.
PL	In 2010, Polish authorities identified 25 victims of trafficking.
PT	
RO	488 (for the first semester of 2011).
SI	33 victims identified in 2010.
ES	No data.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B15	Primary education population of foreign pupils	AT	30.1 per cent of the population with migration background have at least primary education. In 2009/2010 the primary education population of foreign pupils was 36,660 pupils (11.1 per cent of the total primary education population).
		BG	The Bulgarian Ministry of Education does not collect data on the pupils' ethnic background.
		CY	In total, 11427 foreign pupils for the year 2009-2010.
		DK	See statistics below:
		FI	
		FR	151 518 foreign pupils in 2010-2011, which constitutes 2,9% of the total number of pupils
		DE	
		GR	Elaboration from the Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL. STAT.).
		HU	No data.
		IE	It is estimated that there are over 30,000 foreign nationals enrolled in primary schools in Ireland.
		IT	In the school year 2010/2011: 254.644 foreign pupils.
		PL	No data.
		PT	No information available.
		RO	No publicly available data could be found.
		SI	There is no official data available on the number of structure of the pupils in primary schools in Slovenia who are not Slovenian citizens. According to estimations there is between 6 and 7 thousand of foreign pupils in primary shools in Slovenia.
		ES	
		SE	It is difficult to assess the number of pupils in primary education with a foreign background since Sweden is restrictive in providing official statistics concerning ethnic origin other than citizenship and country of birth.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B16	Secondary education population of foreign pupils	AT	
		BG	The Bulgarian Ministry of Education does not collect data on the pupils' ethnic background.
		CY	Totally 9406 foreign pupils for the year 2009/2010.
		DK	See statistics below:
		FI	
		FR	284 659 students in 2010-2011, which constitutes 12,3% of the total number of students
		DE	
		GR	Elaboration from the Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL. STAT.).
		HU	No data.
		IE	There are approximately 17,000 foreign nationals in post-primary schools in Ireland.
		IT	In school year 2010/2011 foreign pupils: 158.261.
		PL	No data.
		PT	No information available.
		RO	No publicly available data could be found.
		SI	No data is available on the total number of foreign pupils in secondary education in Slovenia. The authorities in Slovenia claim they don't collect data on citizenship of pupils and their ethnic origin. Only data available is the number of pupils in secondary education for whom the secondary schools requested additional funding from the Ministry of education for providing them additional lessons of Slovenian language as their second language.
		ES	
		SE	The number of first-year students in upper secondary school, with a foreign background is 45 634.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B17	Tertiary education migrant background population	AT	In 2009/10 more than 54,000 foreign students were enrolled at Austrian universities.
		BG	The data is not available.
		CY	In total, 4555 foreign students for the year 2009/2010.
		DK	See statistics below:
		FI	No data available.
		FR	There is no official statistics available for 2011

DE	
GR	No statistical data available
HU	No data.
IE	Neither the Central Statistics Office nor the Higher Education Authority collect data on ethnicity or background, this makes ascertaining the numbers of students from a migrant background in tertiary education very difficult. According to the HEA; "At present, over 10 per cent of higher-education students are originally from outside the state compared to just 4 per cent ten years ago"
IT	In school year 2010/2011 migrant background population in tertiary education: 153.513.
PL	No data.
PT	No information available.
RO	No publicly available data could be found.
SI	According to official data for the academic year 2008/2009 there are around 2.000 students at the universities in Slovenia having no citizenship of Slovenia.
ES	
SE	Sweden does not maintain official statistics concerning ethnic origin other than citizenship and country of birth. The main rule according to the Swedish Personal Data Act (1998:204). Therefore it is difficult to find data on the tertiary education of pupil with a migrant background.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B18	Total of pupils of migrants parents/background in schools (automatically or by hand if no data on previous lines)	AT	In 2009/10 there were 108,708 pupils (9.5 per cent) of migrants parents/background at Austrian schools.
		BG	No data available.
		CY	The total of the figures published by the Statistical Service of the Republic for the year 2009/2010 for foreign school children in all three levels of education is 25388. The term 'foreign' includes both EU citizens and third country nationals.
		DK	See statistics below:
		FI	
		FR	In 2011 total number of pupils and students of migrant parents/background is 436 177.
		DE	
		GR	Elaboration from the Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL. STAT.).
		HU	No data.
		IE	The Higher Education Authority (HEA), in 2004, collected data pertaining to the 'proportion of pupils with an immigrant background in the total population of pupils aged 15, public and private sectors combined, 2002/03.'

IT	In school year 2010/2011 : 566.418.
PL	No data.
PT	No information available.
RO	No publicly available data could be found.
SI	There is no official data available on the number of pupils with migrant background in schools in Slovenia. Estimations based on data on integration measures indicate that in the primary, secondary and tertiary education in Slovenia more than 10.000 of pupils and students do have a migrant background.
ES	
SE	There are only estimates of the total pupils of migrants parents/background in schools. Sweden does not maintain official statistics concerning ethnic origin other than citizenship and country of birth. The main rule according to the Swedish Personal Data Act (1998:204).

#	Question	MS	Answer
B19	Primary education population of pupils with Roma parents	AT	There is no data on the primary education population of pupils with Roma parents available.
		BG	The data is not available as the Ministry of Education does not collect data on the pupils' ethnic background.
		CY	There are no separate statistical records for the Romani children, as they are deemed to belong to the Turkish Cypriot community. For the year 2009/2010 the Statistical Service of the Republic has recorded 158 Turkish Cypriot students in primary education.
		DK	n/a
		FI	No data available.
		FR	There is no data available at national level.
		DE	
		GR	No official statistical data available.
		HU	No data.
		IE	"Currently, the Traveller community is the only minority ethnic group who are statistically visible in the Irish education system. However, a report on education compiled by the National Focal Point of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) drew attention to the limitations of data collection in relation to minority ethnic groups." - Roma Educational Needs in Ireland (2005
		IT	In the school year 2010/2011: 6,764 Roma pupils.
		PL	No data.
		PT	No information available.
		RO	No official publicly available data could be found.

- SI In the school year 2002/2003 there were 1.349 pupils with Roma parents enrolled in the primary schools in Slovenia. Among them 126 were enrolled in the schools intended for pupils with special needs. The data is provided in the Strategy for education of Roma in Slovenia (2004). More recent data is not available since the authorities are not allowed to collect it on the basis of ethnicity.
- ES No data.
- SE There is no data about the primary education population of pupils with Roma parents.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B20	Secondary education population of pupils with Roma parents	AT	There is no data on the secondary education population of pupils with Roma parents available.
		BG	The data is not available as the Ministry of Education does not collect data on the pupils' ethnic background.
		CY	There are no figures about Roma children in particular, as they are deemed to be part of the Turkish Cypriot community. According to the Statistical Service of the Republic, the number of Turkish Cypriot pupils in secondary education in the year 2009/2010 is 246.
		DK	n/a
		FI	No data available.
		FR	There are no statistics available
		DE	
		GR	No statistical data available.
		HU	No data.
		IE	"There are no official statistics on the Roma community in Ireland. This presents serious challenges for service providers and educationalists in locating and addressing the needs of Roma groups in their local areas." - 'Roma Educational Needs in Ireland Context and Challenges' (2005)
		IT	In school year 2010/2011: 3.401 Roma pupils.
		PL	No data.
		PT	No information available.
		RO	No official publicly available data could be found.
		SI	There were in the school year 2002/2003 approx. 40 students with Roma parents enrolled in the secondary schools in Slovenia, according to data collected by the Roma Association in Slovenia which are quoted in the Strategy for education of Roma (2004).
		ES	No data.
		SE	There is no data about the secondary education population of pupils with Roma parents.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B21	Tertiary education Roma minority population	AT	There is no data on the tertiary education population of pupils with Roma parents available.
		BG	The number of Roma students for the academic 2010/2011 year stands at 2,136.
		CY	Romani students are not classified separately but only as part of the Turkish Cypriot community. Thus the only figures available concern Turkish Cypriot students (including the Roma). For the year 2009-2010 the Statistical Service of the Republic has recorded 61 Turkish Cypriot students in tertiary education.
		DK	n/a
		FI	No data available.
		FR	There are no statistics available.
		DE	
		GR	No data available.
		HU	No data.
		IE	"There are no official statistics on the Roma community in Ireland. This presents serious challenges for service providers and educationalists in locating and addressing the needs of Roma groups in their local areas." - 'Roma Educational Needs in Ireland Context and Challenges' (2005)
		IT	In the school year 2010/2011: 158 Roma students.
		PL	No data.
		PT	No information available.
		RO	No official, publicly available data could be found.
		SI	There is no reliable information on number of students, members of Roma community in Slovenia enrolled at universities. Unofficial number is 12.
		ES	No data.
		SE	There is no data about the tertiary Roma minority population.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B22	Total of pupils of Roma parents in schools	AT	There is no data on the total of pupils with Roma parents in schools available.
		BG	The Bulgarian Ministry of Education does not collect data on the pupils' ethnic background.
		CY	The statistical service of the Republic has recorded a total of 465 Turkish Cypriot students (the figure includes an unidentified number of Romani children) in primary, secondary and tertiary educational institutions, both private and public for the year 2009/2010.
		DK	n/a
		FI	No data available.

FR	There is only data about number of Roma pupils in the system of primary education in some towns.
DE	
GR	No data available.
HU	No data are available.
IE	"There are no official statistics on the Roma community in Ireland. This presents serious challenges for service providers and educationalists in locating and addressing the needs of Roma groups in their local areas." - 'Roma Educational Needs in Ireland Context and Challenges' (2005)
IT	In the school year 2010/2011: 12.377 Roma pupils.
PL	2 764 pupils of Roma origin attended schools in the school-year 2009/2010.
PT	No information available.
RO	No official, publicly available data could be found.
SI	157 children of Roma parents in kindergartens, 1349 pupils in primary schools, around 40 pupils in secondary schools and around 12 students at universities. Also around 500 adult Roma included in education and training programs for adults.
ES	No data.
SE	There is no data on the total pupils of Roma parents in schools. Sweden does not maintain official statistics concerning ethnic origin other than citizenship and country of birth.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B23	European Refugee Fund yearly allocation	AT	
		BG	712,000 euro
		CY	No figures are available.
		DK	n/a
		FI	
		FR	In 2011 11.077.000 euro are allocated.
		DE	
		GR	18.570.946,55€ for 2010.
		HU	252,51 M HUF (871,253 Euro)
		IE	Total 2008-2011 was 6.956.580 €, which was 2,04% of MS (Member States) totals. Each year, Ireland would receive approximately 1,739,145 €.
		IT	7.740.535 euros (year 2011).
		PL	

PT	The yearly allocation of this fund is not known, however for the period 2008-2011 1.847.353€ were allocated.
RO	
SI	2011: The total ERF allocation was 564.384,15 EUR. 2010: The total ERF allocation was 588.699,32 EUR.
ES	Yes.
SE	In 2011 the budget for the period 2012 was administered as follows: The total amount that was budgeted was approximately 120 million.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B24	European Integration Fund yearly allocation	AT	
		BG	According to the Annual Programme for 2010 the European Integration Fund has allocated 1,203,588.34 euro to Bulgaria.
		CY	No figures were made available.
		DK	n/a
		FI	
		FR	In 2011 France received EUR 10 900 000 from European Integration Fund
		DE	
		GR	
		HU	561,07 M HUF (1,937,732 Euro)
		IE	Total 2008-2011 was 5 173 109 €, which was 1.15% of MS (Member States) totals. Each year Ireland would receive 1 293 277.25 €.
		IT	13.500.000 euros (year 2011) .
		PL	
		PT	The yearly allocation of this fund is not known, however for the period 2007-2011 10.275.101€ were allocated.
		RO	
		SI	2010: The total EIF allocation was 1.000.222,42 EUR. The cut-off date for expenses under this fund allocation 30 June 2012.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	The European Integration Fund yearly allocation in Sweden is administered by the Swedish ESF Council (Svenska ESF-rådet). The Council received around 140 million SEK (15 660 289 Euros) during the program period 2007-2013.

#	Question	MS	Answer
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B25	European Return Fund yearly allocation	AT	
		BG	691.053,09 euro
		CY	No figures were made available.
		DK	n/a
		FI	
		FR	In 2011 France received EUR 10 876 000 from European Return Fund.
		DE	
		GR	
		HU	530.32 M HUF (1,831,772 Euro)
		IE	Total 2008-2011 was 2 546 771 €, which was 0.83% of MS (Member States) totals. Each year Ireland would receive 636 692.75 €.
		IT	6.921.174 euros (year 2011).
		PL	
		PT	The yearly allocation of this fund is not known, however for the period 2008-2011 3.952.478€ were allocated.
		RO	
		SI	2010: The total European Return Fund allocation was 638.625,00 EUR. The cut-off date for expenses under this fund allocation 30 June 2012.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	The European Return Fund yearly allocation is administered by the Swedish Migration Board. The average budget for the European Return Fund in 2007 was; 241 706 000 SEK (27 037 042 Euros).

#	Question	MS	Answer
B26	Cost/fees for 1 year residence/work permit	AT	
		BG	250 euros
		CY	€34.17
		DK	The cost/fees for 1 year residence permit vary depending on type of permit. The prices vary between 2185 DKK (295 EUR) and 6.275 DKK (848 EUR).
		FI	
		FR	The fee required by the French Office of Immigration and Integration for the first one-year residence permit is EUR 349 (EUR 58 for students and interns). The fee required from workers for one year work permit may vary from EUR 0 to EUR 349.
		DE	
		GR	150 Euros.

HU	18.000 HUF (62 Euro)
IE	Costs vary depending on the type of status issued.
IT	80 Euros.
PL	77 EUR/11-45 EUR (dependant on type of work permit)
PT	The costs for issuing a temporary residence permit are sixty five euros (65€). However that is not the cost of a one (1) year residence permit since they are issued for just one year when it is the first time, but for two years (2) in the following times.
RO	Depending on the type of worker, the employer pays 50 or 200 Euro for the work authorization The employee pays approx 180 euro for the stay permit after entering the country
SI	

ES	Yes.
SE	The Cost/fees for 1 year residence/work permit is 2000 SEK (224 Euros).

Question

B27 **Cost/fees for Long term / permanent Residence permit**

MS	Answer
AT	
BG	500 euros
CY	€427,15
DK	The cost/fees for a permanent residence permit is 3.655 DKK (494 EUR).
FI	
FR	Tax EUR 19 + French Office for Immigration and Integration tax EUR 349 (generally)
DE	
GR	600 Euros for the Long-term residence permit and 900 Euros for the Indefinite duration permit.
HU	10.000 HUF (35 Euro)
IE	Long Term Residency Status incurs a fee of €500 payable at the time when an applicant receives a positive decision. There is an additional fee of €150 then for the applicant to be issued with a new Garda National Immigration Bureau certificate of registration.
IT	200 Euros.
PL	EUR 145.
PT	According to the 2010 Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX III) for re-issuing a residence title to a long-term resident in national territory - 100€ (one hundred Euros).
RO	

SI The fee for a permanent residence permit is 95,15 EUR.

ES Yes.

Question
B28 **Cost/fees for Citizenship acquisition application**

MS Answer

AT

BG Between 5 and 50 euro.

CY €17.08

DK The cost/fees for a citizenship acquisition application is 1000 DKK (135 EUR).

FI

FR EUR 55

DE

GR 700 Euros

HU No fee.

IE The fees associated with becoming an Irish citizen are different based on the status of the applicant.

IT 200 Euros.

PL EUR 50.

PT According to the 2010 Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX III) the amount due is 175€. However there is still an exemption for individuals who have proved that their income is equal to or below the national minimum wage.

RO

SI For lodging an application and for the decision on the application the administrative fee in the amount of 185,76 EUR has to be paid.

ES Yes.

SE The cost/fees for Citizenship acquisition is SEK 1 500 (169 euros).

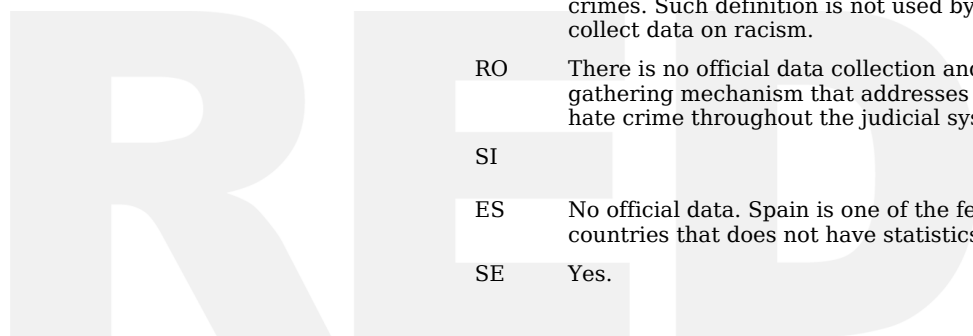
Question
S1 **Overall numbers of racist & hate crime**

MS Answer

AT

BG There is no accurate data on racist and hate crime.

CY Over the period 2005-2009 breakdown offered by the police is as follows: (The total does not add up to 37 as some of the incidents extend to more than one classification of the categories of incidents): Thirteen instances of violence against the person; Twenty four instances of violence against property; Four instances of verbal threats and abusive behaviour - including harassment and hate speech;



DK	The overall number of racist and hate crimes in 2010 was 334 cases.
FI	
FR	Data depends on the source
DE	
GR	No official data available. 142 cases from 2007 to 2010 have been reported at the i-RED Database on Racist Violence.
HU	20 registered cases, 14 prosecuted cases.
IE	Most recent statistics are available up to 2010.
IT	142 hate crime (year: 2009).
PL	The Temida police and prosecutorial system recorded 197 ascertained racist crimes in 2010.
PT	There are no overall numbers for racist and hate-motivated crimes. Such definition is not used by the entities that collect data on racism.
RO	There is no official data collection and information gathering mechanism that addresses specifically racist and hate crime throughout the judicial system.
SI	
ES	No official data. Spain is one of the few European Union countries that does not have statistics.
SE	Yes.

Question

S2 Deaths/killings

MS	Answer
AT	There is no data available.
BG	0
CY	No
DK	n/a
FI	No reported cases of death/killings.
FR	There is no data available
DE	
GR	
HU	No information on killings/deaths in 2011.
IE	There are currently no official statistics available on this. A small number of cases are ongoing at time of writing.
IT	7 (year: 2009)
PL	No.
PT	There are no recent sentences from courts determining the racist motivation of crimes that resulted in deaths. There is no organisation providing estimation for those numbers.

RO	There is no official data collection and information gathering mechanism that addresses specifically racist and hate crime.
SI	No data available.
ES	RAXEN report 2010 by Movimiento contra la Intolerancia (NGO) no data.
SE	No. There are no statistics available on deaths/killings in relation to racist violence-Hate speech

#	Question	MS	Answer
S3	Court cases on racist - hate crime	AT	There are convictions because of incitement to hatred and under the prohibition law.
		BG	There is one case reported for the first half of 2010.
		CY	There have been no Court decisions on racist crime
		DK	n/a
		FI	
		FR	In 2009 tribunals registered 3344 cases of racist, anti-religious and anti-Semitic crimes, in 2008 4117 cases were registered.
		DE	
		GR	No official data available.
		HU	4 decisions.
		IE	Gaps in data collection make ascertaining the number of crimes involving racism/hate-crime brought to court very difficult. However "Information provided by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) shows that last year there were 122 racist incidents, including harassment, minor assaults and public order offences." - Irish Examiner, 2011.
		IT	9 (year 2008).
		PL	In 2010 courts issued 30 verdicts in cases involving racism.
		PT	There is no data available on the number of court cases on racist or hate crimes.
		RO	There is no official data collection and information gathering mechanism that addresses specifically racist and hate crime.
		SI	Courts do not keep any systemic records on basic criminal offences motivated by ethnic/racial or religious intolerance which does not provide coherent data.
		ES	
		SE	According to the Criminal Law, the Chancellor of Justice (Justitieombudsmannen, JK), received 140 reports of incitement to racial hatred in 2010 and decided to initiate investigations on five cases.

#	Question	MS	Answer
S4	Complaints regarding ethnic discrimination received by Equality Body/Agency/Court	AT	In 2008, the Equal Treatment Bodies received a total of 478 inquiries on grounds of ethnic discrimination.
		BG	There is no information on the number of complaints about racial discrimination. Of all 838 complaints received in 2010, the CPD initiated 22 cases about discrimination on the basis of ethnicity.
		CY	The complaints for the year 2010 received by the Equality Body were 166 in total.
		DK	Cases decided by the Board of Equal Treatment (Ligebehandlingsnævnet): in 2009: 22; in 2010: 26
		FI	
		FR	In 2010 (most available data) the HALDE received 3343 complaints on the ground of origin (27%).
		DE	
		GR	The most recent available data is for the year 2010.
		HU	95 complaints were received by the Equal Treatment Authority
		IE	The Equality Tribunal in Ireland decides, or to mediate, claims of unlawful discrimination. Between 2008 and 2009 it dealt with 1992 referrals, 686 of which were specifically on the grounds of race.
		IT	708 (from National Office Against Racial Discrimination, 2010).
		PL	In 2010, the Human Rights Defender received 38 cases regarding discrimination on grounds of nationality/ethnicity or race, religion or belief.
		PT	The total number of complaints received in 2010 by UAVIDRE [Unit for the Support to Immigrant Victims and Victims of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination] the independent agency established with financial support of the Equality Body, was 409 (four hundred and nine).
		RO	55 cases in 2010 - equality body - National Council for Combating Discrimination
		SI	In 2010 the Advocate of the principle of Equality dealt with 3 complaints concerning alleged ethnic discrimination, out of 33 in total. The information for 2011 is not available yet. One complaint on ethnic discrimination was lodged to the Social Inspectorate in 2010.
		ES	no data
		SE	In 2010, a total of 992 complaints were received.

#	Question	MS	Answer
S5	Number of cases where ethnic discrimination was found/established by Equality Body/Agency/Court	AT	There is no systematic documentation available.
		BG	15
		CY	No record is available as to how many of these complaints were deemed to be well-founded.

DK	The Board of Equal Treatment (Ligebehandlingsnævnet): In 2009: 4 In 2010: 6
FI	
FR	In 2010 567 condemnations were pronounced for racist, anti-Semitic or discriminatory offences by Penal Courts. In 2010 HALDE found there was discrimination on the ground of origin in 5 cases.
DE	No data available.
GR	Most recent data available concern the year 2010.
HU	8
IE	Data regarding cases brought to the Equality Tribunal and outcomes of such can be found in Equality Tribunal Annual Report 2009. The report does not specify the numbers/results of cases where ethnic discrimination was found.
IT	540 cases.
PL	No data.
PT	The number of crime cases registered in 2010 by UAVIDRE [Unit for the Support to Immigrant Victims and Victims of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination] the independent agency established with financial support of the Equality Body, is 320 (three hundred and twenty).
RO	25 cases in 2010 at the equality body - National Council for Combating Discrimination
SI	In 2010 ethnic discrimination was not found in any of the three cases dealt with by the Advocate of the Principle of Equality. In one case ethnic discrimination was established by Social Inspectorate.
ES	no data
SE	The number of cases where ethnic discrimination was found/established by the Equality Ombudsman was 584 cases in 2010.

#	Question	MS	Answer
S6	Cases solved / corrected / settled	AT	In 2010, the Equal Treatment Commission examined a total of 62 cases concerning discrimination on grounds of ethnic origin. In 2011 the ETC examined 75 cases.
		BG	18
		CY	No relevant data available.
		DK	n/a
		FI	No data available.
		FR	The HALDE notes in its annual report that there were positives outcomes following its 5 decisions concerning discrimination on the ground of origin in 2010. In 2010 567 condemnations were pronounced for racist, anti-Semitic or discriminatory offences by Criminal Courts.
		DE	No data available.

		GR	The most recent available data concern the year 2009.
		HU	12
		IE	Data regarding cases brought to the Equality Tribunal and outcomes of such can be found in Equality Tribunal Annual Report 2009. The report does not specify the numbers/results of cases where ethnic discrimination were solved.
		IT	414.
		PL	45 cases regarding discrimination based on nationality, ethnicity, race, religion and belief were completed by the Human Rights Defender in 2010.
		PT	There is no information available
		RO	463 in 2010 before the National Council for Combating Discrimination - the equality body
		SI	In 2010 ethnic discrimination was not found in any of the three cases dealt with by the Advocate of the Principle of Equality. Therefore cases were not settled or solved.
		ES	no data
#	Question	MS	Answer
S7	Sanctions imposed / compensations / awards attributed-received	AT	There is no systemtic documentation available.
		BG	No sanctions/compensations/ awards in 2010. Only instructions against discrimination.
		CY	None
		DK	It depends on the relevant provisions in the law and the case-law of the courts.
		FI	
		FR	Outcomes of the Halde's decisions: mostly observations to courts. The Criminal Court issued decisions concerning mainly imprisonment and fines regarding racist, anti-Semitic and anti-religious matters.
		DE	No data available.
		GR	Not applicable.
		HU	-
		IE	Equality Authority awards and Directions: The maximum award under the Equal Status Acts is €6,348.69. Amounts totaling €61,548 were awarded in compensation where discrimination was found. The average award was €2,198 compared to €1,664 in 2008. Awards ranged from €600 to €10,000 (this award was a cumulative award between 3 complainants). (2008/9)
		IT	Yes.
		PL	No data.
		PT	There is no information available
		RO	39 (2010)

- SI In 2010 sanctions for ethnic discrimination were imposed in one case by Social inspectorate. Data for 2011 are not available yet.
- ES no data
- SE Although there is a deviation between earlier legal practices in combination with a lack of new practice, the Equality Ombudsman has reached settlements where up to 100 000 Euros have been awarded in compensation which is a higher level than previously.

#	Question	MS	Answer
S8	ECtHR cases - decisions art.14 etc.	AT	During the last five years there were 13 cases against Austria according to article 14.
		BG	For 2006 - 2011 period the ECtHR issued four decisions against Bulgaria.
		CY	There is only one decided case, that of Ibrahim Aziz. The case of Sofi was settled prior to the issuing of a decision whilst the case of Kazali et al is still pending.
		DK	Since 2007 the ECtHR has examined 13 complaints against Denmark, none of which concerned violations of article 14.
		FI	
		FR	In 2011 the ECHR examined 4 complaints relying on Article 14 of the Convention, but it concluded that there had been no violation of Article 14.
		DE	None.
		GR	
		HU	No cases.
		IE	"At the end of 2010, the Court had delivered 25 judgments concerning Ireland, of which 15 found at least one violation of the European Convention on Human Rights, primarily of Article (right to a fair trial within a reasonable time) and Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life), and 5 found no violation." European Court Of Human Rights
		IT	No cases (2011).
		PL	The ECtHR found the violation of the art 14 of ECHR in 2 cases.
		PT	No cases or decisions
		RO	Examples of cases decided by the European Court of Human Rights.
		SI	Until 2011 the European Court of Human Rights did not find a violation of Article 14 in any of the cases against Slovenia.
		ES	Yes. 1 case. Lack of effective investigation.

#	Question	MS	Answer
S9	Cases - investigations before other EU and international bodies (European Committee for Social Rights - UN HRC -	AT	There were no Austrian cases of discrimination before other EU and international bodies in 2011.

CAT etc.)

BG	No.
CY	5 complaints were submitted against Cyprus under ICCPR
DK	A number of cases have been decided by the United Nations Treaty Bodies.
FI	
FR	International and european monitoring bodies prepared their reports on France in 2010-2011.
DE	None.
GR	Several cases.
HU	No.
IE	Outside of the ECJ and the EUCR there are no sanctions against Ireland from EU of other international bodies. However a review of Ireland's human rights record is underway in a bid to become a member of the UN Human Rights Council.
IT	Yes.
PL	No.
PT	Condenation of the Portuguese state by the European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) in 2011
RO	UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Concluding Observations to Romania (2010)
SI	So far no complaints were lodged to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and Human Rights Committee against Slovenia.
ES	no data

#	Question	MS	Answer
S10	Decisions-Infringement procedures initiated before the European Court of Justice	AT	There were no decisions-infringement procedures initiated before the ECJ.
		BG	No.
		CY	No
		DK	3 cases pending.
		FI	No.
		FR	In 2011 France was condemned by the European Court of Justice as it failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 43 EC by imposing a nationality requirement for access to the profession of notary.
		DE	None.
		GR	
		HU	No.

IE	According to the European Court of Justice Annual report 2010, there have been 37 cases involving Ireland since 2006.
IT	Yes.
PL	No.
PT	No decisions or infringement procedures initiated against Portugal
RO	NONE
SI	There were no infringement procedures initiated at the European Court of Justice in the field of non-discrimination legislation against Slovenia.
ES	

7. RED Network - Public Statements 2011

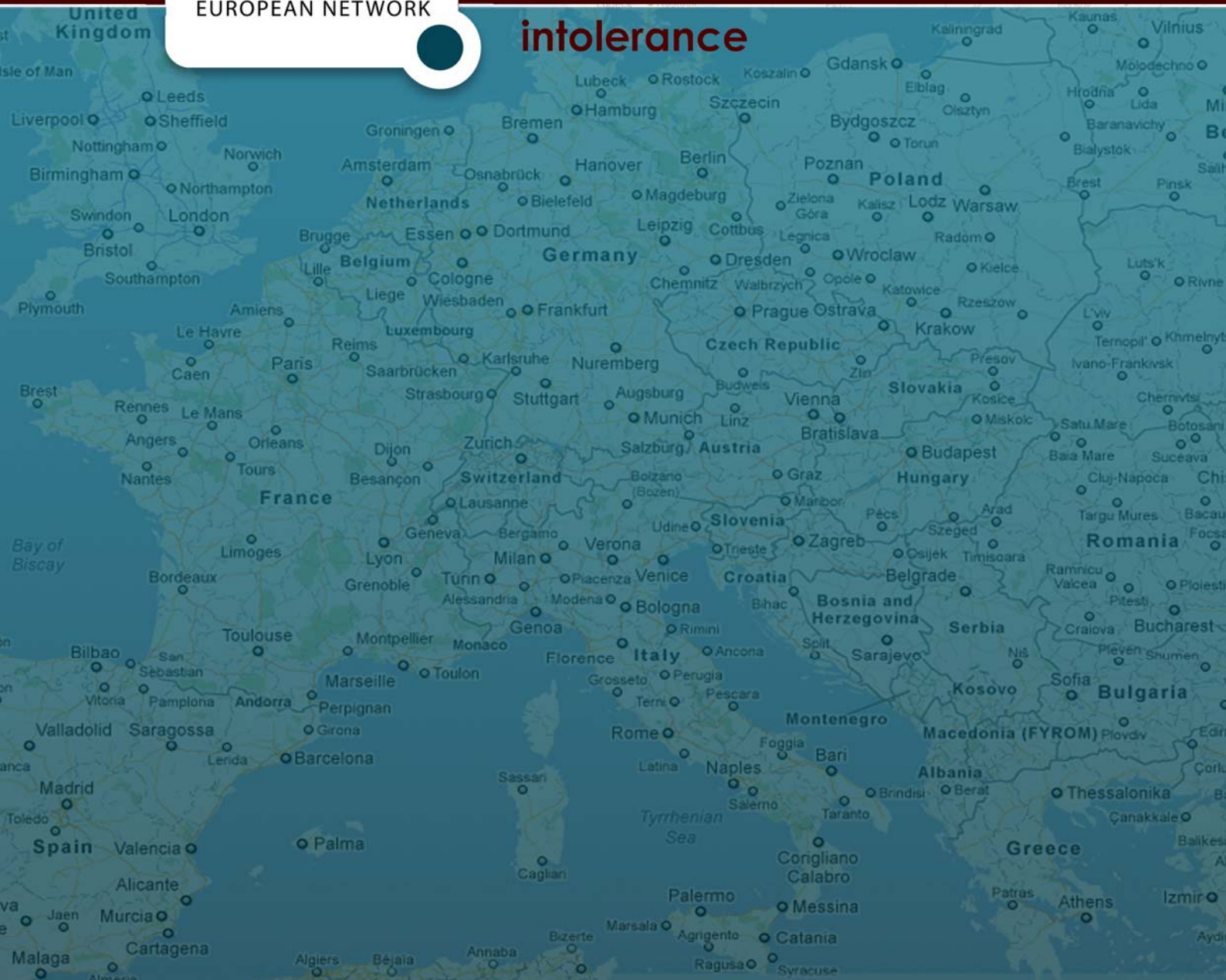
Date	Title	Description
01/03/11	Public intervention for migrant workers in hunger strike in Greece by i-RED, RED Network, PICUM, Greek Forum of Migrants, Migrants' Rights Network	Public intervention for migrant workers in hunger strike in Greece By i-RED RED European Network combating racism & xenophobia Greek Forum of Migrants Migrants' Rights Network (UK) Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM) i-RED, the RED Network, the Greek Forum of Migrants, the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), and the Migrants' Rights Network, propose the following solution to the current impasse after more than a month of hunger strike by migrants and asylum seekers in Athens and Thessaloniki and urges, 1. the Greek government to: - Examine expediently under an emergency procedure and on individual basis, the claims of protection by the migrant workers and asylum seekers, currently in hunger strike. - Implement without any delay short term solutions - in addition to mid and long term solutions provided by the new asylum law - for the provision of emergency humanitarian assistance to and for the protection... <i>[Read more]</i>
16/05/11	Open statement to Jan Björklund, Minister of Education and Erik Ullenhag, Minister of Integration	Open statement to Jan Björklund, Minister of Education and Erik Ullenhag, Minister of Integration The members of the organizations below, partners of the RED Network (Rights Equality & Diversity European Network), a network consisting of NGOs and research institutes from 17 EU member states, are deeply concerned about the racist incidents depicting Black people as "slaves" at Lund University and Malmö University in Sweden. At Lund University, Hallands Student Nation organised a party on April 18th, 2011. During the evening, a number of students were led into the party with their faces painted in racist depiction of Black people referred to as "Black face". They had lynching ropes around their necks and were led by another white fellow student representing a white "slave trader". During the course of the evening, a "slave auction" where the "slaves" were sold was enacted. Upon finding out about it, Mr. Momodou Jallow (Board Member of Center Against Racism - Centrum mot rasism) which is ... <i>[Read more]</i>

RED

Rights Equality & Diversity
EUROPEAN NETWORK

combating racism xenophobia

intolerance



Annual Report 2011

Prepared by **iRED**
Institute for Rights Equality & Diversity

Coordinator of the RED Network

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