

# RED

Rights Equality & Diversity  
EUROPEAN NETWORK

## combating racism xenophobia intolerance

# Annual Report 2012

RED Early Warning System

RED Atlas of racism & discrimination

Case Studies

Racist & Hate crime alerts

Policy Responses - Good Practices

# Annual Report

January 2013





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## Foreword

In 2012 hate motivated crime has gained the attention of many EU, state and civil society actors and initiatives. The rapid rise of xenophobic, islamophobic and homophobic extremism in the public and political sphere has been acknowledged and the need to defend the European society from threats to its social cohesion and the need to promote equal participation are key themes of the current volatile and transitional era for the Union.

The RED Network contributed a considerable effort in the previous years to highlight how such phenomena threat to undermine modern European democracies and to disenfranchise European peoples from their citizen rights and alienate them from core values and fundamental democratic principles of the EU. The RED Network publishes today the second Annual Report of 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.

The carefully selected information provided by the RED Early Warning System and the Atlas of Racism, Equality & Discrimination aims at providing a paradigm for improving monitoring and reporting on racism and discrimination in EU countries. Data collected and published in a highly interactive manner through a user-oriented web portal concern the current state of things regarding the legislation, the policies, the structures and mechanisms or their implementation, as well as the actual outcomes and impact achieved. Aims at throwing light and revealing the real picture of the situation regarding these worrying phenomena in the EU.

Athens, 30.1.2013





## The Racism Equality and Discrimination Indicators

The Atlas indicators provide data from all RED system countries presented through simple, yet comprehensive questions and answers while the user may look for a more in depth responses in the [country Atlas pages](#).

Some indicative questions-RED indicators are the following:

- [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?](#)
- [Is there a legal definition of racist-hate crime?](#)
- [Are there specialised bodies/agencies/mechanisms which receive, handle/investigate complaints in discrimination cases?](#)
- [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?](#)
- [Is policing reported to be adequate in terms of combating racist violence/hate crime effectively?](#)
- [Is the judiciary reported to be adequately and effectively combating racist violence/hate crime?](#)
- [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?](#)
- [Is there an estimate or evidence that hate crime cases/incidents are under-reported disproportionately in relation to other crimes?](#)
- [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?](#)
- [Is hate speech/racist-xenophobic discourse a wider, more 'mainstream', phenomenon in the political sphere?](#)
- [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?](#)

- [Do migrants/minorities face disproportionate problems in accessing justice?](#)
- [Are there examples of good practices and positive initiatives against discrimination/racism at the workplace?](#)
- [Are there positive initiatives to improve/support poor educational provision for migrant and minority groups?](#)
- [Evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of minorities](#)
- [Differential access to social protection system and benefits - Do some or more categories of migrants minorities or stateless/non-citizens face limitations and restrictions?](#)
- [Is there evidence of denial of housing/housing rights for certain ethnic groups?](#)
- [Migrant or minority group which faces especially serious problems in accessing housing of an acceptable quality?](#)
- [Public administration \(including judiciary and executive\) reflects the ethnic diversity of society?](#)
- [To which groups does the integration strategy apply?](#)
- [If there is a national strategy covering both integration and cohesion? Are the two key elements of the strategy joined up formally?](#)
- [Does the social cohesion strategy apply to all migrant/minority groups?](#)
- [Is/are social/community cohesion strategies effective and producing results?](#)
- [Is the integration strategy effective and, if so, what are the tangible results at a local, regional and national level?](#)
- [Are migrants' representatives engaged in any formal consultation with public authorities?](#)
- [Media: Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions for minority and lesser used language in the media?](#)
- [Media: Is there a visible presence \(or absence\) of members of target groups as media professionals?](#)
- [Media: Frequency and relevance of hate speech incidents in public life \(and media\) and media representations against migrants and minorities?](#)
- [Sport: Racism, racist violence and hate speech in sporting venues \(and reporting and policing thereof\)?](#)
- [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](#)

Most severely affected groups:

- [Roma and migrants](#) are the mostly victimized ethnic groups.
- [Roma & travellers and migrants](#) are also the most common target of integration and social policies and positive measures and initiatives.

More data in depth are available through the RED portal 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://red.toolip.gr/?i=red-network.en.countries](http://red.toolip.gr/?i=red-network.en.countries)

## Indicators per Country

### Racism

- [Austria](#)
- Belgium
- [Bulgaria](#)
- [Cyprus](#)
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- [Finland](#)
- [France](#)
- [Germany](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [Hungary](#)
- [Ireland](#)
- [Italy](#)
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- [Poland](#)
- [Portugal](#)
- [Romania](#)
- Slovakia
- [Slovenia](#)
- [Spain](#)
- [Sweden](#)
- United Kingdom

### Discrimination

- [Austria](#)
- Belgium
- [Bulgaria](#)
- [Cyprus](#)
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia

- [Finland](#)
- [France](#)
- [Germany](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [Hungary](#)
- [Ireland](#)
- [Italy](#)
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- [Poland](#)
- [Portugal](#)
- [Romania](#)
- Slovakia
- [Slovenia](#)
- [Spain](#)
- [Sweden](#)
- United Kingdom

### Equality

- [Austria](#)
- Belgium
- [Bulgaria](#)
- [Cyprus](#)
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- [Finland](#)
- [France](#)
- [Germany](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [Hungary](#)
- [Ireland](#)
- [Italy](#)
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg

- Malta
- Netherlands
- [Poland](#)
- [Portugal](#)
- [Romania](#)
- Slovakia
- [Slovenia](#)
- [Spain](#)
- [Sweden](#)
- United Kingdom

### Migration & Minority Demographics / Economics

- [Austria](#)
- Belgium
- [Bulgaria](#)
- [Cyprus](#)
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- [Finland](#)
- [France](#)
- [Germany](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [Hungary](#)
- [Ireland](#)
- [Italy](#)
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- [Poland](#)
- [Portugal](#)
- [Romania](#)

- Slovakia
- [Slovenia](#)
- [Spain](#)
- [Sweden](#)
- United Kingdom

### Statistics

- [Austria](#)
- Belgium
- [Bulgaria](#)
- [Cyprus](#)
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- [Finland](#)
- [France](#)
- [Germany](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [Hungary](#)
- [Ireland](#)
- [Italy](#)
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- [Poland](#)
- [Portugal](#)
- [Romania](#)
- Slovakia
- [Slovenia](#)
- [Spain](#)
- [Sweden](#)
- United Kingdom



## B. 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

## 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 valorization 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.

## 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 →)
  - 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

## 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.]

## **B. Results in depth**

### **RED Early Warning system**

- | **Racist & hate crime alerts**
- | **Policy responses**
- | **Case studies**
- | **Breaking News 2012**

### **RED Atlas**

- | **Country Trends**
- | **Strand Overview by Country**
- | **Key Areas Overview by Country**
- | **RED Indicators by Country**

## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts



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

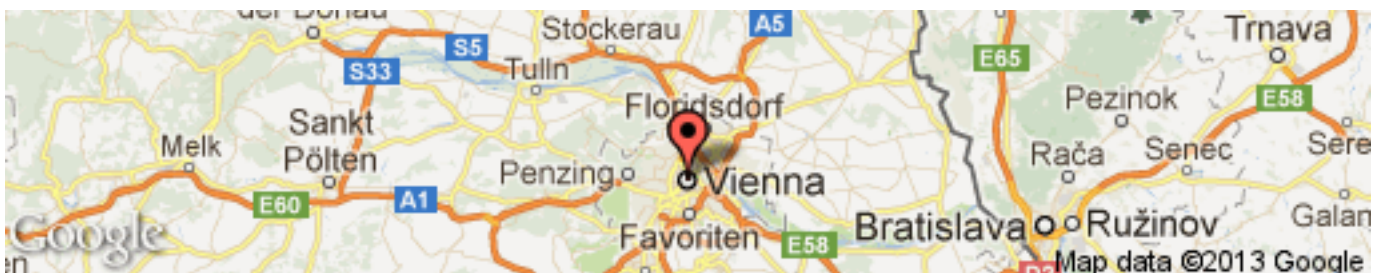


## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



Austria (AT)

### Anti-Semitic Image on Facebook Page of Head of the FPÖ



Austria (AT) - 19/08/12

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

The head of the Austrian Freedom Party (FPÖ), Christian Strache, has published an anti-Semitic cartoon on his Facebook page. The cartoon is a well-known caricature criticizing the current banking system. It shows a fat man sitting in front of a table loaded with food, next to him a subservient man and on the other side of the table (where there is no food) a very skinny man: the bank fed by the government and the starving people. However, small details of the cartoon on the Facebook page of the FPÖ-head were changed: The banker in the cartoon has a slightly different nose and on his cuff links there are tiny Stars of David. These details refer to stereotypical associations of a Jew. After the Austrian newspaper "Der Standard" published this incident the district attorney initiated legal proceedings because of incitement to hatred. Meanwhile Strache posted on Facebook that he flatly rejects any form of anti-Semitism. Sources: Derstandard, 21.08.2012, <http://derstandard.at/1345164692255/Antisemitischer-Cartoon-Strache-rechtfertigte-sich-via-Facebook>, Accessed on 22.08.2012. Derstandard, 20.08.2012, <http://derstandard.at/1345164626942/Strache-Cartoon-Staatsanwaltschaft-leitet-Verfahren-ein>, Accessed on 22.08.2012. Derstandard, 20.08.2012, <http://derstandard.at/1345164565624/Erneut-Aufregung-um-Facebook-Eintrag>

Straches, Accessed on 22.08.2012. Derstandard, 19.08.2012, <http://derstandard.at/1345164507078/Streit-um-antisemitisches-Bild-auf-Strache-Seite>, Accessed on 22.08.2012. Diepresse, 20.08.2012, [http://diepresse.com/home/politik/innenpolitik/1281279/Justiz-prueft-antisemitischen-Cartoon-auf-StracheSeite?\\_vl\\_backlink=/home/index.do](http://diepresse.com/home/politik/innenpolitik/1281279/Justiz-prueft-antisemitischen-Cartoon-auf-StracheSeite?_vl_backlink=/home/index.do), Accessed on 22.08.2012.

## Racism in Social Media



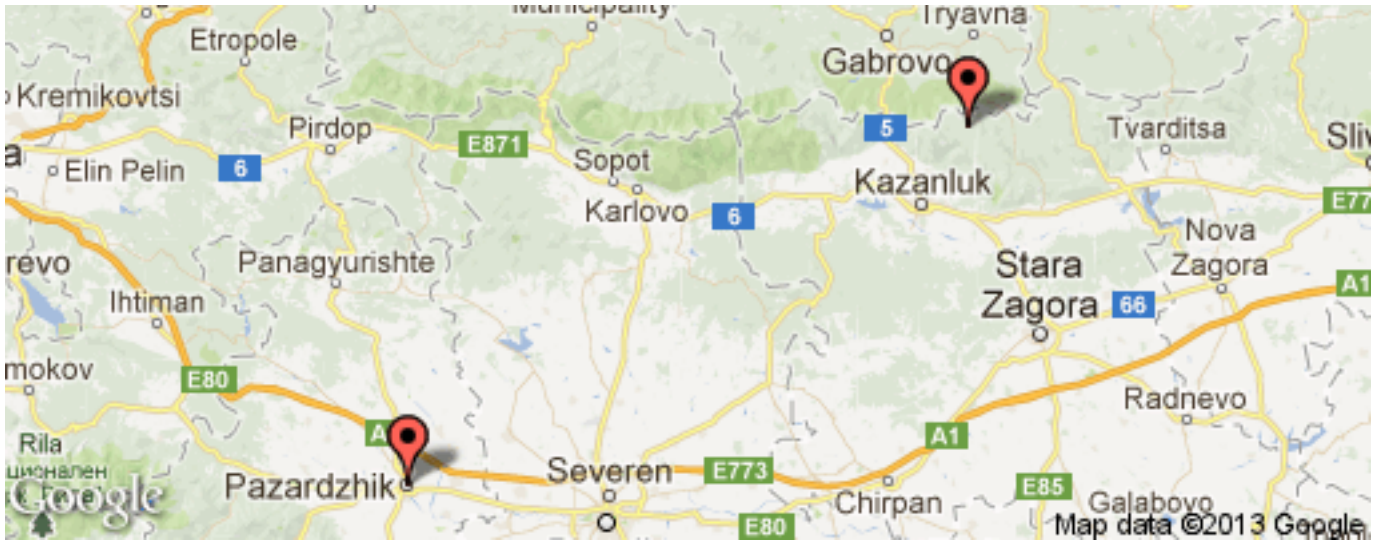
Austria (AT) - 21/11/12

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

According to a Factsheet published by the anti-racism NGO ZARA racism disseminated through the internet and through social media is on the rise. Already 2006, 58 cases (out of 1504 reported cases of racism) fell into this category. Between 2009 and 2011 the number of racist incidents in the internet have doubled and meanwhile constitutes one fifth of all cases reported. A major part of these cases reported are racist postings and online hate speech in newsfora, blogs or websites, but also racist comments and entries in online-communities such as facebook, twitter and others. The German Amadeu Antonio Foundation (Amadeu Antonio Stiftung) has carried out a study on nationalist and racist thoughts and ideologies in social media between April 2011 and December 2011. It found out that there are several strategies of disseminating nationalism and racism in the internet. Subtle messages in the context of online discussions, subtle strategies and open racism hidden in jokes, cartoons and other humorous slogans, self-declared advocates of seemingly "suppressed" opinions ("I am not a racist, but...", "Let's be honest...") or others. An example for employing these strategies is, according to the study, the head of the Austrian Freedom Party (FPÖ), who repeatedly publishes "humorous" anti-semitic and racist slogans and cartoons on his facebook account. Sources: Der Standard, 21.11.2012, Rechtes Gedankengut in sozialen Netzwerken, <http://derstandard.at/1353206822615/Rechtes-Gedankengut-in-sozialen-Netzwerken>, assessed on 29.11.2012. ZARA, August 2012, Factsheet - Rassismus im Internet/CYBER HATE, <http://www.zara.or.at/wp/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Factsheet-%E2%80%93-Rassismus-im-Internet-Cyber-Hate.pdf>, assessed on 29.11.2012.

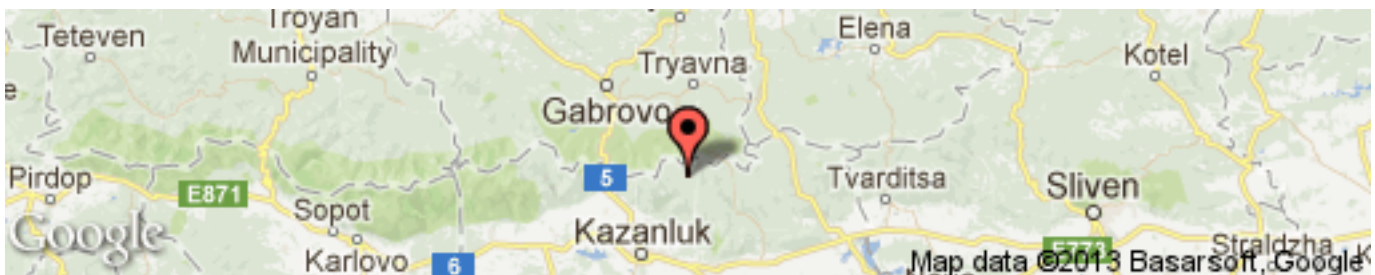


## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



Bulgaria (BG)

### Immigrants File a Complaint with the International Criminal Court

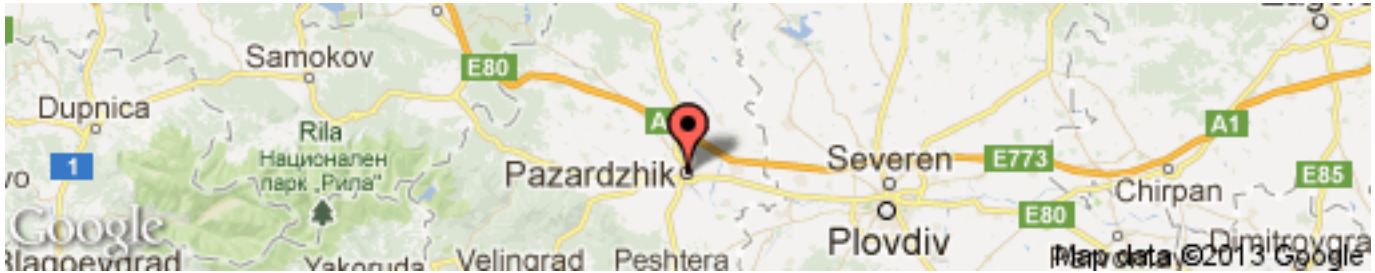


Bulgaria (BG) - 26/09/12

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

Ethnic Turks, victims of the so-called "Revival process" (system of attempted assimilation of Muslims in Bulgaria in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century), have filed a complaint against the Bulgarian state with the International Criminal Court in the Hague for criminal investigation of genocide. The civic organization named "Federation of Justice - Bulgaria" filed the complaint on behalf of 10 emigration organisations in Turkey. According to the complaint, "since the beginning of the so-called "revival process" of the 50s and especially the 70s and 80s and ongoing, in Bulgaria there is systematic politically and ethnically motivated genocidal state strategy against the more than 1.5 million Bulgarian citizens of Turkish ethnic consciousness and Muslim religion". The complaint includes evidence of 117 pages of documents issued by the Bulgarian state institutions. Source: OFFNews.bg, 26.09.2012, Турски изселници съдят България в Хага (Immigrants to Turkey Sue Bulgaria in the Hague) <http://offnews.bg/index.php/105503/turски-izselnitsi-sadyat-balgariya-v-haga>. Access date: 07.01.2013

## Court Hearings against Alleged Radical Islam Preachers



Bulgaria (BG) - 28/09/12

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

In 2012, the Pazardzhik District Court held hearings against 13 defendants for antidemocratic ideology of religious hatred and membership into an unregistered organization. Most of the defendants are imams preaching in towns of southwestern Bulgaria. [1 & 2] In 2010, the Ministry of Interior and National Security Agency searched the homes and offices of the suspected members of the Islamist organization Al Waqf Al Islami and seized campaign materials, books, and computers. The alleged members of the organization were pressed charges of subversion and sabotage, as well as preaching of anti-democratic ideology and violent change of social and state system under Art. 107 and 108 of the Bulgarian Penal Code; under Art. 164 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code for preaching hatred on religious grounds through speech, expressing hostility and rejection of anything not in line with the ideology of Salafism, dissemination of religious ideas during Friday prayers in mosques, lectures, sermons, meetings cafes. [3] Protected witnesses testified that the defendants preached hatred against representatives of different religious groups. He organised a squad, which attacked christian youngsters in Pazardzhik. Other witness said that Salafi youngsters were taught fight techniques at the religious school of Rudozem and the other muslim citizens feared them. [4] The searches were accompanied with protests among the Muslim communities. Chief Mufti's Office declared the charges groundless and exaggerated [5]. Court hearings are held with higher public interest. The evidence of witnesses, defendants and an undercover agent were widely discussed in media. By the end of 2012 the case is still pending. Sources: The Washington Times, Imams' trial tests Bulgaria's religious tolerance, 26.10.2012, <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2012/oct/26/imams-trial-tests-bulgarias-religious-tolerance/?page=all>, Accessed on 23.2.2013. Vesti.bg, 28.09.2012, Какво каза защитеният свидетел в Пазарджик? (What did the protected witness say in Pazardzhik?) <http://www.vesti.bg/index.phtml?tid=40&oid=5163671>, Accessed on 08.01.2013 Vesti. bg, 18.06.2012, 13 души с обвинение за незаконна ислямска организация (13 persons pressed charges in participation in illegal Islamic organisation) <http://www.vesti.bg/index.phtml?tid=40&oid=4899911>, Accessed on 08.01.2013 Sega daily, 28.11.2012, Подсъдим за радикален ислям имал наказателен отряд срещу християни (Radical Islam Defendad Maintained Own Squad), <http://www.segabg.com/article.php?id=626301>, Accessed on 21.01.2013 Vesti.bg, 26.09.2012, Мюфтийството: Няма радикален ислям у нас (Mufti's Office: There is no radical Islam) <http://www.vesti.bg/index.phtml?tid=40&oid=5157671>, Accessed on 08.01.2013

## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



Denmark (DK)

### Far-Right Anti-Islam organisations plan to rally in Aarhus, Denmark



Denmark (DK) - 16/03/12

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

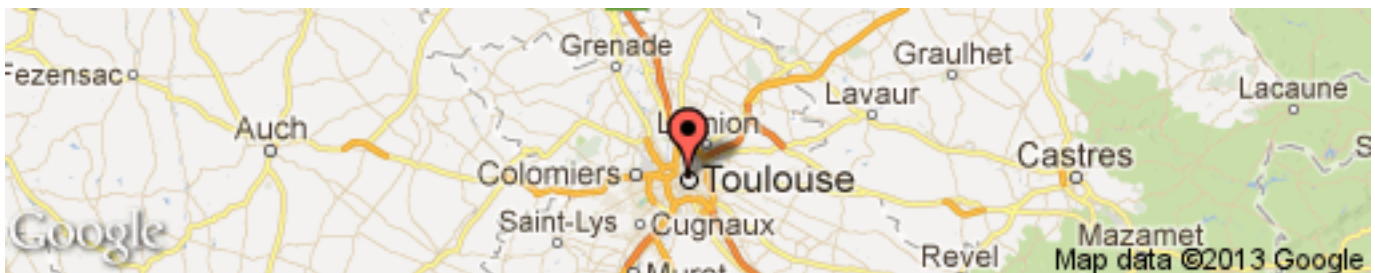
More than 10 anti-Islamic groups, led by the English Defence League, are planning to rally in Aarhus, Denmark on 31 March 2012. The English newspaper, The Telegraph, describes in a website article that "Denmark is a natural choice for the [English Defence League] to launch its first European march. The Danish People's Party is one of the most electorally successful anti-immigrant parties in Europe, winning 12.3 per cent in elections last September. The Danish Defence League has grown rapidly since its founding a year ago, with chapters already set up in more than 10 Danish cities". Sources: The Telegraph, 18.01.2012, Anti-Islamic groups across Europe to attend far-Right rally, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/denmark/9023670/Anti-Islamic-groups-across-Europe-to-attend-far-Right-rally.html>, Accessed on 16.03.2012. See also (Swedish): <http://www.fria.nu/artikel/92358>

## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



France (FR)

### Antisemitic and racist shootings in Southwestern France



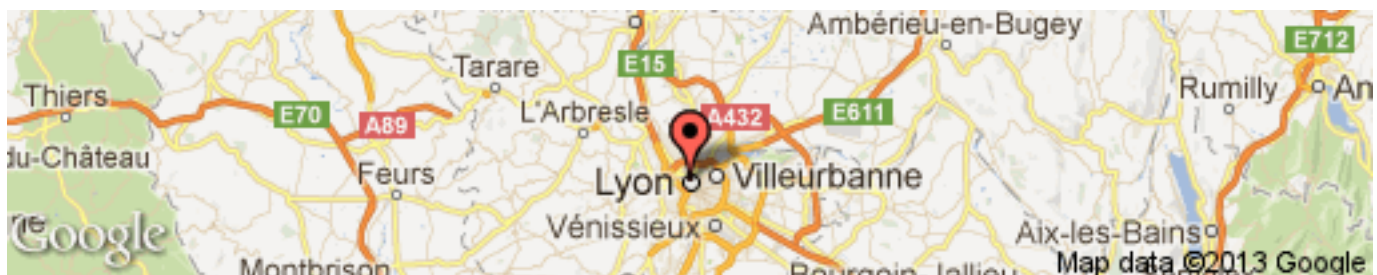
France (FR) - 19/03/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Muslims, Religious minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Hate crime]*

On Monday morning 19 March 2012, a gunman shot dead three children and a rabbi at a Jewish school in Toulouse (South West of France). It was the third murderous attack on unarmed people in the region in little over a week, and the most deadly attack against Jews in France since a 1982 assault on a Paris kosher restaurant. The police said that the same gun, an automatic pistol, was used in all three shootings, the one Monday and two earlier attacks on French paratroopers. In those shootings, a man wearing a motorcycle helmet killed three French paratroopers and critically wounded another. The soldiers were all from Muslim origin or black, and appeared to have been targeted specifically, witnesses said. The local prosecutor, Michel Valet, said that a religious instructor, his two children and another child, the daughter of the school’s director, were killed in Monday’s attack and that a 17-year-old boy was seriously wounded. The killer “shot at everything he could see, children and adults, and some children were chased into the school,” Mr. Valet said. The suspect pursued his last victim, an 8-year-old girl, into the concrete courtyard, seizing and stopping her by her hair, said Nicole Yardeni, who leads the regional branch of the Crif, France’s most prominent Jewish association, and who viewed video surveillance footage of the killing. “We

are faced with an individual who targets his victims specifically," said Élisabeth Allannic, a spokeswoman for the Paris prosecutor's office, which is handling the investigation. "He targets his victims for what they represent." The interior minister, Claude Géant, said it was worrying that the gunman seemed to act with impunity and coldness, and that he clearly had a sophisticated knowledge of weapons. Nicolas Sarkozy, French President, said the killings and those of the soldiers appeared to be motivated by racism. "Babarity, savagery and cruelty cannot win, hate cannot win. The republic is much stronger than all this," he said, announcing a minute of silence in schools on Tuesday. The shootings could thrust security back to the top of the agenda in a bitter electoral campaign that has been dominated by issues of taxation and immigration. Source: Le Monde, 20.03.2012, De Montauban à Toulouse, la piste d'un même tueur se confirme. [http://www.lemonde.fr/societe/article/2012/03/19/de-montauban-a-toulouse-la-piste-d-un-meme-tueur-se-confirme\\_1672231\\_3224.html](http://www.lemonde.fr/societe/article/2012/03/19/de-montauban-a-toulouse-la-piste-d-un-meme-tueur-se-confirme_1672231_3224.html), Accessed on 20.03.2012. BBC News, 20.03.2012, Shootings in Toulouse and Montauban: What we know. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-17428860>, Accessed on 20.03.2012.

## Expulsions of Roma from Lyon

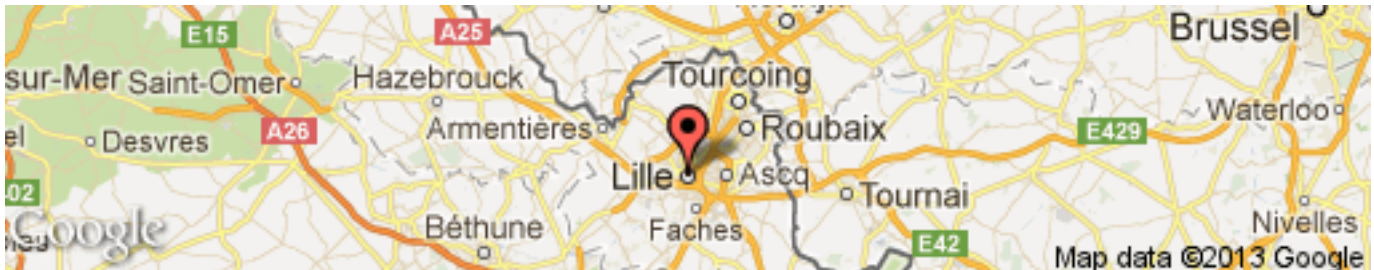


France (FR) - 06/08/12

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

6-7 August 2012 - 300 Roma including minors were expelled from their camps near Lyon without any alternative solution for housing. Sources: MRAP, 08.08.2012, Lyon : traque et expulsions de Roms, sans solution alternative! (Lyon: Tracking and expulsions of Roma without alternative solution), <http://www.mrap.fr/contre-le-racisme-sous-toutes-ses-formes/rroms/lyon-traque-et-expulsions-de-roms-sans-solution-alternative> Liberation, 31.08.2012, Que deviennent les Roms expulsés? (What happens to the deported Roma), [http://www.liberation.fr/societe/2012/08/31/que-deviennent-les-roms-expulses\\_843089](http://www.liberation.fr/societe/2012/08/31/que-deviennent-les-roms-expulses_843089)

## Expulsions of Roma near Lille

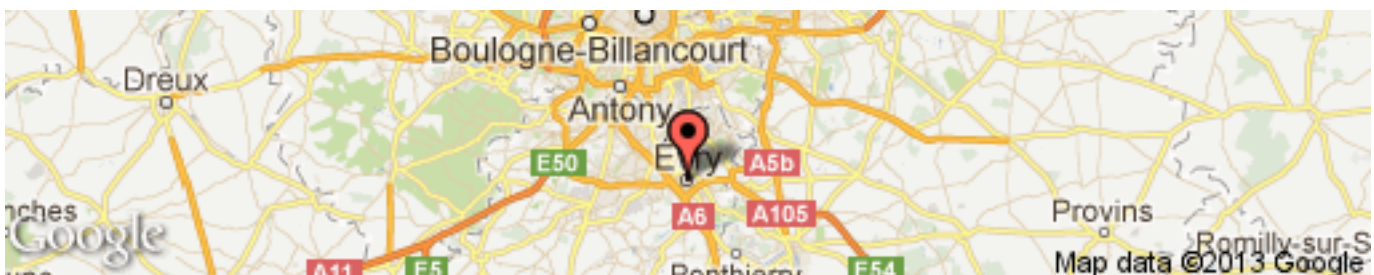


France (FR) - 09/08/12

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

9 August 2012 - The police, guided by the court decision, dismantled two Roma camps situated near Lille. The security reasons were announced to justify this solution. Any alternative solution for housing of around 200 persons including children wasn't proposed. The expelled Roma families settled on the territory of the church. Sources: RFI, 09.08.2012, France : des centaines de Roms expulsés et renvoyés en Roumanie (France: Hundreds of Roma expelled and sent back to Romania), <http://www.rfi.fr/europe/20120809-france-centaines-roms-expulses-renvoyes-roumanie>, Accessed on 28.11.2012 La Croix, 16.08.2012, Expulsés, des Roms trouvent refuge sur un terrain du diocèse de Lille (Expelled Roma refuge on land of the diocese of Lille), [http://www.la-croix.com/Religion/S-informer/Actualite/Expulses-des-Roms-trouvent-refuge-sur-un-terrain-du-diocese-de-Lille\\_NG\\_-2012-08-16-843072](http://www.la-croix.com/Religion/S-informer/Actualite/Expulses-des-Roms-trouvent-refuge-sur-un-terrain-du-diocese-de-Lille_NG_-2012-08-16-843072), Accessed on 28.11.2012

## Expulsions of Roma from Evry

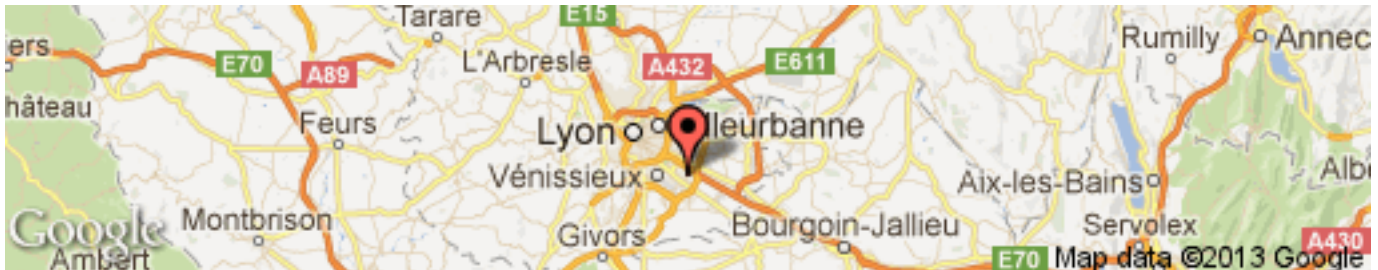


France (FR) - 27/08/12

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

27 August 2012 - 80 Roma were expelled from Evry without a real solution of alternative housing, only a few nights in the hotel were proposed to them. These families have been living along the metro rails in small sheds during four months after being forced to leave the town Viry-Châtillon. The decision of the prefect mentioned the "intolerable" sanitary and security situation (risk of fire) near the transport ways. Source: Libération, 28.08.2012, Evry banalise un peu plus l'expulsion des Roms (Evry trivializes Roma expulsions a little more), [http://www.liberation.fr/societe/2012/08/27/evry-banalise-un-peu-plus-l-expulsion-des-roms\\_842212](http://www.liberation.fr/societe/2012/08/27/evry-banalise-un-peu-plus-l-expulsion-des-roms_842212), Accessed on 26.11.2012

## Expulsions of Roma near Lyon

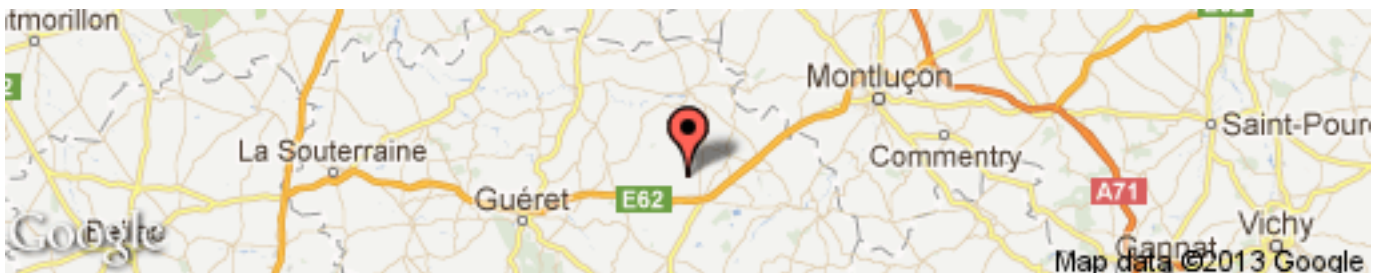


France (FR) - 28/08/12

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

28 August 2012 - The police dismantled a Roma camp near Lyon without alternative housing. 180 people including 47 minors were expelled just on the eve of the 1st September. These children would not be able to start classes. Sources: L'Humanité, 29.08.2012, Rien n'a changé : les Roms sont jetés à la rue (Nothing has changed: the Roma are thrown on the street), <http://www.humanite.fr/societe/%C2%AB%C2%A0rien-n%E2%80%99-change-les-roms-sont-jetes-la-rue%C2%A0%C2%BB-502940>, Accessed on 26.11.2012 La Croix, 29.08.2012, Une cinquantaine de Roms expulsés d'un immeuble de Lyon (Fifty Roma evicted from a building in Lyon), [http://www.la-croix.com/Actualite/S-informer/France/Une-cinquantaine-de-Roms-expulses-d-un-immeuble-de-Lyon\\_NG\\_-2012-08-14-842522](http://www.la-croix.com/Actualite/S-informer/France/Une-cinquantaine-de-Roms-expulses-d-un-immeuble-de-Lyon_NG_-2012-08-14-842522), Accessed on 26.11.2012

## Kosher supermarket attacked in Sarcelles

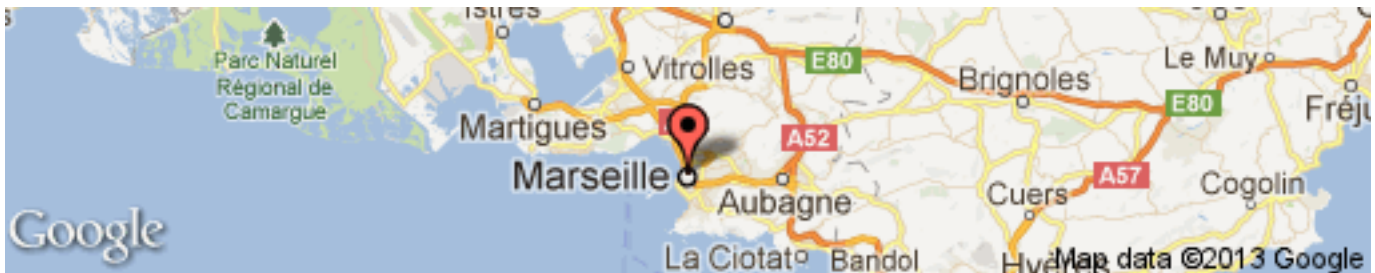


France (FR) - 19/09/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[National minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Hate crime]*

Kosher supermarket in Sarcelles (Val d'Oise) was attacked by two people with a grenade. Four people were transported to the hospital in Gonesse. One has a slight injury, the others are shocked. Known as a "Little Jerusalem", Sarcelles, located in the north of Paris, counts 60,000 inhabitants, came from North Africa in the 1960s. Source: Le Figaro, 19 September 2012, Un supermarché casher attaqué (A kosher supermarket attacked), <http://www.lefigaro.fr/flash-actu/2012/09/19/97001-20120919FILWWW00440-un-supermarche-casher-attaque.php>, Accessed on 12.10.2012.

## Forced evacuation of Roma Camp by local residents in Marseilles



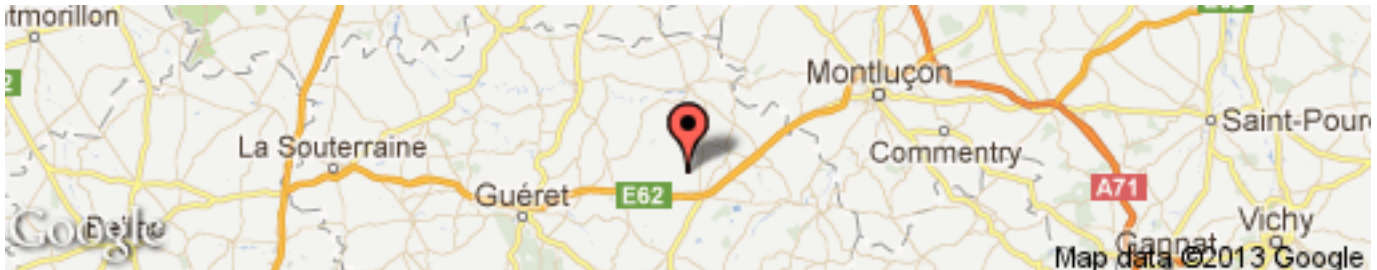
France (FR) - 27/09/12

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

Thursday, 27 September 2012, thirty inhabitants of the 15th district of Marseille forced to flee some Roma families settled nearby a few days ago and burned the remains of their camp. This punitive expedition was premeditated. The inhabitants had informed the authorities about their actions in the case if Roma do not leave the vicinity of the city. The operation reveals the stark atmosphere in some areas of the city where poverty and frustrations accumulated led the population to these extreme reactions. The inhabitants explain that their actions were provoked by thefts and they decided to react themselves as authorities responded that "they could do nothing". On Sunday, the group of about 40 Roma adults and 15 children settled down on the premises of an abandoned car concessionaire in another district of Marseille. The situation of Roma in France remains extremely worrying despite the signature on the 26th of August of the inter - ministerial circular on anticipation and support for evacuation of illegal camps. The circular marks a change in the authorities' discourse and demonstrates their willingness to respond to precarious situations experienced by Roma. According to the circular, the use of emergency accommodation should be sought prior to the evacuation. In some cases the construction of a temporary reception site can be considered in order to stabilize the situation of Roma and to promote their integration. The circular highlights the necessity to respect the right to the medical care and secondary education. But on the spot evacuations without alternative proposition for living areas continue in many cities (Lille, Lyon, Evry, Marseille, Stains). Sources: Le Monde, 29.09.2012, Breve, [http://www.lemonde.fr/web/recherche\\_breve/1,13-0,37-1210342,0.html?xtmc=roms&xtcr=1](http://www.lemonde.fr/web/recherche_breve/1,13-0,37-1210342,0.html?xtmc=roms&xtcr=1), Accessed on 01.10.2012. Le Point, 28.09.2012, Marseille : "On s'est dit qu'il y avait trop de Roms" (Marseilles: "We said that there were too many Roma"), [http://www.lepoint.fr/politique/marseille-on-s-est-dit-qu-il-y-avait-trop-de-roms-28-09-2012-1511461\\_20.php](http://www.lepoint.fr/politique/marseille-on-s-est-dit-qu-il-y-avait-trop-de-roms-28-09-2012-1511461_20.php), Accessed on 01.10.2012. Le Point, 30.09.2012, Roms : de refuge en refuge (Roma: From refuge to refuge), [http://www.lepoint.fr/societe/roms-de-refuge-en-refuge-30-09-2012-1511916\\_23.php](http://www.lepoint.fr/societe/roms-de-refuge-en-refuge-30-09-2012-1511916_23.php), Accessed on 01.10.2012.



## Anti-Semitic acts

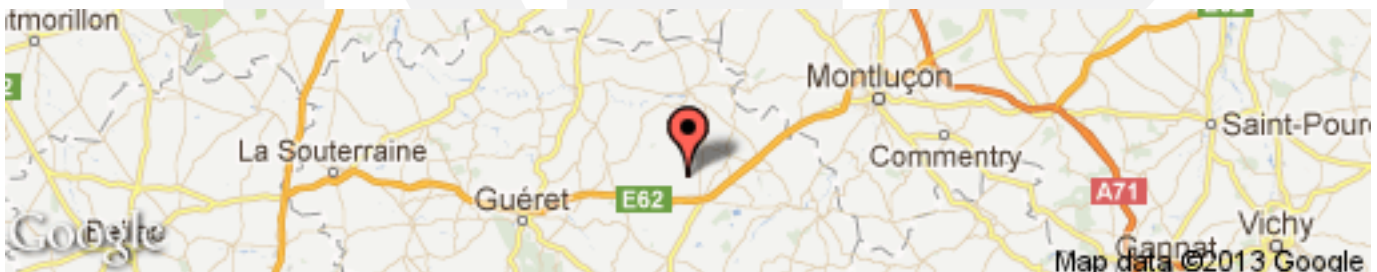


France (FR) - 08/10/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[National minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Hate crime]*

From January to April 2012 386 anti-Semitic acts (from anonymous mails to the homicide) were recorded in France. At the same period in 2011 266 acts were recorded. It shows an increase of 45%. The peak took place during a few weeks after the drama of Toulouse. March 2012 - 37 violent actions took place (against 12 in 2011), and 93 threats (35 in 2011). April 2012 - 57 violent acts took place (against 47 in April 2011). Further increase was recorded in July - 57 actions against 47 actions in July 2011. -----  
 Protection Service of the Jewish community, 8 October 2012

## Competition of anti-Semitic jokes on Twitter

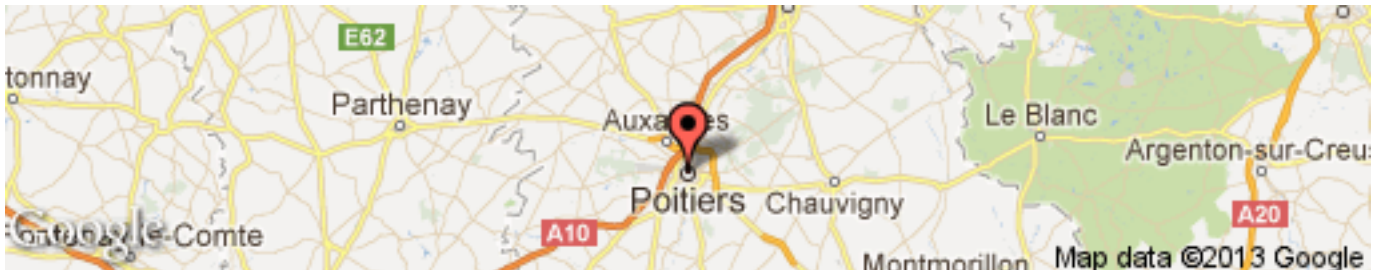


France (FR) - 17/10/12

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

Since last week the keyword # unbonjuif (a good Jew) causes a flood of anti-Semites' tweets giving place to a doubtful competition of anti-Semitic jokes. Source: Le Monde, 14.10.2012, #UnBonJuif : un concours de blagues antisémites sur Twitter (# UnBonJuif: a competition of anti-Semitic jokes on Twitter), [http://www.lemonde.fr/technologies/article/2012/10/14/unbonjuif-un-concours-de-blagues-antisemites-derape-sur-twitter\\_1775233\\_651865.html](http://www.lemonde.fr/technologies/article/2012/10/14/unbonjuif-un-concours-de-blagues-antisemites-derape-sur-twitter_1775233_651865.html), Accessed on 23.10.2012

## Incitement to racial hate in Poitiers

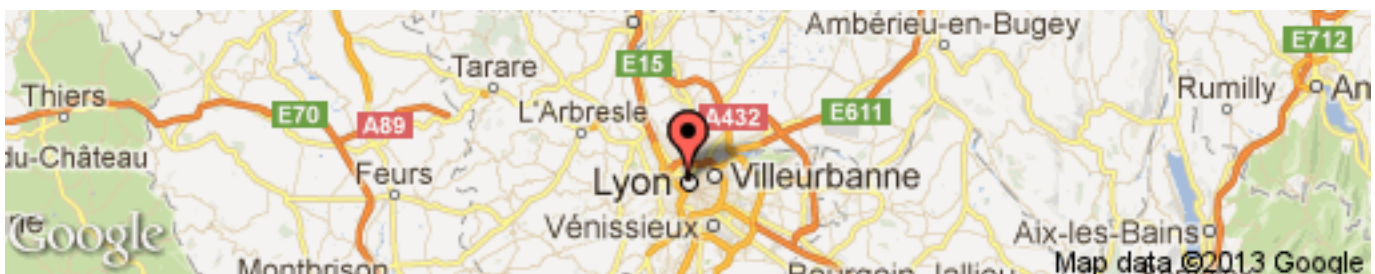


France (FR) - 20/10/12

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

Saturday, 22 October 2012 - An extreme right-wing group "Generation Identity" settled on the roof of the future mosque in Poitiers. Some 73 activists unfurled a banner displaying the name of their movement and another stating that "Charles Martel defeated the Arabs at Poitiers in 732." An investigation was opened by the prosecutor of Poitiers for "unauthorized demonstration, incitement to racial hate, theft and degradations". Ten prayer carpets were moved from the mosque on the roof and severely damaged by the rain. By this action, the group asserts to be at the forefront of "the struggle for our identity" and calls for a referendum in France on the non-European immigration and the construction of new mosques. Sources: Le Parisien, 21.10.2012, Des militants d'extrême droite dans la mosquée de Poitiers: quatre garde à vue (Right-wing activists in the Mosque of Poitiers: four police custodies), Accessed on 23.10.2012, <http://www.leparisien.fr/faits-divers/mosquee-de-poitiers-ps-et-pcf-reclament-la-dissolution-de-generation-identitaire-20-10-2012-2250857.php> Le Monde, 20.10.2012, Occupation d'une mosquée : Valls dénonce une "provocation haineuse et inadmissible" (Occupation of a Mosque: Valls denounced a "provocative and unacceptable hate", Accessed on 23.10.2012, [http://www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2012/10/20/mosquee-de-poitiers-trois-militants-d-extreme-droite-mis-en-garde-a-vue\\_1778568\\_823448.html](http://www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2012/10/20/mosquee-de-poitiers-trois-militants-d-extreme-droite-mis-en-garde-a-vue_1778568_823448.html)

## The motion for challenge of a Jewish judge



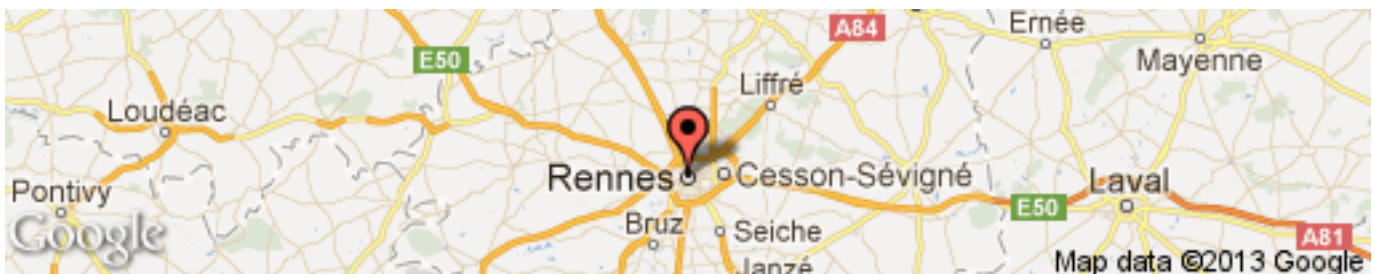
France (FR) - 31/10/12

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

On October 31 the Court of Appeal of Lyon received the motion for challenge of the judge founded on the argument that the Jewish origin of the judge will not allow him to be impartial in the case, because the defendant's father is also Jewish. The judge, Albert Levy, has already been the subject of anti-Semitic attacks, especially from the extreme right parties. The Islamist group Forsane Alizza planned his abduction this summer. The first vice-president of the first instance tribunal in Lyon was then placed

under police protection. The motion for challenge was rejected on November 11 and the client of the lawyer was convicted to a civil fine of 750 euros (the highest amount in this case). It was announced that the disciplinary proceedings would be brought against the lawyer. Sources: Le Monde, 27.11.2012, La demande de récusation d'un magistrat juif rejetée (The motion for challenge of a Jewish judge refused), [http://www.lemonde.fr/societe/article/2012/11/27/la-demande-de-recusation-d-un-magistrat-juif-rejetee\\_1796723\\_3224.html](http://www.lemonde.fr/societe/article/2012/11/27/la-demande-de-recusation-d-un-magistrat-juif-rejetee_1796723_3224.html), Accessed on 28.11.2012 Liberation, 26.11.2012, Le père de la prévenue s' appelle Moïse et le juge Lévy : inconciliable pour l'avocat (The defendant father's name is Moses and the Judge's name is Levy: irreconcilable for the lawyer), [http://www.liberation.fr/societe/2012/11/26/le-pere-de-la-prevenue-s-appelle-moise-et-le-juge-levy-inconciliable-pour-l-avocat\\_863233](http://www.liberation.fr/societe/2012/11/26/le-pere-de-la-prevenue-s-appelle-moise-et-le-juge-levy-inconciliable-pour-l-avocat_863233), Accessed on 28.11.2012

## A migrants' squat evacuated near Rennes

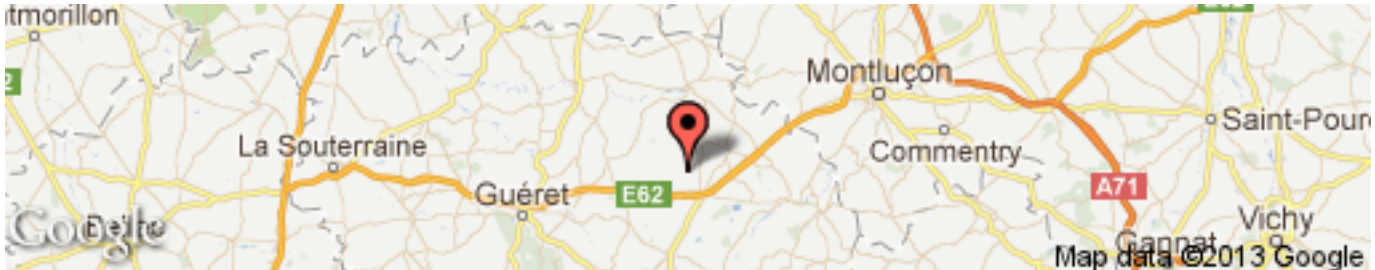


France (FR) - 26/11/12

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

November 26 - 202 persons were expelled from one of the biggest migrants' squats in France near Rennes. In order to "secure" the premises, the police came at 4 am to the old retirement home occupied since May by migrants from Armenia, Georgia, Albania, Mongolia, Romania and Congo. Most of these people are asylum seekers waiting for the decision on their files, but there were equally people in irregular situation. According to the Prefecture, the accommodation will be provided to these 202 people, including 95 children. The associations concern that most of the expelled people will find themselves far away from the city of Rennes and will be, therefore, deprived of access to health care, food aid, French courses and schooling for children. The length of the new accommodation is not determined. Source: Libération, 27.11.2012, Un squat de migrants évacué près de Rennes (A migrants' squat evacuated near Rennes), [http://www.liberation.fr/societe/2012/11/27/un-squat-de-migrants-evacue-pres-de-rennes\\_863525](http://www.liberation.fr/societe/2012/11/27/un-squat-de-migrants-evacue-pres-de-rennes_863525), Accessed on 29.11.2012

## French comedian sentenced for defamation, slander and incitement to hatred and discrimination



France (FR) - 28/11/12

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

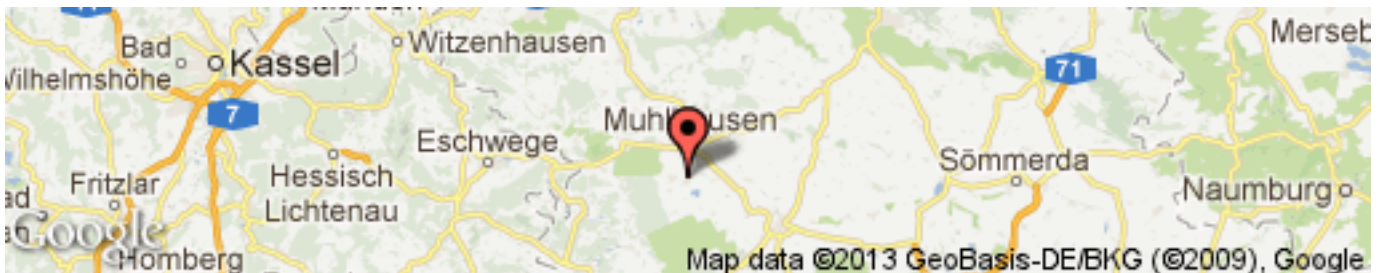
November 11 - French comedian Dieudonné was sentenced to 20 000 euro fine by the Paris Criminal Court for defamation, slander and incitement to hatred and discrimination for saying that "the Jews are the big crooks on the planet" in an interview on a site that presents as "raising the awareness of Muslims" and for a song "Holocaust Baby" in two videos posted on the internet. He has been already sentenced to several fines for anti-Semitic remarks. On June 26, 2008 he was sentenced by the Paris Court of Appeal to a fine of € 7000 for the assimilation of the memory of the Holocaust to the "memorial pornography". On November 15, 2007 he was sentenced by the Paris Court of Appeal to a fine of € 5,000 fine for having compared the "Jewish" to "slaves" in 2004. Sources: L'Humanité, 28.11.2012, Dieudonné encore condamné pour provocation à la haine (Dieudonné convicted again for the incitement to hatred), <http://www.humanite.fr/societe/dieudonne-encore-condamne-pour-provocation-la-haine-509750>, Accessed on 28.11.2012

## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



Germany (DE)

### German Federal Police is authorized to conduct identity checks on the basis of a person's appearance



Germany (DE) - 28/02/12

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

General Type : *[Institutional discrimination]*

In the course of an identity check on a train an argument started between the train passenger and two police officers who requested the passenger to identify himself. Later, the Administrative Court Coblenz passed a highly controversial judgement. On 28 February 2012, the court decided that the German Federal Police are allowed to conduct personal identity checks without a concrete suspicion. On grounds of efficiency and capacity, the police controls are limited to random checks. Therefore, the police are authorized to select persons for identity check on grounds of appearance. Thus, identity check due to skin colour is permitted according to the court decision as it is seen as minor intervention (document number (Aktenzeichen): 5 K 1026/11.KO). This proceeding is particularly tolerated on train routes which are well known for illegal entry of foreigners to Germany. Source: Anti-discrimination Agency (Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes, ADS) (2012), *Polizeikontrollen nach der Hautfarbe: Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes warnt vor Stigmatisierung*, 04 April 2012, available at: <http://www.>

antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2012/Racial%20Profiling\_20120404.html (accessed on 10.05.2012). Legal Tribune Online (2012), VG Koblenz zur Identitätsfeststellung eines Zugreisenden: Bundespolizei darf nach äußerem Erscheinungsbild kontrollieren, 27 March 2012, available at: <http://www.lto.de/recht/nachrichten/n/bundespolizei-zugverkehr-identitaetsfeststellung-stichprobe-auslaender/> (accessed on 10.05.2012).

## Guests of a local pub in Dortmund attacked



Germany (DE) - 21/04/12

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

On the weekend of 21 and 22 April 2012, several members as well as football fans of the right-wing milieu attacked guests of the pub called “Hirsch-Q” in Dortmund, which takes a clear position against members of the right-wing milieu. First the offenders gathered in front of the pub and underlined their right-wing sympathies by shouting slogans like “SS, SA, Borussia” and “Scheiß Antifa”. The persons further wore clothes of the brand “Thor Steinar”, which is known as a characteristic feature of the neo-Nazi scene, as well as clothes of the hooligan band “Kategorie C”. The perpetrators were armed with wooden slats, bottles, etc. Three guests were slightly injured by the attack. After the police arrived, the offenders could escape. Although the perpetrators could not be caught yet, they could be identified as fans of the soccer team BVB (Ballspielverein Borussia 09 e. V. Dortmund) with right-wing sympathies according to the slogans they shouted and the clothes they wore. Source: Radke, Johannes (2012), Nazi-Angriff nach BVB-Spiel in Dortmund, in: Die Zeit, 24.04.2012, available at: [http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2012/04/24/nazi-angriff-nach-bvb-spiel-in-dortmund\\_8465](http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2012/04/24/nazi-angriff-nach-bvb-spiel-in-dortmund_8465) (accessed on 09.05.2012).

## Attacks against the local newsroom of the daily newsletter „Lausitzer Rundschau“

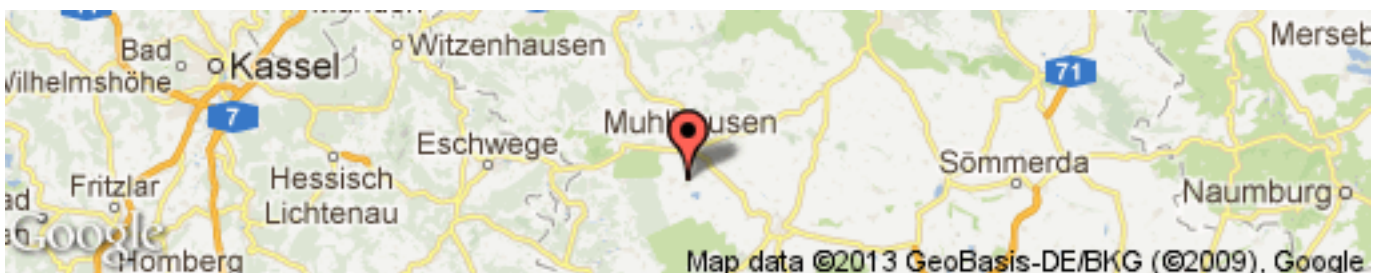


Germany (DE) - 30/04/12

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

In the night before 30 April 2012, the local newsroom of the daily newsletter “Lausitzer Rundschau” in Spremberg in the federal state of Brandenburg was defaced with slogans and pictures of neo-Nazi demonstrations. During the following night, the offal of animals was put on the local newsroom’s sign on the entrance of the building. It is suspected that members of the right-wing scene are responsible for the defence. The chief-editor of the “Lausitzer Rundschau” assumed that these attacks were a reaction on some critical reporting on the right-wing scene in Spremberg the week before. The criminal investigation department and the State Protection Office of Brandenburg investigate in this case. The perpetrators could not be seized yet. Source: Dassler, Sandra (2012), Neonazis attackieren „Lausitzer Rundschau“, in: Der Tagesspiegel, 02 May 2012, available at: <http://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/nach-kritischer-berichterstattung-neonazis-attackieren-lausitzer-rundschau/6577404.html> (accessed on 09.05.2012).

## Youth centre in Neuruppin attacked by right-wing demonstrators



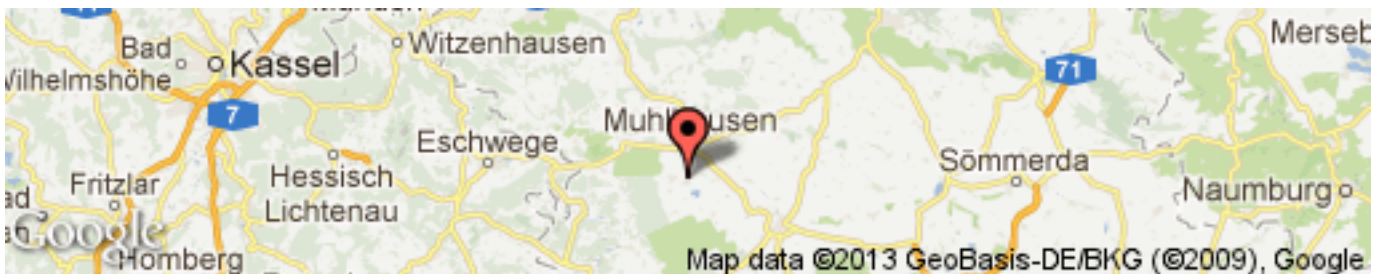
Germany (DE) - 01/05/12

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

On 1 May 2012, members of the right-wing milieu attacked the youth centre “MittenDrin” in Neuruppin. The centre supported protests against a demonstration of about 170 neo-Nazis in Wittstock on the same day. In the aftermath, members of the right-wing milieu attacked the youth centre. Already during the failed demonstration in Wittstock, 80 demonstrators started to plan a spontaneous demonstration in Neuruppin. The police had been informed about these plans and was already present at the station when the right-wing demonstrators arrived. Although the youth centre asked for facility protection by the police,

the police of Neuruppin did not appear at the centre when the offenders attacked the building with bottles and stones. The inhabitants of the centre could manage to defend themselves until the police finally arrived. Some cars in front of the building were damaged, but no person was injured. Source: Radke, Johannes (2012), Spendenaufruf nach Naziangriff auf Jugendzentrum, in: Die Zeit, 03.05.2012, available at: [http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2012/05/03/spendenaufruf-nach-naziangriff-auf-jugendzentrum\\_8516](http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2012/05/03/spendenaufruf-nach-naziangriff-auf-jugendzentrum_8516) (accessed on 09.05.2012).

## Hatred stirred up against German soccer player with a migration background



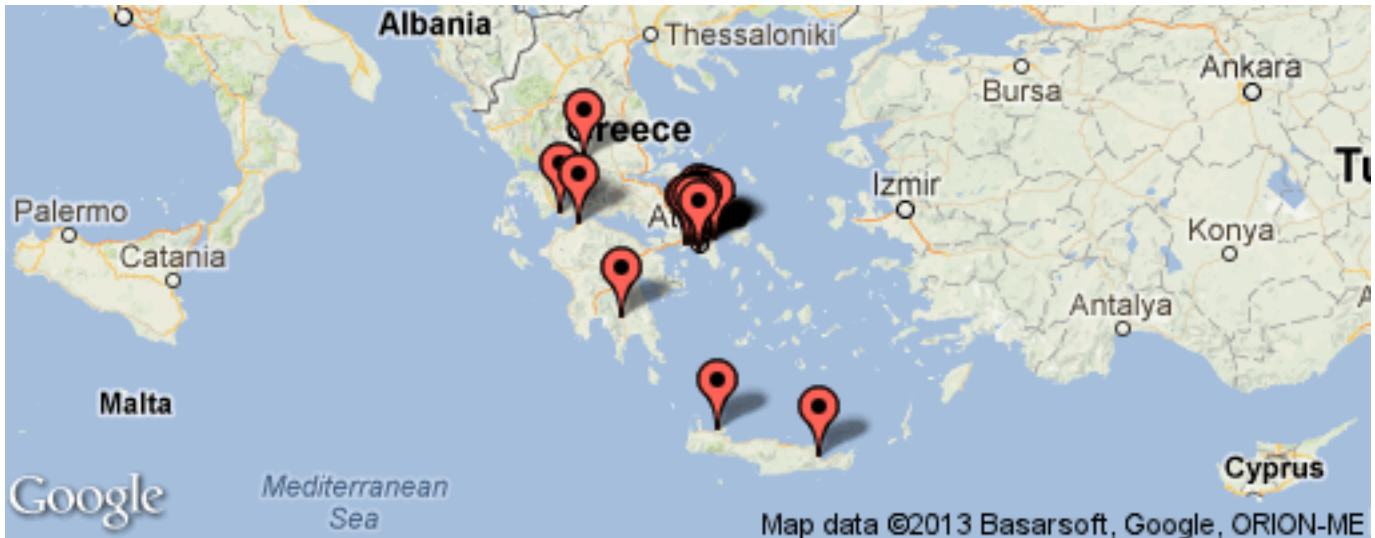
Germany (DE) - 15/06/12

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

On 15 June 2012, hatred was stirred up against a player of the German national soccer team because of his Turkish-sounding name. Using an anonymous Twitter channel, unknown persons spread the message with the following wording: "Özil ist garantiert kein Deutscher! Ein Stück Papier ändert nicht die Abstammung." ("Özil is not a German. A piece of paper doesn't change the descent".) The head of UEFA Michel Platini and the German Federal Minister of the Interior Hans-Peter Friedrich condemned the racist campaign against the soccer player. A complaint against unknown defendants was filed. Source: Süddeutsche Zeitung (2012), Fußball - EM: Özil: Internet-Hetze «belastet nicht», 19. June 2012, <http://newsticker.sueddeutsche.de/list/id/1328112> (accessed on 21.06.2012). Zeit Online (2012), Friedrich nennt Internet-Hetze gegen Özil "widerwärtig", 21. June 2012, <http://www.zeit.de/news/2012-06/21/deutschland-friedrich-nennt-internet-hetze-gegen-oezil-widerwaertig-21121238> (accessed on 21.06.2012).

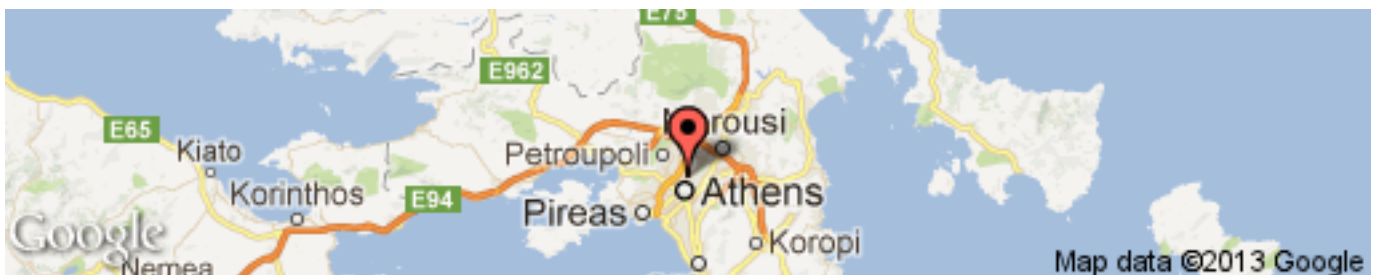


## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



Greece (GR)

### Revealing video shows beating of an immigrant by policemen during a control procedure

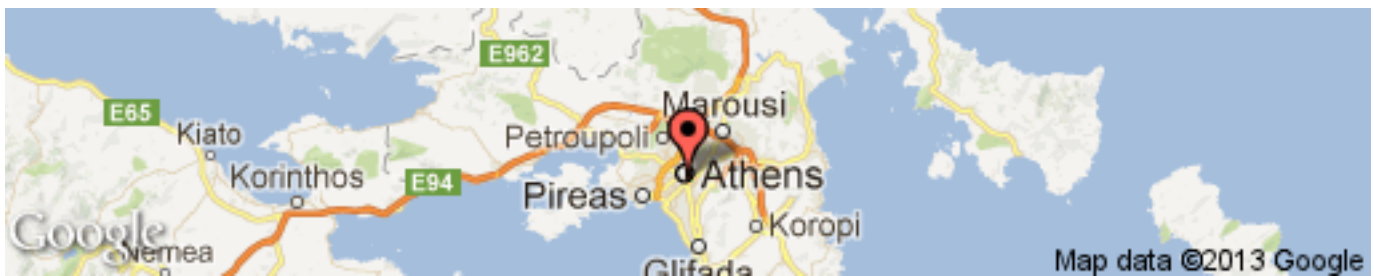


Greece (GR) - 30/01/12

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

A revealing video that went public shows the beating of a man, probably with immigrant background, by police motorcycle officers and men in civilian clothes. According to the youtube user who uploaded the video, the incident took place in late January 2012 on Ameriki Square (Athens centre) and concerned a foreigner who was beaten during a control procedure by policemen and men in civilian clothes. An administrative investigation was ordered by the Police headquarters on the incident revealed by this video. The Police made the following announcement: "In regards to this evening upload of audiovisual material (video) in various electronic media that concerns the blameworthy action of police staff during the control and arrest procedure of an individual, it is announced that the Police headquarters ordered an administrative investigation" [1]. Source: in.gr, 20.04.2012, Έρευνα για περιστατικό ξυλοδαρμού μετανάστη από αστυνομικούς (Research on immigrant beating incident by policemen), <http://news.in.gr/greece/article/?aid=1231192329>, Accessed on 23.04.2012

## Far-right leader speaks on the use of firearms and irregular immigration in the Greek Parliament.

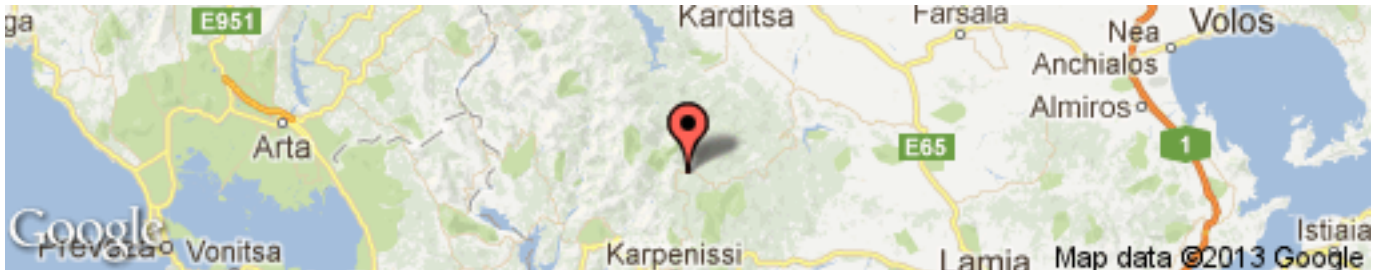


Greece (GR) - 09/03/12

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

Following the decline of his popularity and as the date of the forthcoming legislative election approaches, Mr Giorgos Karatzaferis, the leader of the far-right party, LAOS (Nationalist Popular Orthodox Rally), re-seized the issues of insecurity and irregular immigration during a debate in the Greek Parliament. Mr Karatzaferis called on the Citizens' Protection Minister, Mr Michalis Chrysochoidis, to relax the law on the use of firearms by both the police and citizens. Mr. Karatzaferis said that "When a robber enters your home or business, you should be able to shoot him" , "police officers should not have to wait to be shot at before being able to fire" and that "Women are being raped in the street. Crime is coming from everywhere and every day we have new illegal immigrants." [1] In regards to irregular immigration, he called on the Citizens' Protection Minister to use the empty military camps for hosting irregular immigrants. He said on this matter: "Put them in the empty military camps and only those who produce should eat. The one who comes from Afghanistan must know that he will be transferred in military camps if he comes here and will eat only if he works for Greece. A plate of food for Greece" [2]. The Citizens' Protection Minister, Mr Michalis Chrysochoidis, stressed the need to calm and pledged to fight crime. He added that , stressing that "neither taking the law into one's hand, nor the intensity, the fear or terror solve problems" and that "there is an extremely useful and effective legislation regarding the use of arms by the police" [2]. Sources: Kathimerini, 09.03.2012, LAOS leader: Victims should be able to shoot robbers, [http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/\\_w\\_articles\\_wsite1\\_1\\_09/03/2012\\_432173](http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/_w_articles_wsite1_1_09/03/2012_432173), Accessed on 16.03.2012. To Vima, 09.03.2012, Καρατζαφέρης: Να επιτραπεί η χρήση όπλου από την αστυνομία (Karatzaferis: To permit weapon use by the police), <http://www.tovima.gr/politics/article/?aid=447640>, Accessed on 16.03.2012. Lifo, 09.03.2012, Ελεύθερη χρήση όπλων από τους αστυνομικούς, ζητά ο Καρατζαφέρης (Free use of weapons by the police, asks Karatzaferis), <http://www.lifo.gr/now/politics/7882>, Accessed on 16.03.2012.

## Open call for forming a "Greek Militia" to fight crime.

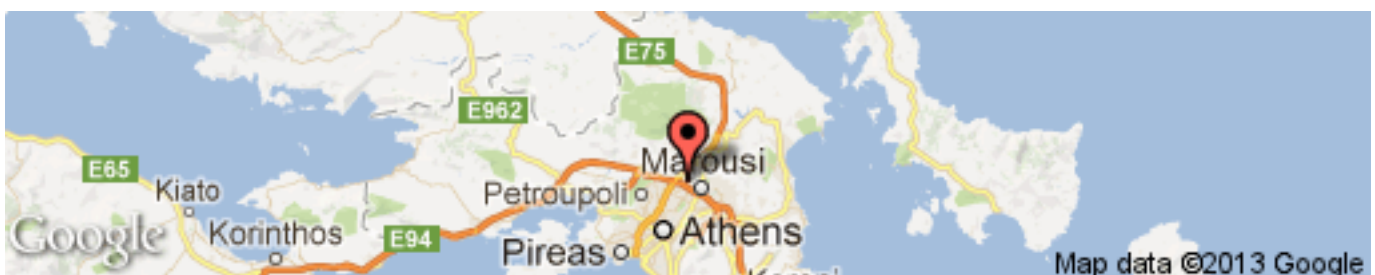


Greece (GR) - 14/03/12

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

The organisation "Athena, The Hellenic Arms Control Center" addressed an open call for gathering people in their "Greek Militia" in order to fight crime. The organisation mentions in its foundation declaration: "Day and night, there will be militia soldiers to patrol in order to prevent robberies, burglaries, rapes, car thefts and drug trafficking. The Greek citizens will have the mobile numbers of militia soldiers so as to call them immediately to intervene when they are at risk, even if they themselves do not patrol at that time in the area (of course after they have called already the police). The Greek militia soldiers don't have a working schedule since they protect their own homeland rushing to the crime scene to support their fellow citizens. The presence of the Greek militia outside schools will be a deterrent for criminals of all kinds that threaten the youth of Greece." [1] Source: TVXS, 14.03.2012, Από την «Ελληνική Πολιτοφυλακή» ποιος θα μας φυλάξει; (Who will guard us from "Greek Militia"?), <http://tvxs.gr/node/87844>, Accessed on 16.01.2012. Athena, The Hellenic Arms Control Center, <http://www.ekeo.gr/english/> and <http://www.ekeo.gr/>, Accessed on 16.01.2012.

## Policemen called at a racist incident violently abused the victims

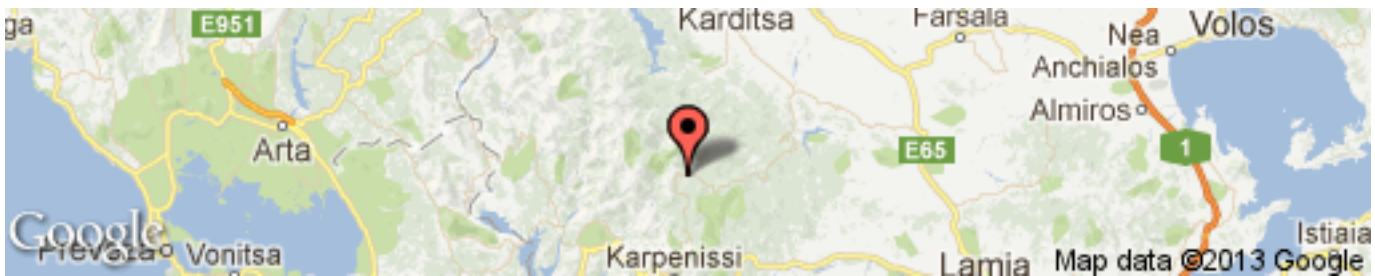


Greece (GR) - 25/03/12

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

During the Greek Independence day (25.03.2012), a group of Pakistani immigrants were allegedly victims of a racist attack in Nea Ionia, Athens. A witness called the police, but the policemen who came to the area continued hitting the victims. They finally arrested the Pakistani immigrants and continued hitting them at the Police station. Source: Ethnos, 25.11.2012, Βασανιστήρια με πένσα στα νύχια των μεταναστών (Torture with pliers on the nails of migrants), <http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63743076>, Accessed on 26.11.2012

## Widespread xenophobic political discourse prior to the upcoming national elections

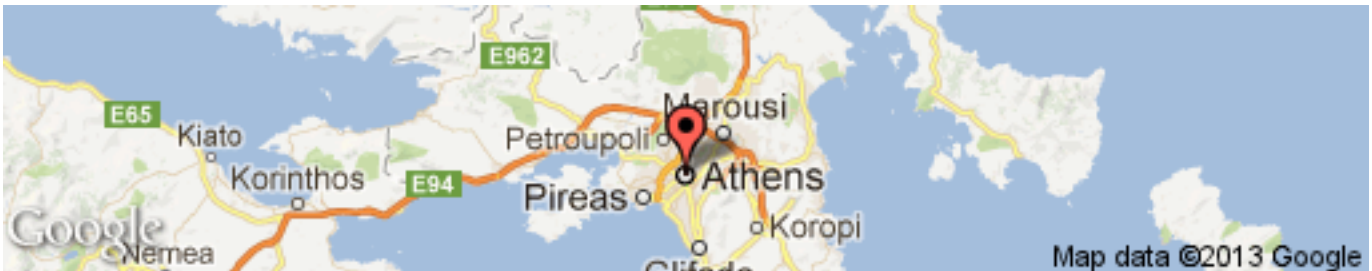


Greece (GR) - 26/03/12

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

The immigration issue has entered the political agenda in terms of danger to public health and insecurity, in view of the upcoming national elections on 6 May 2012. The re-emergence of the immigration issue was triggered by the declaration of Citizen's Protection Minister, Mr Mihalis Chryssochoides, to build 30 detention centres for migrants throughout Greece followed by the xenophobic discourse from a big part of the political spectrum and several police controls and arrests in the Athens centre[1]. In particular, the Citizen's Protection Minister, Mr Mihalis Chryssochoides and the Minister of Health, Mr. Andreas Loverdos declared in a common press conference that "We live on a sanitary bomb ready to explode and should be treated with seriousness, responsibility, against every kind of populism." [2] On this issue, the two ministers publicized a provision that aims, among others, to establish a health certificate as a prerequisite for migrants to work [3]. Mr Antonis Samaras, the leader of New Democracy - the major opposition party that takes part in the temporary government of Mr. Lucas Papademos - declared on this issue in a party meeting that "Our cities have been occupied by illegal immigrants. We will take them over again." [4] In response to the "sanitary bomb" allegations, the Doctors of the World mentioned that "These people, by more than 60%, entered the country healthy, however, acquired diseases (such as easily transmitted tuberculosis) due to the appalling conditions that still prevail in detention centres." [5] Sources: tvcosmos.gr, 01.04.2012, Προεκλογική επιχείρηση "Σκούπα" (Pre-election operation "Sweep") <http://www.tvkosmos.gr/details.aspx?id=513242>, Accessed on 06.04.2012. Madata.gr, 02.04.2012, Μέτρα για την "Υγειονομική βόμβα" που λέγεται λαθρομετανάστες (Measures for the "Sanitary bomb" that is called illegal immigrants), <http://www.madata.gr/epikairoτητα/social/184199.html>, Accessed on 06.04.2012. Kathimerini, 01.04.2012, "Υγειονομική βόμβα από τη μετανάστευση", διαπιστώνουν Λοβέρδος-Χρυσσοχοΐδης ("Sanitary bomb due to immigration", find Loverdos-Chryssochoides), [http://www.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/\\_w\\_articles\\_kathremote\\_1\\_01/04/2012\\_435808](http://www.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/_w_articles_kathremote_1_01/04/2012_435808), Accessed on 06.04.2012. News247, 29.03.2012, Σαμαράς: "Οι πόλεις μας έχουν καταληφθεί από λαθρομετανάστες" (Samaras: "Our cities have been occupied by illegal immigrants"), [http://news247.gr/eidiseis/politiki/samaras\\_oi\\_poleis\\_mas\\_exoyn\\_katalhfthei\\_apo\\_lathrometanastes.1712248.html](http://news247.gr/eidiseis/politiki/samaras_oi_poleis_mas_exoyn_katalhfthei_apo_lathrometanastes.1712248.html), Accessed on 06.04.2012. newscosmos.com, 06.04.2012, Νά πώς δημιουργείται μία υγειονομική "βόμβα" (This is how a sanitary "bomb" is created), <http://www.newskosmos.com/details.aspx?id=518602>, Accessed on 06.04.2012.

## Misconduct of police officers of Metamorfoosi police station against Pakistani immigrants

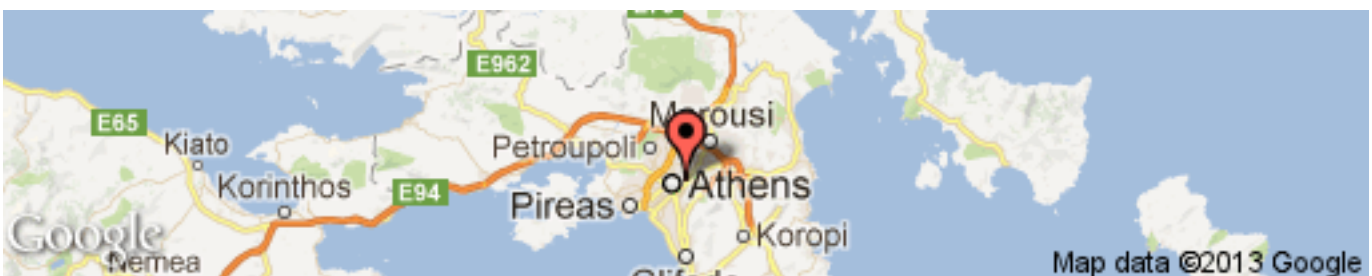


Greece (GR) - 24/04/12

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

Two racist violence incidents in Metamorfoosi Police department are examined by the Greek Police Internal Affairs. The first case regards insulting behaviour against a Pakistani immigrant. The second is related to policemen who did nothing to arrest perpetrators of a racist incident against Pakistani immigrants at the Metamorfoosi Metro station. Source: Ethnos, 25.11.2012, Βασανιστήρια με πένσα στα νύχια των μεταναστών (Torture with pliers on the nails of migrants), <http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63743076>, Accessed on 26.11.2012

## Migrant mugged by policemen in the Police Headquarters in Athens

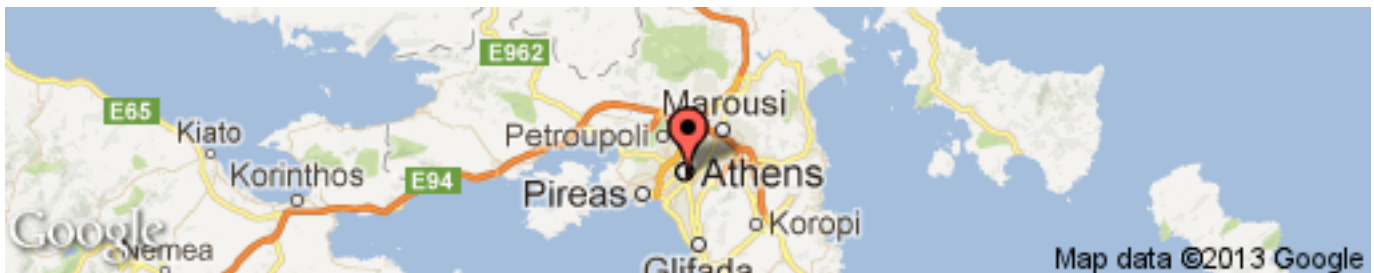


Greece (GR) - 25/04/12

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

A foreigner was arrested by policemen out of his home in Ampelokipoi, Athens and lead him at the 6th floor of the General Police Directorate of Attica, where they beat him and stole his cell phone. The victim filed a lawsuit, which has been transferred to the district attorney. Source: Ethnos, 25.11.2012, Βασανιστήρια με πένσα στα νύχια των μεταναστών (Torture with pliers on the nails of migrants), <http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63743076>, Accessed on 26.11.2012

## Minister of Health speaks of "sanitary bomb" in the Athens centre due to foreign prostituted women

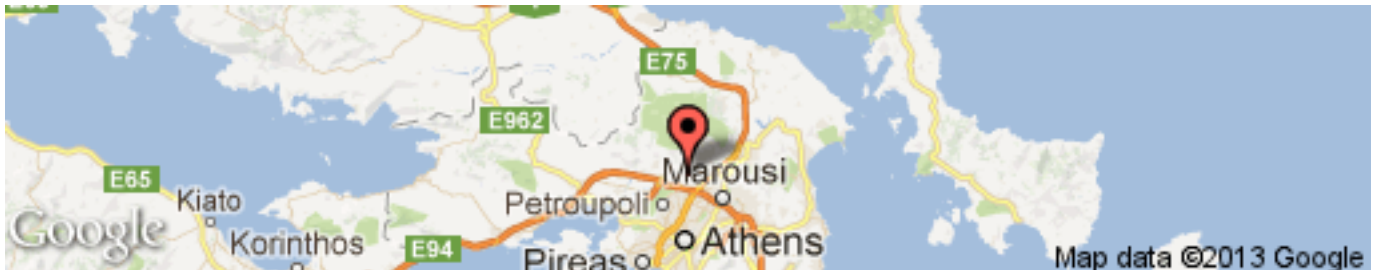


Greece (GR) - 27/04/12

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

During recent controls of the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (KELPNO) in the Athens centre, twelve (12) prostitutes, two (2) of them of foreign origin, were found infected to HIV [1]. Health Minister, Andreas Loverdos, spoke on the issue of infected with HIV prostitutes in Athens describing it as an unlocked sanitary bomb in Athens. He explained the HIV infection by the foreign origin of illegal prostitutes, contrary to the above mentioned KELPNO's findings. He mentioned: "The AIDS sanitary bomb is no longer in the ghettos of foreigners as it used to happen until recently, it escaped from the ghetto now. Personally and all the competent authorities tried much about it, for this not to escape. I was shouting for this the last months: do not go with illegal foreign prostitutes..." [2]. HIV infection and illegal prostitution is an issue that is due to a large extent to clients' demand for sex without protection, trafficking, drug addiction and the current Law N. 2734/1999 which makes very difficult for prostitution houses to issue a license. According to the Municipality of Athens "none of the prostitution houses has applied for a license in 2012, so currently they work without disposing the necessary preconditions and especially, without medical examinations" [3]. The issue has largely expanded with the publishing of infected prostitutes' photos and names by the Police [4]. Sources: Imerisia, 01.05.2012, Δώδεκα οι ιερόδουλες με AIDS (Twelve the prostitutes with AIDS), <http://www.imerisia.gr/article.asp?catid=12333&subid=2&pubid=112856997>, Accessed on 02.05.2012 Proto Thema, 01.05.2012, «Υγειονομική βόμβα» οι μολυσμένες με AIDS πόρνες ("Sanitary bomb" the infected with AIDS prostitutes), <http://www.protothema.gr/greece/article/?aid=194015>, Accessed on 02.05.2012 Ethnos, 03.05.2012, Χωρίς άδεια οι 600 οίκοι ανοχής στο κέντρο της Αθήνας (Without license the 600 prostitution houses in the centre of Athens), <http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63652111>, Accessed on 03.05.2012 Fileleftheros, 04.05.2012, Στη δημοσιότητα τα στοιχεία άλλων πέντε ιερόδουλων, αντιδράσεις για το μέτρο (Published details of five other prostitutes, reactions to the measure), <http://www.philenews.com/el-gr/Eidiseis-Ellada/23/103185/sti-dimosiotita-ta-stoicheia-allon-pente-ierodoulon-antidraseis-gia-to-metro>, Accessed on 04.05.2012

## Road accident turned to a killing of an Albanian immigrant

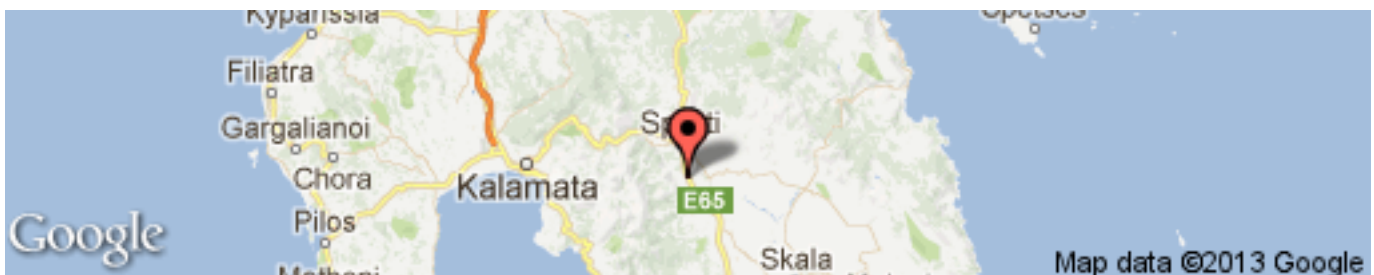


Greece (GR) - 29/04/12

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

Shortly after 8:00 am on 29.04.2012 at Menidi, a car driver dragged a 53 year-old Albanian immigrant with his car injuring him on the leg. The accident was followed by a dispute between the car driver and eyewitnesses. The car driver left the area, coming back armed with a gun to shoot two other immigrants. He deadly injured a 58 year-old Albanian immigrant and wounded a Pakisani immigrant on the leg. Police has started an investigation in the area of Menidi to find the car driver, who, according to eyewitnesses, is Greek. Source: To Vima, 29.04.2012, Μενίδι: ένας νεκρός αλλοδαπός και δύο τραυματίες (Menidi: one dead foreigner and two wounded), <http://www.tovima.gr/society/article/?aid=455360>, Accessed on 30.04.2012 Imerisia, 30.04.2012, Τροχαίο εξελίχθηκε σε δολοφονία (Road accident turned to a killing), <http://www.imerisia.gr/article.asp?catid=12333&subid=2&pubid=112856701>, Accessed on 30.04.2012

## Killing of a Romanian citizen near Sparta

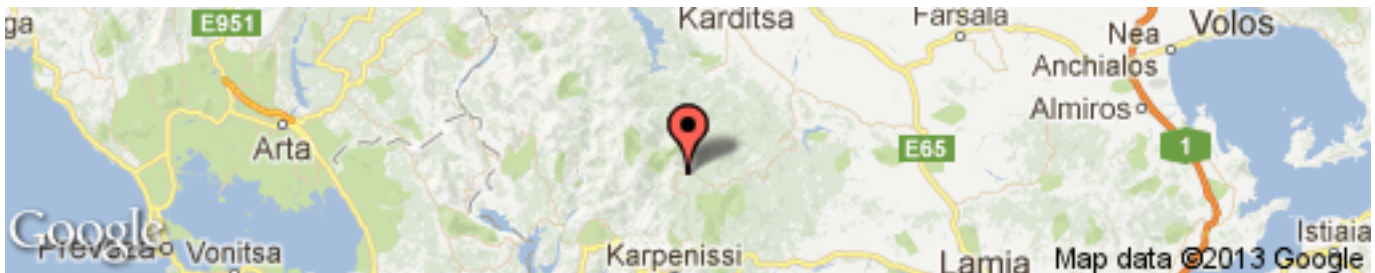


Greece (GR) - 04/05/12

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

A 49 year-old was arrested by the policemen of the Sparta Police Department on charges of having shot and killed a 39 year-old Romanian citizen on 04.05.2012 in a warehouse situated in the 8th km of the Sparta-Gytheion National road. "According to police sources, the 49 year-old initially denied his involvement in the incident but later confessed his action. So far the motives of the murder are not clarified" [1]. Sources: To Vima, 04.05.2012, Σπάρτη: Συνελήφθη 49χρονος για τη δολοφονία 39χρονου Ρουμάνου (Sparta: 49 year-old was arrested for the killing of 39 year-old Romanian), <http://www.tovima.gr/society/article/?aid=456112>, Accessed on 05.05.2012

## Neo-Nazi "Golden Dawn" party enters the Greek Parliament with 6,97% of votes and 21 deputies



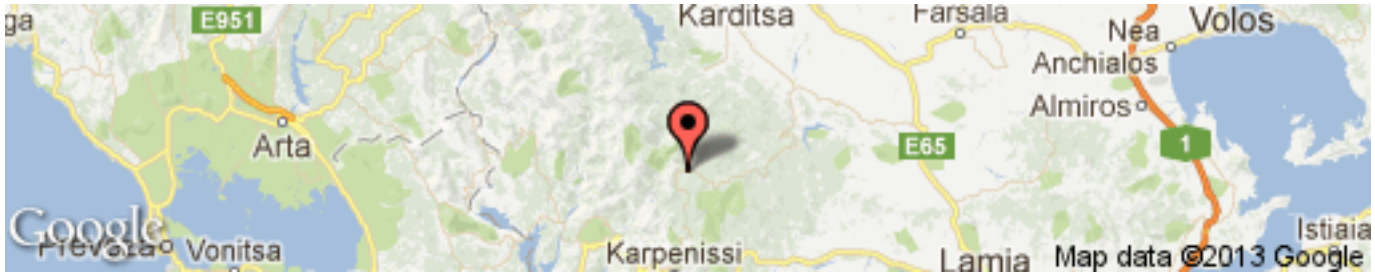
Greece (GR) - 06/05/12

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

Neo-Nazi party Chryssi Aygi (Golden Dawn) won 6,97% in the legislative elections of May, 6th 2012 and entered the Greek Parliament with 21 deputies out of 300 [1]. During the press conference following the first election results, party members ordered journalists to stand to attention as a sign of respect to their leader, Nikos Mihaloliakos [2 & embedded video]. The main slogan of Golden Dawn's campaign is "For the country to be cleaned" [3]. Their slogan promoting "Greece's cleansing" refers to immigration, which was the main issue of their campaign and was also expressed just after the elections by their leader who pronounced "Greece belongs to Greeks" and "Foreigners get out of Greece" [4]. Prior to the elections, Golden Dawn's members have frequently taken the lead of the so-called "self-organised committees of residents" acting against the presence of migrants in their neighbourhoods, resulting in several violent incidents [5]. See also the file [6] and video [7] of Jungle-Report blog on Golden Dawn's ideological profile, discourse and action, as well as the documentary of the emission "Pandora's box" on the accusations of collaborative relations between the neo-Nazi party Golden Dawn and the Police during riots [8]. Sources: Ministry of Interior, <http://ekloges-prev.singularlogic.eu/v2012a/public/index.html?lang=en#%22cls%22:%22party%22,%22params%22:%22id%22:41%22%22>, Accessed on 07.05.2012. Sigma Live, 07.05.2012, «Όλοι όρθιοι-Εγέρθητι!», προστάζει η Χρυσή Αυγή ("All standing-Arise!", Golden Dawn orders), <http://www.sigmalive.com/news/greece/487418>, Accessed on 07.05.2012. Chryssi Aygi, 07.05.2012, <http://xryshaygh.wordpress.com/2012/05/07/ευχαριστούμε-τον-λαό/>, Accessed on 07.05.2012. Daily Mail, 07.05.2012, Rise of the Greek neo-Nazis: Ultra-right party Golden Dawn wants to force immigrants into work camps and plant landmines along Turkish border, <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2140686/Greek-elections-2012-Neo-Nazi-party-Golden-Dawn-want-force-immigrants-work-camps.html>, Accessed on 07.05.2012. Eleftherotipia, Dama G., Τρόμου και ρατσισμού γωνία, 27.05.2009, <http://www.enet.gr/?i=news.el.article&id=48314>, Accessed on 07.05.2012. Jungle-Report, 15.03.2012, Φάκελος "Χρυσή Αυγή" (File "Golden Dawn"), <http://jungle-report.blogspot.com/2012/03/blog-post.html>, Accessed on 07.05.2012. Jungle-Report video on Golden Dawn, Uploaded on 13.03.2012, [http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player\\_embedded&v=DMAyqI4Wbyw](http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=DMAyqI4Wbyw), Accessed on 07.05.2012. KoutiPandas, 07.05.2012, Χρυσή Αυγή: κράτος και παρακράτος (Golden Dawn: State and deep State), <http://www.koutipandas.gr/?p=19853>, Accessed on 07.05.2012.



## Neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party threatens the life of a journalist of newspaper "Kathimerini"



Greece (GR) - 09/05/12

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

Ms Xenia Kounalaki, journalist in newspaper "Kathimerini", received threats by the neo-Nazi party "Golden Dawn" (Chryssi Aygi) with an article posted on Golden Dawn's website. Ms Kounalaki, had written an article in newspaper "Kathimerini", on April 12th 2012, entitled "The banality of evil", supporting that Greek media should exclude Golden Dawn from the public sphere or inform the citizens about the origins and idols of this party in order to awake anti-nazi memories. Golden Dawn published an answer - signed by Th.P. - to Ms Kounalaki's article, with threats against the journalist's life and references to her family and daughter. The author mentioned: "We learned to wait for 31 years and regardless of the electoral arithmetic, we are and will be here" and continued in german "Kommt Zeit, Kommt Rat, Kommt Attentat!" ("in time, murder will come"). In free translation this means "Watch your back". The journalist has contacted the police, where she was advised to stop writing on Golden Dawn because she risks to be attacked. The police also suggested to file a complaint against the website. However, the server of Golden Dawn's website is in the USA, which makes anonymity removal very time consuming and may not reach somewhere. A spokesperson of the European Commission, who was asked to comment on this matter, insisted on the EU's commitment to press freedom and referred journalists to the Greek authorities in regards to the case [1]. Source: Imerisia, 09.05.2012, Η Χρυσή Αυγή απειλεί δημοσιογράφο της Καθημερινής (Golden Dawn threatens journalist of "Kathimerini"), <http://www.imerisia.gr/article.asp?catid=15460&subid=2&pubid=112860851>, Accessed on 10.05.2012

## Attack on immigrants by local residents & neo-Nazis after stabbing murder of a 30 year-old Greek

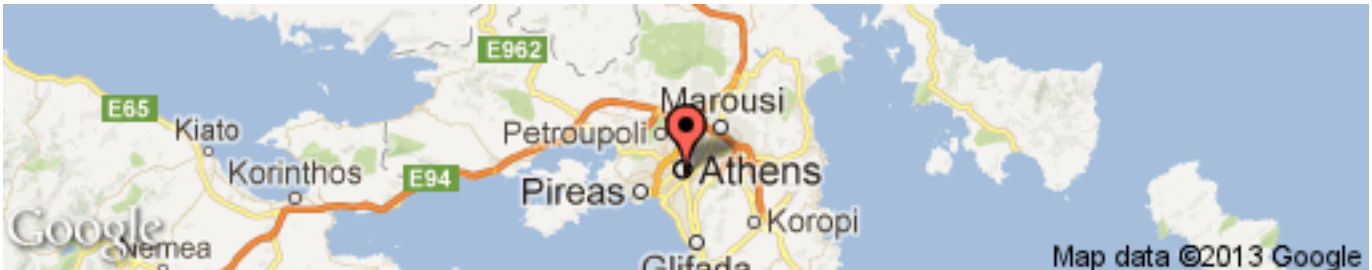


Greece (GR) - 22/05/12

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

The murder of Thanassis Lazanas, a 30 year-old Greek who was reportedly stabbed by 3 Afghan immigrants 3 Afghan migrants in Patras in the early morning of 19.05.2012, ignited protests of local residents against irregular immigrants, that were infiltrated by members of the neo-Nazi organization Golden Dawn resulting in violent incidents [1 & 2]. According to the police investigation, the 3 migrants had a quarrel with the 30 year-old when they passed out from his house. The 30 year-old followed the 3 migrants and fought with them again. According to the police, the 3 immigrants stabbed the 30 year-old at least six times and abandoned him [3]. The police arrested a 17 year-old Afghan immigrant who denied the accusations [4]. Following the death of Thanassis Lazanas, local residents peacefully protested out of the deserted factory of Piraiki Patraiki, where irregular immigrants had found shelter, demanding the removal of irregular immigrants from the area. The peaceful demonstration evolved into a clash involving local residents, the riot police, and neo-Nazis, when the members of the neo-Nazi organization Golden Dawn (Chryssi Avgi) tried to enter the deserted factory throwing stones, firecrackers and many other objects at the police which repelled them using tear-gas [5 & 6]. Sources: The Guardian, 23.05.2012, Golden Dawn in clash with Greek police at anti-immigrant protest, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/may/23/golden-dawn-supporters-clash-greek-police>, Accessed on 24.05.2012. The Telegraph, 23.05.2012, Greek police clash with anti-immigrant mob, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/greece/9283943/Greek-police-clash-with-anti-immigrant-mob.html>, Accessed on 24.05.2012. Newsit, 21.05.2012, Πάτρα: Έπιασαν 17χρονο Αφγανό για το φόνο του 30χρονου! (Patras: 17 year-old Afghan was arrested for the murder of the 30 year-old!), [http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art\\_id=141018&catid=6](http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art_id=141018&catid=6), Accessed on 22.05.2012. News it, 25.05.2012, Πάτρα: "Δεν έχω καμία σχέση με τη δολοφονία του Αθ.Λαζανά"! (Patras: "I have no relation with the murder of Ath, Lazanas!"), [http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art\\_id=141833&catid=6](http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art_id=141833&catid=6), Accessed on 25.05.2012. To Vima, 23.05.2012, Πάτρα: νέα συγκέντρωση το απόγευμα της Πέμπτης (Patras: New gathering on Thursday evening), <http://www.tovima.gr/society/article/?aid=458977>, Accessed on 23.05.2012. SigmaLive, 23.05.2012, Επίθεση εναντίον μεταναστών μετά τη δολοφονία του 30χρονου (Attack against immigrants after the murder of 30 year-old), <http://www.sigmalive.com/news/greece/492093>, Accessed on 23.05.2012.

## Nationalist rally of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party commemorating the fall of Constantinople in 1453

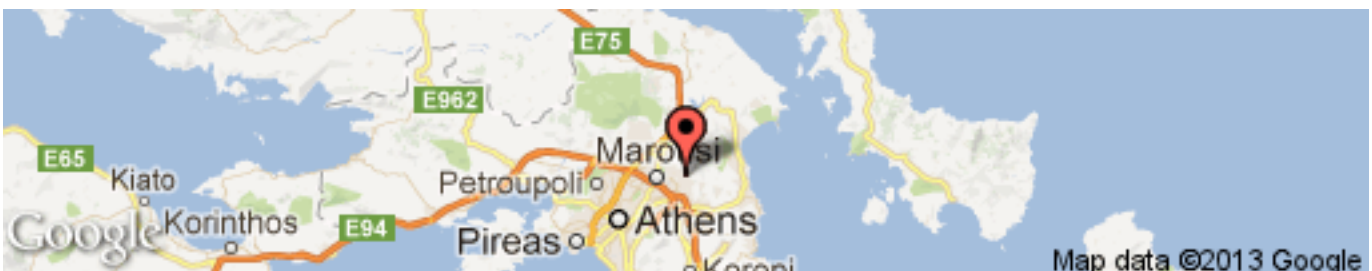


Greece (GR) - 29/05/12

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

Neo-Nazi party Golden Dawn organised a rally in the Athens centre to protest the 559th anniversary of the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Golden Dawn's leader, Nikos Michaloliakos, said "Istanbul is Greek and will remain Greek". The police prevented members of the Golden Dawn party to lay a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in front of the Greek parliament [1 & 2]. Sources: TVXS, 29.05.2012, Πορεία της Χρυσής Αυγής για την επέτειο Άλωσης της Κωνσταντινούπολης (Golden Dawn's rally to commemorate the fall of Constantinople), <http://tvxs.gr/node/95878>, Accessed on 01.06.2012 cntv.cn, 30.05.2012, Video: extreme right party rallies in Athens, <http://english.cntv.cn/program/newsupdate/20120530/105367.shtml>, Accessed on 01.06.2012

## Athens subway passengers witness neo-Nazi Golden Dawn supporters attacking immigrants



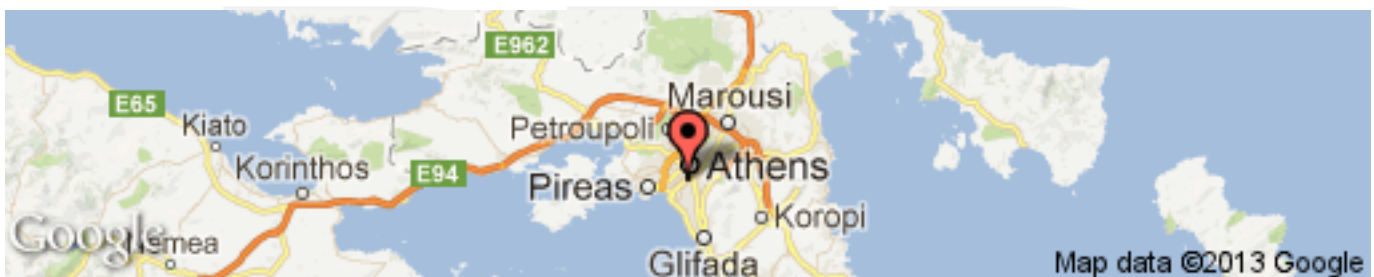
Greece (GR) - 30/05/12

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

Passengers of the Athens Piraeus Electric Railways (ISAP) witnessed several attacks against immigrants by supporters of the neo-Nazi party Golden Dawn. On Tuesday night, 30th of May, a group of youngsters attacked a Pakistani immigrant on St Nicolas Electric Railways station deck, causing him multiple injuries. According to eye witnesses, the perpetrators were shouting slogans of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party. Police also examines that the perpetrators possibly came from Golden Dawn's rally commemorating the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Subway passengers also witnessed other violent incidents against immigrants by supporters of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn, who had participated earlier in their party's rally in the Athens centre. Golden Dawn denied, in a statement, any involvement in violent incidents [1, 2 & 3].

Two days earlier (28.05.2012), a 33 year-old Bangladeshi immigrant was stabbed and robbed of 130euros in a wagon at Omonoia subway station. According to the Subway workers union, passengers witnessed the perpetrator shouting slogans of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party [1]. In another incident in Ilioupoli suburb, strangers attacked and injured an Iranian immigrant with a sharp object. Then, the offenders attacked and robbed a couple that was leaving in another floor of the building [2]. Sources: Ta Nea, 30.05.2012, Βλέπουν τη Χρυσή Αυγή πίσω από τις επιθέσεις σε αλλοδαπούς (They see Golden Dawn behind the attacks on foreigners), <http://www.tanea.gr/ellada/article/?aid=4725828>, Accessed on 31.05.2012 Ta Nea, 30.05.2012, Νέα περιστατικά με θύματα οικονομικούς μετανάστες στην Αττική (New incidents with economic immigrants as victims in Attica), <http://www.tanea.gr/latestnews/article/?aid=4725939>, Accessed on 31.05.2012 Ethnos, 31.05.2012, Ξυλοδαρμός Πακιστανού σε σταθμό του ΗΣΑΠ (Beating of a Pakistani in Electric Railway station), <http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63664017>, Accessed on 01.05.2012

## Three immigrants stabbed by persons covered with motorbike helmets

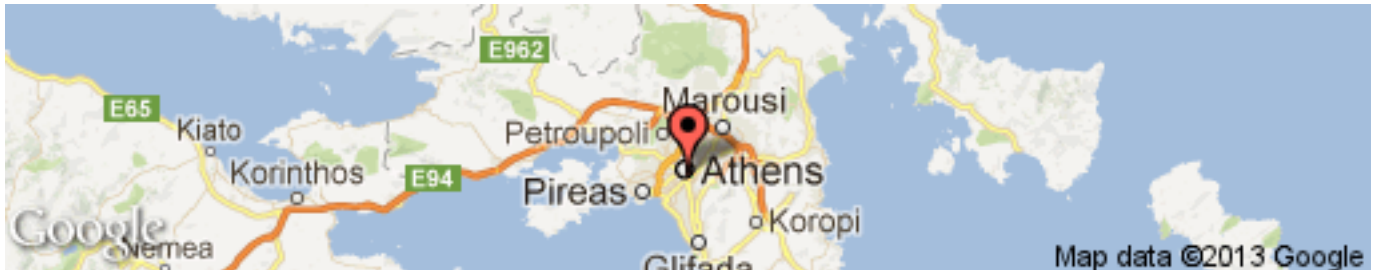


Greece (GR) - 01/06/12

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

Three immigrants, two Polish and one Albanian, were stabbed by persons covered with motorbike helmets in Neos Kosmos (Athens). This attack is added to several attacks against immigrants in Athens, many of them being held by supporters of the neo-Nazi party Golden Dawn, as it is reported by several witnesses. Source: TVXS, 01.06.2012, Νέα επίθεση σε μετανάστες στο Νέο Κόσμο (New attack against immigrants in Neos Kosmos), <http://tvxs.gr/node/96185>, Accessed on 02.06.2012

## Attacks against immigrants during a motorbike rally of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party

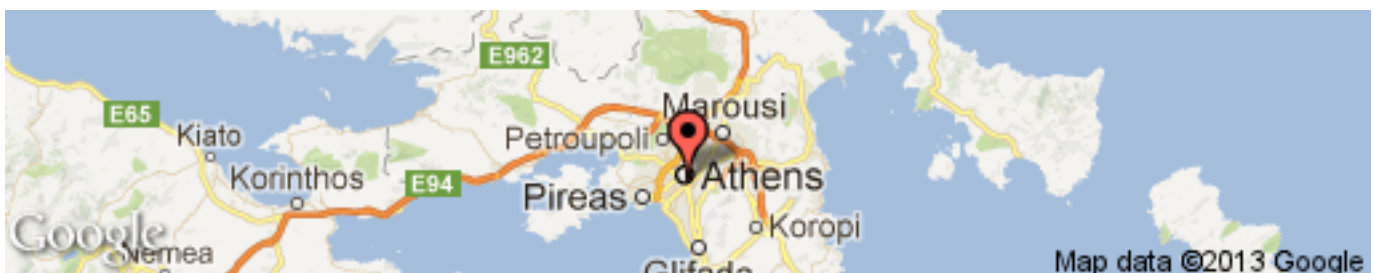


Greece (GR) - 01/06/12

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

The neo-Nazi party Golden Dawn (Chryssi Aygi) organized a motorbike rally on the night of 01.06.2012 in the Athens centre. During the motorbike rally, several attacks against immigrants by Golden Dawn's members were reported by eye witnesses. According to witnesses, some attacks occurred before the presence of police forces. The police took into custody 6 persons, among which Ourania Michaloliakou, daughter of Golden Dawn's leader, and two Golden Dawn's deputies, Elias Panagiotaros and Yiannis Voulgdis. Finally, all three together with other members of Golden Dawn were released. Golden Dawn accused the police, in an announcement, to participate in the electoral campaign against them and denied any involvement in violent incidents [1]. Source: TVXS, 02.06.2012, «Όργιο βίας και δολοφονικών επιθέσεων» από τη Χρυσή Αυγή ("Orgy of violence and murderous attacks" by Golden Dawn), <http://tvxs.gr/node/96224>, Accessed on 02.06.2012

## Spokesperson of neo-Nazi party Golden Dawn attacks two female MP's live on TV



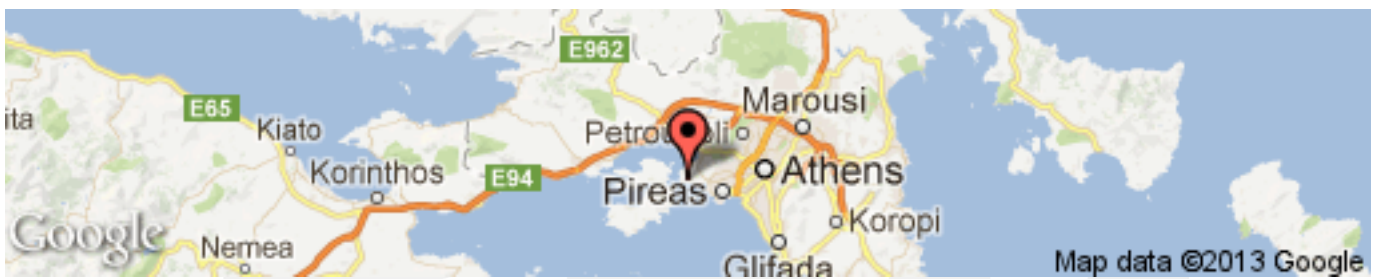
Greece (GR) - 07/06/12

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

Elias Kasidiaris, MP and spokesperson of the neo-Nazi party Golden Dawn (Chryssi Aygi) attacked two MPs during a morning news show in ANT1 TV. He threw a glass of water at left-wing MP Rena Dourou and slapped communist MP Liana Kanelli three times [1]. The show's host, Georges Papadakis, said that Mr. Kasidiaris also attacked technicians and journalists who tried to calm him. The neo-Nazi MP faces arrest within 48 hours for the crime of unprovoked effective verbal abuse [2]. Elias Kasidiaris also faces an upcoming trial on an earlier assault in 2007. His trial is to be held on June 11th, 2012 and he is

charged for having participated in an assault with bats and knives and robbery of a person in an Athens university campus [3]. Sources: Huffington Post, 07.06.2012, Greek Golden Dawn Politician Ilias Kasidiaris Attacks Female Greek MP Live On TV (VIDEO), [http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/2012/06/07/golden-dawn-ili-as-kasidiaris-greece-live-tv--liana-kanelli-rena-dourou\\_n\\_1576755.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/2012/06/07/golden-dawn-ili-as-kasidiaris-greece-live-tv--liana-kanelli-rena-dourou_n_1576755.html), Accessed on 07.06.2012. Newsbeast.gr, 07.06.2012, Τη σύλληψη του Κασιδιάρη διέταξε η εισαγγελέας (The prosecutor ordered the arrest of Kasidiaris), <http://www.newsbeast.gr/greece/arthro/363833/ti-sullipsi-tou-kasidiari-dietaxe-i-eisaggeleas/>, Accessed on 07.06.2012. Nooz.gr, 07.06.2012, Αναβολή στη δίκη του Ηλία Κασιδιάρη (Postponement on Elias Kassidiaris' trial), <http://www.nooz.gr/greece/dikazetai-o-vouleutis-tis-xa-ili-as-kasidiaris>, Accessed on 07.06.2012.

## Brutal attack on 4 Egyptian fishermen by a group of extremists in Perama.

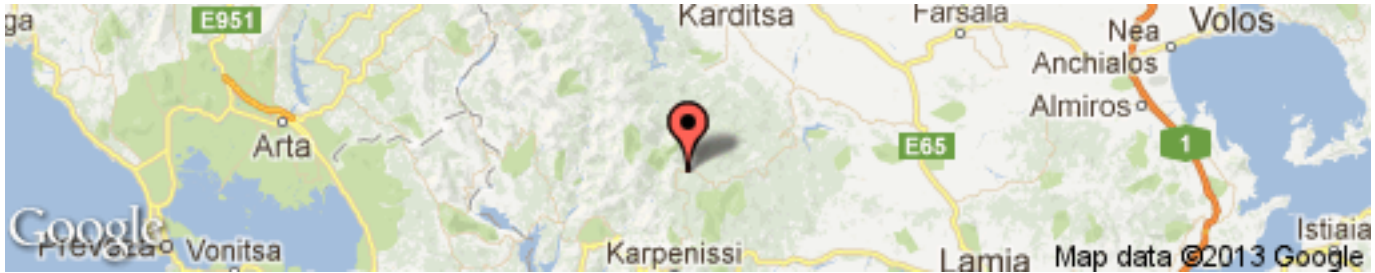


Greece (GR) - 12/06/12

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

Four (4) Egyptian fishermen were brutally attacked by a group of ten (10) unknown hooded persons in the early hours of 12.05.2012 in Perama. According to the Police announcement, a group of ten people approached the house where the four Egyptian fishermen live and attacked the victims, seriously injuring one of them. They have also caused damages to windows, two (2) cars and one (1) tricycle. Later on, police arrested six (6) persons (5 men and 1 woman) that were identified by the victims [1]. According to one of the victims, Mr Ahmed Abayed, one of the perpetrators was wearing a t-shirt with the logo of the neo-Nazi party Golden Dawn. The hooded persons allegedly broke the door with crowbars and threw smoke bombs so as to force the immigrants to get out. Then they started to beat the three immigrants who run out for help. The perpetrators went up to the terrace, where they found the 24 year-old Abouzeb Amoubarack and brutally attacked him causing him serious injuries. The 24 year-old is hospitalised with multiple fractures on his face [2]. Sources: TVXS, 12.06.2012, Ρατσιστική επίθεση σε σπίτι μεταναστών στο Πέραμα (Racist attack on immigrants' home in Perama), <http://tvxs.gr/node/97176>, Accessed on 13.06.2012. Newsit, 12.05.2012, Άγρια ρατσιστική επίθεση καταγγέλλουν πως δέχθηκαν μετανάστες στο Πέραμα (Brutal racist attack on immigrants in Perama is denounced), [http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art\\_id=145272&catid=4](http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art_id=145272&catid=4), Accessed on 13.05.2012

## Neo-Nazi Golden Dawn MP candidate threatens to kick out foreign infants from municipal nurseries

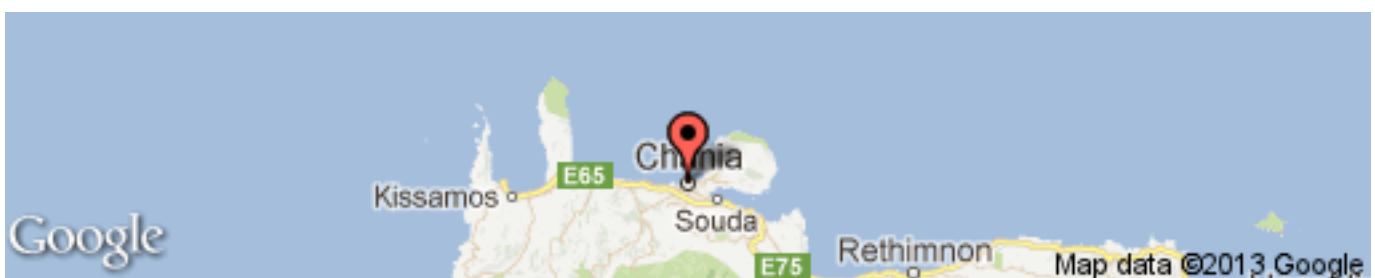


Greece (GR) - 12/06/12

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

Neo-Nazi Golden Dawn MP candidate, Elias Panagiotaros, threatened, in a campaign speech, to kick out foreign infants from municipal nurseries, once elected to Greek parliament. He said that if Golden Dawn enters the parliament, it will make raids on hospitals and nurseries and will kick out "clandestine immigrants" and their children to enter Greeks in their position. Source: Lifo, 12.06.2012, Με ντου σε νοσοκομεία και σφαλιάρες στη βουλή απειλεί η Χρυσή Αυγή (Golden Dawn threatens with invasion to hospitals and slaps in the parliament), <http://www.lifo.gr/now/politics/11461>, Accessed on 15.06.2012.

## Extremists attacks against immigrants in Chania, Crete on the day of the repeat national elections



Greece (GR) - 17/06/12

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

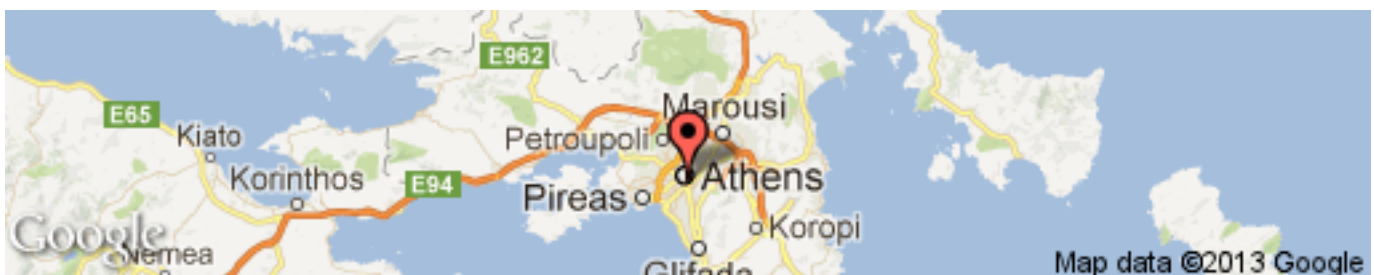
Two Algerian immigrants were attacked by four men with iron bars and knives in Chania, Crete on Sunday morning of 17 June 2012, day of the repeat national elections. The perpetrators also took the victims' clothes, mobile phones and money [1]. The next day, a 27 year-old Egyptian immigrant was attacked by a group of 20 persons with iron bars causing him serious injuries resulting in endangering his life and finally losing a kidney. Witnesses denounce that the attack was made by neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party supporters [2]. Sources: TVXS, 18.06.2012, Κρήτη: Επίθεση σε μετανάστες - Απειλές από Χρυσανγίτες στην ΑΝΤΑΡΣΥΑ (Crete: Attack on immigrants - Threats to ANTARSYA from Golden Dawn members), <http://tvxs.gr/node/97878>, Accessed on 19.06.2012. TVXS, 19.06.2012, Νέα επίθεση κατά μετανάστη στα Χανιά: Έχασε το ένα του νεφρό (New attack on immigrant in Chania: He lost one of his kidneys), <http://tvxs.gr/node/97955>, Accessed on 19.06.2012.





group. The victim was hospitalised [1 & 2]. Source: Ethnos, 9.06.2012, Μίσος χωρίς τέλος! Μαχαίρωσαν μετανάστη στο μετρό (Hate wit no end! An immigrant was stabbed in the Metro), <http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63671811>, Accessed on 20.06.2012. TVXS, 18.06.2012, Επίθεση Χρυσής Αυγής κατά μετανάστη (Golden Dawn's attack against an immigrant), <http://tvxs.gr/news/ellada/epithesi-xrysis-aygis-kata-metanasti>, Accessed on 19.06.2012.

## Pogroms in immigrants' shops by supporters of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party

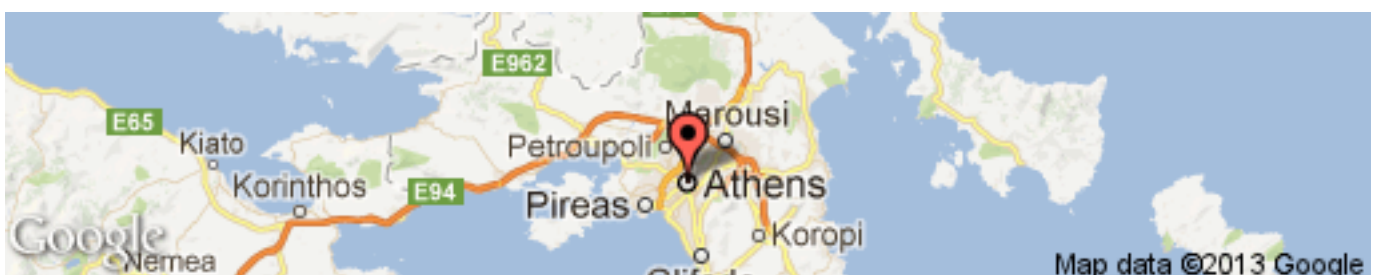


Greece (GR) - 23/06/12

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

A motorbike team of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party organised a raid in Pakistani immigrants' shops in St. Nicolas Square (Athens). According to the Movement "United against Racism and the Fascist Threat", the neo-Nazis entered the shops and asked the immigrants who were inside to close their shops and leave. They also gave the owners a week to permanently close the stores and leave from the region. Left parties and immigrant organisations denounce that several raids have taken place in the regions of Nikaia (Piraeus) and Eleonas (Athens) and speak of a resurgence of racist violence [1]. Source: Ethnos, 25.06.2012, Πογκρόμ σε μαγαζιά μεταναστών (Pogroms in Immigrants' shops), <http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63674888>, Accessed on 26.06.2012.

## Neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party starts Greek-only blood bank



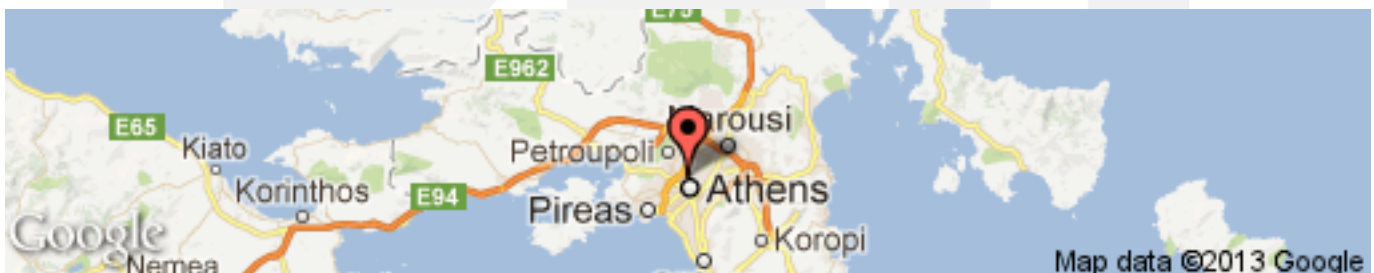
Greece (GR) - 04/07/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Muslims, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Discrimination]*

From Reuters: A drive by the far-right Golden Dawn party to get Greeks to donate blood only for their fellow citizens has outraged doctors and medical authorities, who have slammed the initiative as racist and inhuman. Golden Dawn, which enjoyed unprecedented success in last month's election after

promising to rid Greece of all immigrants, put up posters in Athens calling for volunteers to donate blood "only for Greeks who need our help." "All the bottles of blood we collect will be handed over to patients we choose and to no one else," the party said in a statement. "This right to choose belongs not just to Golden Dawn members, but to all volunteer blood donors." The party, which denies it is neo-Nazi, said it had managed to get such a blood bank up and running at a state hospital in Athens. But health officials said this would be illegal, and the hospital's manager, Yiannis Stefanou, said there would be no discrimination as the rules required all blood donations to be made available to all patients who need them. One of the biggest doctors' unions in Athens said the Golden Dawn initiative was an "insane, unscientific, illegal and racist action" and promised to do everything necessary to protect the "sacred procedure of blood donation". "This would be inhuman. If someone needs blood, he or she should have every right to get it no matter who they are," a health ministry official said. Golden Dawn, which won seats in parliament this year for the first time, has been flaunting its success by pushing increasingly prominent anti-immigrant initiatives in recent weeks. Five years of recession linked to the euro zone debt crisis have fuelled increasingly virulent anti-immigrant sentiment in Greece, which has long struggled to cope with an influx of illegal migrants from Asia and Africa. Source: Reuters, 12.07.2012, Far-right drive for "Greek" blood bank angers medics, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/07/12/us-greece-blood-idUSBRE86B0TN20120712>, Accessed on 14.07.2012

## Female British tourist of Albanian origin beaten by police officers in Aghios Panteleimonas

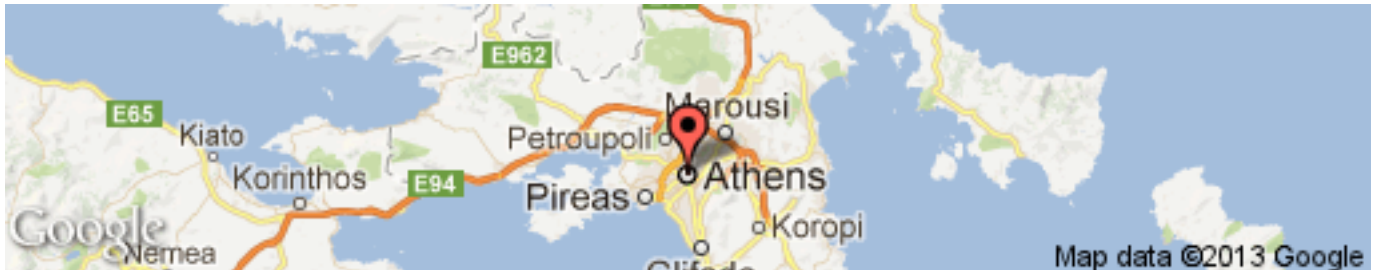


Greece (GR) - 13/07/12

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

A Female British tourist of Albanian origin went to Aghios Panteleimonas Police station to declare the robbery of her mobile phone, where she was verbally abused and beaten by police officers in duty. Source: Ethnos, 25.11.2012, Βασανιστήρια με πένσα στα νύχια των μεταναστών (Torture with pliers on the nails of migrants), <http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63743076>, Accessed on 26.11.2012.

## Racist tweet of the Greek triple jumper Paraskevi Papachristou about African immigrants

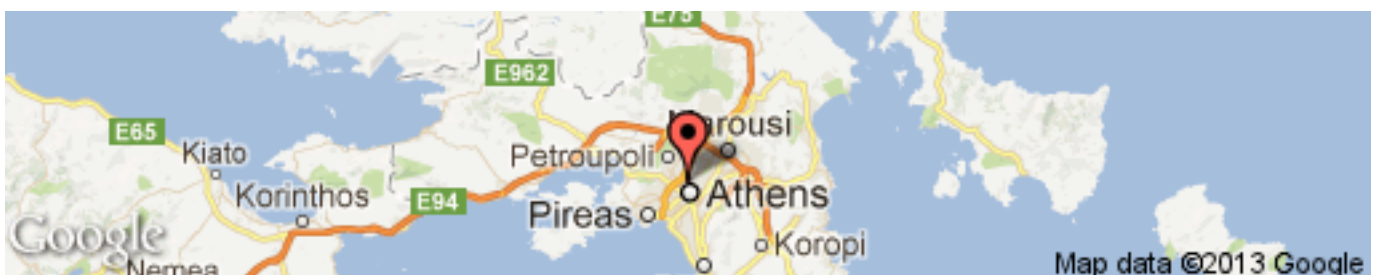


Greece (GR) - 22/07/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

Greek triple jumper and member of the Greek olympic team, Paraskevi Papachristou, has posted a racist comment on her tweeter account about African immigrants. She wrote: "With so many Africans in Greece... the West Nile mosquitoes will at least eat homemade food!!!" [1]. Papachristou's racist tweet, as well as her previous retweets of links to videos promoting the views of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party, raised much criticism on conventional and social media. Papachristou has apologised for the "unfortunate and tasteless joke", but the Greek Olympic Committee finally decided to expel her from the Greek Olympic team [2]. Sources: The Independent, 25.07.2012, Greek triple jumper Paraskevi Papachristou withdrawn from Olympics following racist tweet about African immigrants, <http://www.independent.co.uk/sport/olympics/news/greek-triple-jumper-paraskevi-papachristou-withdrawn-from-olympics-following-racist-tweet-about-african-immigrants-7976442.html>, Accessed on 26.07.2012. BBC, 25.07.2012, Greek Olympian Papachristou expelled for 'racist tweet', <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-18987678>, Accessed on 26.07.2012.

## Policemen threw a foreigner from his house balcony

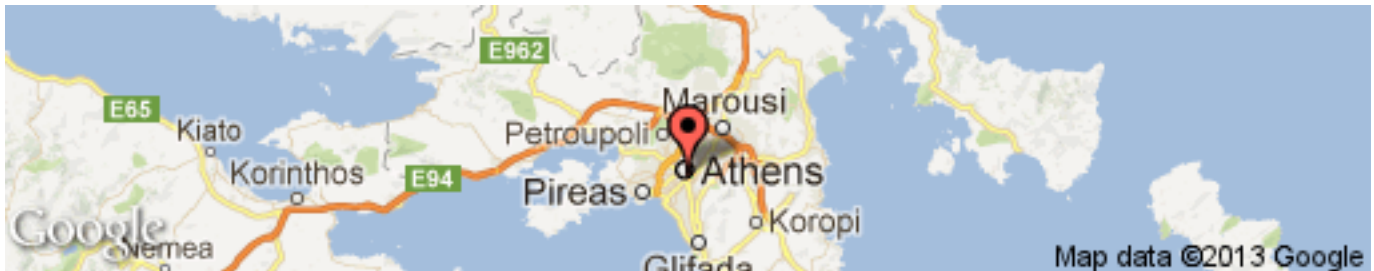


Greece (GR) - 25/07/12

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

According to Movement against racism and fascist threat, policemen invaded a foreigner's house, violently abusing and threatening so as to give them money. As a result, the policemen threw the victim from the balcony. Source: Ethnos, 25.11.2012, Βασανιστήρια με πένσα στα νύχια των μεταναστών (Torture with pliers on the nails of migrants), <http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63743076>, Accessed on 26.11.2012

## Neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party restricts free food delivery only to Greek citizens

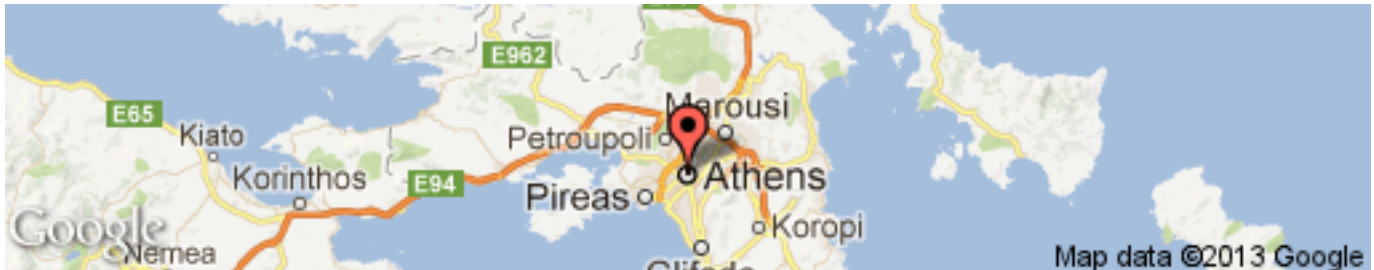


Greece (GR) - 01/08/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Muslims, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]*  
General Type : *[Racist discourse, Discrimination]*

From International Business Times, 01.08.2012: Members of Greece's far-right Golden Dawn party have restricted deliveries of free food only to people who could prove they were Greek. Organisers asked for ID cards of dozens of people surrounding a delivery truck in Athens' Syntagma Square for a handout. The unemployed and the people with many children were served first. More than 200 people showed up, according to witnesses. One woman in the queue told the BBC that the initiative made "Golden Dawn much more attractive". Another one said she did not vote for Golden Dawn, which saw support jump from 0.46 to 7 percent over three years to gain 21 seats in parliament. Golden Dawn spokesman Ilias Kasidiaris said the food, which included potatoes, pasta, milk and olive oil, came from Greek firms and Greek producers only. The party ignored a local authority ban on allowing the food handout in the square. "Athens mayor Giorgos Kaminis does not mind when illegal immigrants and anarchists use the square," a party member told Ekathimerini website. Political experts pointed out that Golden Dawn was using tactics employed by Hamas and the Muslim Brotherhood to boost support among the population, which is struggling with harsh government austerity measures . Source: International Business Times, 01.08.2012, Neo-Nazi Golden Dawn Party Gives Free Food to Greek Citizens Only, <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/articles/369126/20120801/golden-dawn-greece-free-food-syntagma-square.htm>, Accessed on 03.08.2012.

## Mass expulsion operation "Xenios Zeus" raises international criticism for violation of human rights

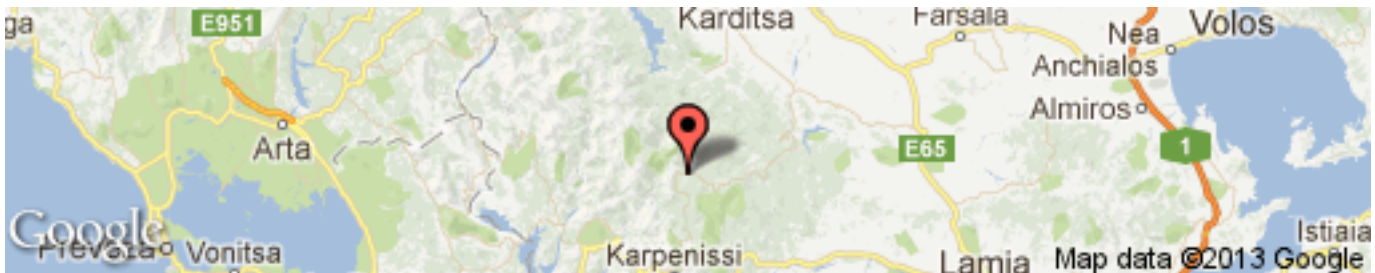


Greece (GR) - 05/08/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Muslims, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse]*

Police launched a sweep-operation on Saturday August 4th, 2012, code named "Xenios Zeus", aimed at detaining and deporting migrants in the wider Athens area [1]. Attica Police General Directorate (GADA) announced that on Saturday, August 4th, 1100 immigrants were arrested and 4900 brought in for questioning (1130 of those did not meet the legal conditions for residency in Greece), while on Sunday, August 5th, 395 were arrested and 1130 immigrants were brought in for questioning [1 & 2]. From Athens News, 06.08.2012: "The immigration problem is maybe even bigger than the financial one," Public Order and Citizens' Protection Minister Nikos Dendias said on Monday, in an agonised effort to raise awareness on the magnitude of the problem. Speaking on Skai radio, Dendias called the immigration issue a "bomb at the foundations of the society and of the state". Dendias warned that "unless we create the proper structure to handle immigration, then we will fall apart". Dendias asked from the Greek society to back the government's efforts, in order to achieve this goal. He also said that the "invasion of immigrants" is the biggest this country has faced since the invasion of the Dorians at the 4th century B.C. and called on the local authorities to cooperate with the government, arguing that "Greece and our existence is under threat" [2]. Mass expulsion operation, "Xenios Zeus" raised much criticism from left-wing parties, as well as from Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International. Human Rights Watch called Greece to stop massive round-ups of migrants, based on "little more than their physical appearance" and warned that massive expulsions are forbidden by International Law. Benjamin Ward, deputy director of the Europe and Central Asia division at Human Rights Watch, said "Greece has the right to enforce its immigration laws and after a fair process to deport people with no legal basis to stay in the country, [...] but it doesn't have the right to treat people like criminals or to presume irregular immigration status just because of their race or ethnicity" [2]. Amnesty International also asked for Greece to halt the process. Jezerca Tigani, deputy director of the Europe and Central Asia Program, said that "While Greece has the right to control migration, it does not have the right to treat people in the street like criminals purely because of the color of their skin. [...] The scale of the police operation in Athens at the weekend raises serious concerns about discrimination on the basis of perceived ethnicity". She added that "the police operation could fuel further attacks on migrants" and called on "Greek authorities to improve access to asylum" [4]. Sources: Athens News, 05.08.2012, Operation "Xenios Zeus" sweeps through Athens, <http://www.athensnews.gr/portal/9/57507>, Accessed on 09.08.2012. Athens News, 06.08.2012, Dendias sounds alarm on immigration, <http://www.athensnews.gr/portal/1/57512>, Accessed on 09.08.2012. International Business Times, 08.08.2012, Greece: Call to End to Mass Deportation of Migrants, <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/articles/371572/20120808/golden-dawn-human-rights-watch-greece-migrants.htm>, Accessed on 09.08.2012. Kathimerini, 08.08.2012, Rights groups slam migrant round-ups, [http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/\\_w\\_articles\\_ws1\\_1\\_08/08/2012\\_456141](http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/_w_articles_ws1_1_08/08/2012_456141), Accessed on 09.08.2012.

## Extremist attacks & interethnic clashes following the mass expulsion operation "Xenios Zeus"

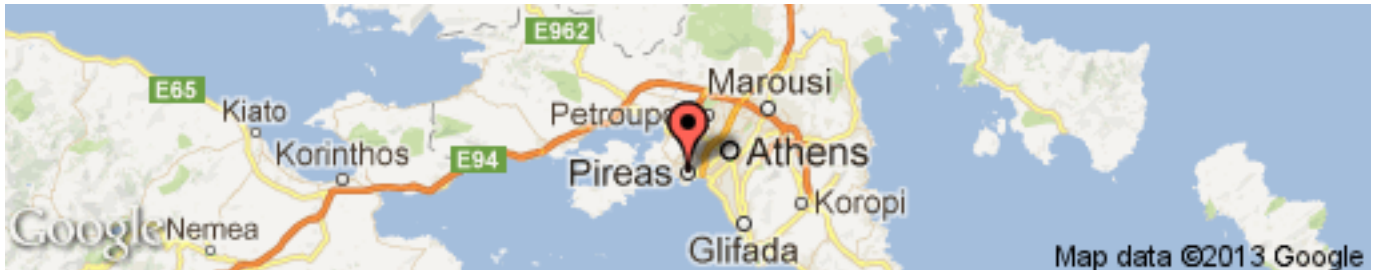


Greece (GR) - 11/08/12

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

Several far right-wing groups have repeatedly attacked immigrants throughout Greece, following the mass expulsion operation "Xenios Zeus" run by the police in the wider Athens area. According to recordings made by the Union of Migrant Workers, more than 500 immigrants have been attacked with iron bars, brass knuckles, and knives during the last six months in various parts of Greece. On 08.08.2012 in Rethymno (Crete), five (5) unknown persons in a rural truck stopped at a bus stop, where four (4) Indians were waiting and attacked them with knives. In Heraklion (Crete), a clash between Greeks and Pakistanis occurred on the evening of 11.08.2012 and ended in the arrest of a Greek and a Pakistani. According to the police, a group of youngsters passed from an area, where some Pakistani immigrants, leaving nearby, were gathered and started quarrelling. Police arrested a young Greek who attacked a person with an iron bar and a Pakistani who had no papers. Some days ago, a group of bikers attacked foreigners with iron bars in Lykovrisi (Athens), seriously injuring the 17-year-old Ali Sofian who was hospitalized for a week [1] Source: Ta Nea, 13.08.2012, Πέμπτη φάλαγγα εναντίον "Ξένιου Δία" (5th Phalanx against "Xenios Zeus"), <http://www.tanea.gr/ellada/article/?aid=4744874>, Accessed on 13.08.2012.

## Extremist attacks on muslim worship places in Piraeus during the Ramadan

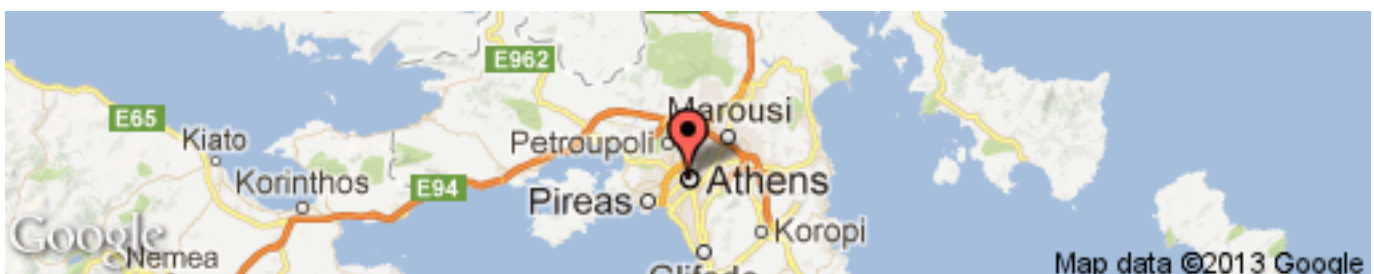


Greece (GR) - 11/08/12

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

Following the mass expulsion operation "Xenios Zeus" and during the Ramadan period, several attacks against muslim worship places have occurred in Piraeus. On 11.08.2012, far right-wing groups attacked two other muslim worship places in Rentis and Nikaia (Piraeus). They wrote slogans on the walls and caused damages [1]. On the night of 09.08.2012, about 15 persons on motorbikes, who allegedly were declaring themselves members of the neo-Nazi group "Golden Dawn" attacked a muslim worship place, located in a building's basement, while there were about 15 persons praying for the Ramadan. The offenders stopped out of the worship place and threw smoke bombs inside [1 & 2]. Source: Ta Nea, 13.08.2012, Πέμπτη φάλαγγα εναντίον "Ξένιου Δία" (5th Phalanx against "Xenios Zeus"), <http://www.tanea.gr/ellada/article/?aid=4744874>, Accessed on 13.08.2012. Lifo, 10.08.2012, Χρυσή Αυγή: Επίθεση σε μουσουλμάνους του Πειραιά (Golden Dawn: Attack on muslims of Piraeus), <http://www.lifo.gr/now/society/14712>, Accessed on 13.08.2012.

## Iraqi immigrant dies after attack out of a muslim worship place in the Athens centre



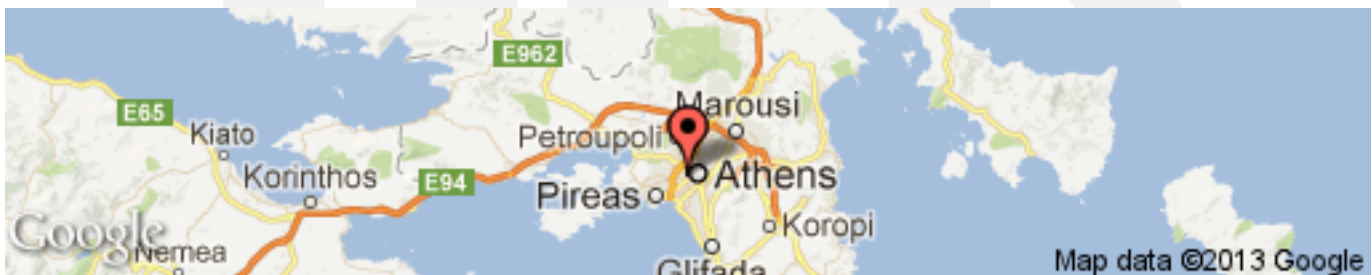
Greece (GR) - 12/08/12

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

On 12.08.2012, 5 persons attacked a 20 year-old Iraqi immigrant out of a muslim worship place in the Athens centre. According to the president of the Pakistani community, Javed Aslam, the victim had gone along with 10 other persons to the worship place, where food was distributed to muslims in need. The offenders came on 4 motorbikes at the entrance of the mosque, when the victim was coming out. They attacked him and deadly injured him with several knife wounds. The victim was transferred to

Evangelismos hospital, where he died. According to the police investigation, the group of five extremists were circulating the area looking for victims. Shortly before the deadly attack on the 20 year-old Iraqi, the offenders had attacked a Romanian and a Moroccan who managed to escape. The minister of Citizens' protection, Nikos Dendias said: "I declare towards every direction that the state will be ruthless to all perpetrators of criminal acts. I have already asked police officials to accelerate the procedures in order to discover the perpetrators of the murderous attack and to bring them to justice as soon as possible" [1 & 2]. Police refused to comment on the method of the attackers, which was very similar to other attacks on immigrants carried out by neo-Nazi Golden Dawn supporters. Human Rights Minister Antonis Roupakiotis flatly condemned the "murderous attack on a defenseless Iraqi national." He said: "The rise in racist attacks targeting foreign nationals in Greece starts to assume very dangerous characteristics. The very serious immigration problem faced by the country and its consequences cannot be faced with senseless violence," [2]. Sources: Ta Nea, 13.08.2012, Πέμπτη φάλαγγα εναντίον "Ξένιου Δία" (5th Phalanx against "Xenios Zeus"), <http://www.tanea.gr/ellada/article/?aid=4744874>, Accessed on 13.08.2012. Athens News, 12.08.2012, Young Iraqi fatally wounded in Athens, <http://www.athensnews.gr/portal/9/57637>, Accessed on 13.08.2012.

## Torture with pliers on the nails of Pakistani immigrants by police officers.



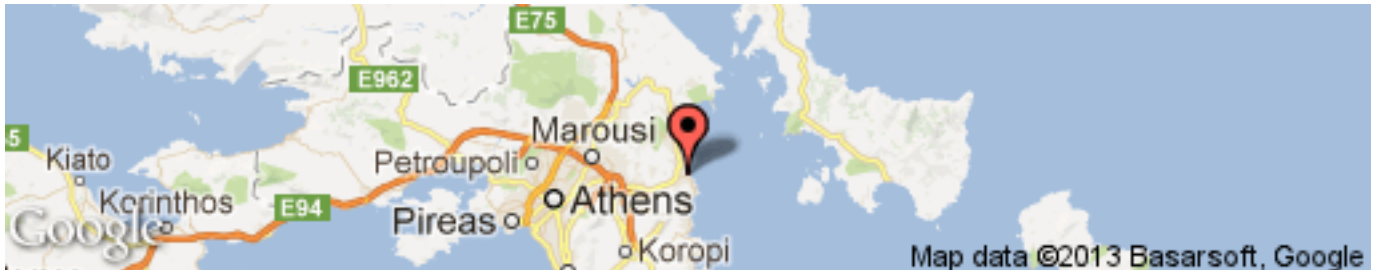
Greece (GR) - 14/08/12

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

Police officers have allegedly tortured two Pakistani immigrants at the Aegaleo police department. According to complaint of the Pakistani community, police officers insulted the victims with racist comments. Then, they squeezed the fingers of the first immigrant with pliers, taking off his nails, and cut the mustache of the latter with scissors. Source: Ethnos, 25.11.2012, Βασανιστήρια με πένσα στα νύχια των μεταναστών (Torture with pliers on the nails of migrants), <http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63743076>, Accessed on 26.11.2012.



## Supporters and deputies of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party attack street migrant vendors

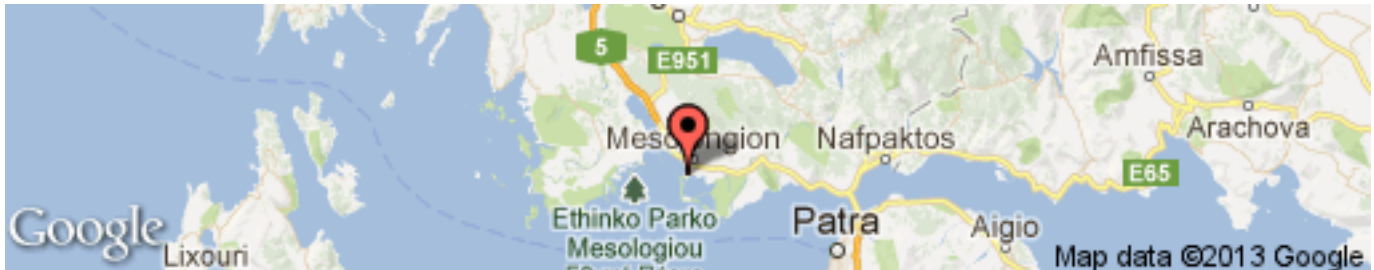


Greece (GR) - 07/09/12

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

From ekathimerini, 08.09.2012: Public Order Minister Nikos Dendias on Saturday ordered authorities to file charges against supporters of neofacist Chrysi Avgi (Golden Dawn) as well as two of the party's deputies, Giorgos Germenis and Panayiotis Iliopoulos, following an attack on immigrants' stalls at a church fate in Rafina, northeast of Athens, on Friday night. The action could lead to the MPs having their parliamentary immunity lifted. Footage posted on the party's official website from the day shows about 40 Golden Dawn supporters, clad in black t-shirts and with many carrying Greek flags, requesting that migrant vendors outside the Panaghia Pantovasilissa Church show them their residence permits. In the same footage a group of people is seen violently pulling apart one of the stalls and smashing the merchandise. The two deputies, who joined the procession of the icon, suggested in the video that they felt it was their duty to step in where the police had failed to do so by rooting out illegal vendors. According to ministry sources, the deputies could be charged with usurping authority and damaging property. Meanwhile, the party vowed to continue raids targeting migrant street traders without permits. A statement posted on the Golden Dawn website said raids would continue across the country, until authorities "decide to do their job and stop encouraging illegality." Different footage posted on the website showed a so-called Golden Dawn "unit," led by MP Costas Barbarousis, carrying out a similar raid in Messolonghi, western Greece, destroying three market stalls. "We are fighting illegal commerce," Barbarousis said, criticizing police for failing to carry out inspections. "These efforts will continue, because we cannot treat those who pay [for a license] as idiots, while others get away without paying." A VPRC survey published last week showed the party, which won 18 seats in Parliament in the June 17 elections with 6.97 percent of the vote, polling at 12 percent. Source: ekathimerini, 08.09.2012, Golden Dawn attacks vendors, [http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/\\_w\\_articles\\_wsite1\\_1\\_08/09/2012\\_460359](http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/_w_articles_wsite1_1_08/09/2012_460359), Accessed on 08.09.2012.

## Attack of neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party on immigrant street vendors in Mesologi

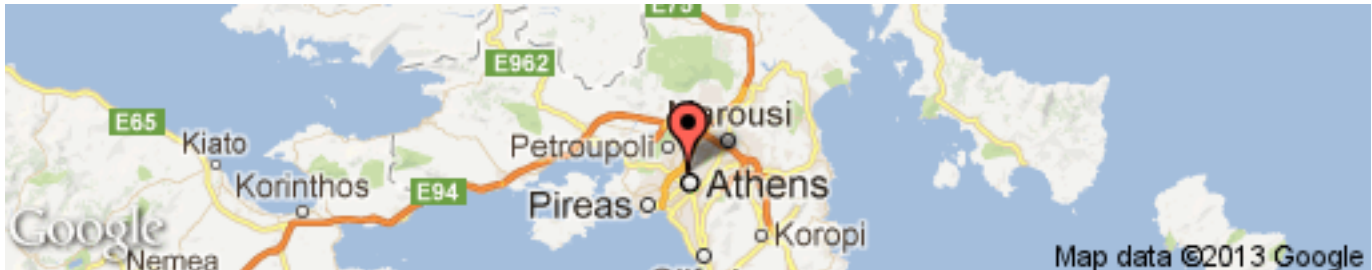


Greece (GR) - 08/09/12

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

Following the attacks of neo-Nazi Golden Dawn deputies and members on migrant street vendors in Rafina, deputy Kostas barbarousis along with other Golden Dawn's members violently attacked migrant street vendors in the open market of Mesologi and Gavalo on September 8th, 2012 [1]. The MP said: "We fight illegal trade, we came today to see the municipal police and the police authorities proceeding to their contols, and while they were impeding, we did it ourselves. These efforts will continue because those who pay are not stupid, while some others do not pay. People encourage us and tells us to go on" [2]. The involvement of a police guard in this incident was highly criticized. The police guard, who is provided by the Police for the protection of MP Kostas Barbarousis, is shown on the relevant video to wear a T-shirt of Golden Dawn and participate in the attack against migrant street vendors [3]. Sources: Aeras News, 08.09.2012, Στόχος της Χρυσής Αυγής οι αλλοδαποί των Λαϊκών Αγορών - Επεισόδια σε Μεσολόγγι και Γαβαλού (Foreigners in open markets become the target of Golden Dawn - Incidents n Mesologi and Gavalo), <http://www.aerasnews.gr/aitolokarnania/24560-stoxos-xrysi-avgi-metanastes-laikon>, Accessed on 11.08.2012. Skai, 08.09.2012, Χρυσή Αυγή: Επίθεση κατά αλλοδαπών μικροπωλητών και το Σάββατο (Golden Dawn: Attack against foreign street vendors on Saturday too), <http://www.skai.gr/news/greece/article/212004/hrusi-augi-epithesi-kata-allodapon-mikropoliton-kai-to-savvato-/>, Accessed on 11.08.2012. Newsnow, 10.09.2012, Σάλος με τη συμμετοχή αστυνομικού στις επιθέσεις της Χρυσής Αυγής στις λαϊκές Μεσολογγίου και Γαβαλούς (Furor on the involvement of a police guard in Golden Dawn's attacks in open markets of Mesologi and Gavalo), <http://www.newsnw.gr/article/206742/salos-meti-symmetoxi-astynomikou-stis-epitheseis-tis-xrysis-avgis-stis-laikes-mesologgiou-kai-gavalous.html>, Accessed on 11.09.2012.

## Neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party organizes Greek-only blood bank and food delivery

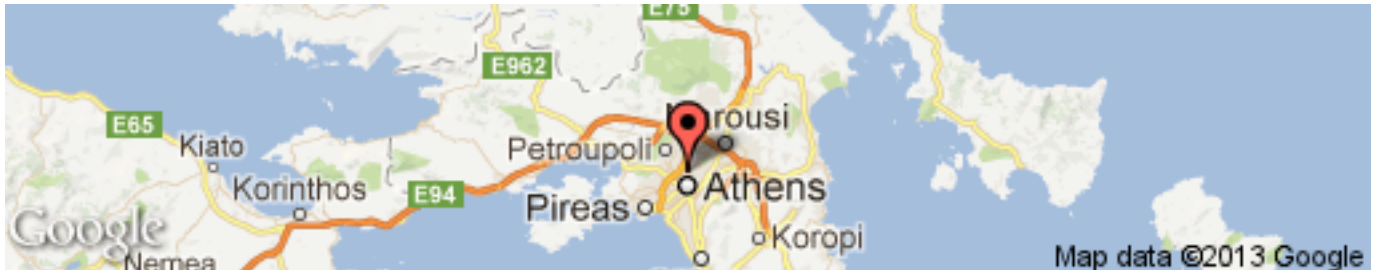


Greece (GR) - 14/09/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Muslims, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Discrimination]*

Members of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party organized food delivery only to indigent Greeks at Aghios Panteleimonas (Athens centre) on September 14th, 2012. Greek citizens who received food from Golden Dawn were asked to provide full contact details. In addition, Golden Dawn members organized a Greek-only blood bank in several cities, in which only Greeks could offer their blood [1, 2 & 3]. During these events, Golden Dawn's MP, Elias Panagiotaros turned out an old foreign woman who asked for food (see video). The MP told the woman to ask food from Syriza, the left-wing party in opposition [4]. Doctors throughout Greece expressed their opposition to the Greek-only blood donation in Athens and Thessaloniki. The Federation of Greek Hospital Doctors (Ομοσπονδία Ενώσεων Νοσοκομειακών Γιατρών Ελλάδας/OENΓΕ) and the Association of Hospital Doctors of Thessaloniki (Ένωση Νοσοκομειακών Ιατρών Θεσσαλονίκης/ΕΝΙΘ) asked the cancellation of the blood donations and invited doctors to deny their participation to them. Both associations describe repulsive these blood donations that run on the basis of racial discrimination and segregation [5]. Sources: Newsbomb, 14.09.2012, Χρυσή Αυγή: Αιμοδοσία και διανομή τροφίμων με «φακέλωμα» (Golden Dawn: Blood donation and delivery food with "data collection"), <http://www.newsbomb.gr/koinwnia/story/234414/hrysi-aygi-aimodosia-kai-dianomi-trofimon-me-fakeloma>, Accessed on 14.09.2012. The Best news, 14.09.2012, Αγρίνιο: Υπό την προστασία των ΜΑΤ η αιμοδοσία της Χρυσής Αυγής (Agrinio: Golden Dawn's blood donation under police protection), <http://www.thebest.gr/news/index/viewStory/147640>, Accessed on 14.09.2012. Golden Dawn Press Release, 14.09.2012, Πανελλήνια αιμοδοσία Χρυσής Αυγής και διανομή τροφίμων στον Άγιο Παντελεήμονα (Nationwide Golden Dawn's blood donation and food delivery in Aghios Panteleimonas), <http://www.xryshaygh.com/index.php/deltiatypou/view/panellhnia-aimodosia-chrushs-aughs-kai-dianomh-trofimwn-ston-agio-pantelehm>, Accessed on 14.09.2012. Newsbomb, 14.09.2012, Χρυσή Αυγή: Έδιωξε ηλικιωμένη αλλοδαπή που ζήτησε φαγητό (Golden Dawn: He turned out an old foreign woman who asked for food), <http://www.newsbomb.gr/koinwnia/story/234432/hrysi-aygi-edioxe-ilikiomeni-allodapi-poy-zitise-fagito>, Accessed on 14.09.2012. Lifo, 14.09.2012, Αντιδράσεις των γιατρών στην αιμοδοσία «μόνο για Έλληνες» της Χρυσής Αυγής (Doctors' opposition to Golden Dawn's blood donation "for Greeks only"), <http://www.lifo.gr/now/society/15975>, Accessed on 14.09.2012.

## Extremist attack at the Tanzanian community centre in Athens

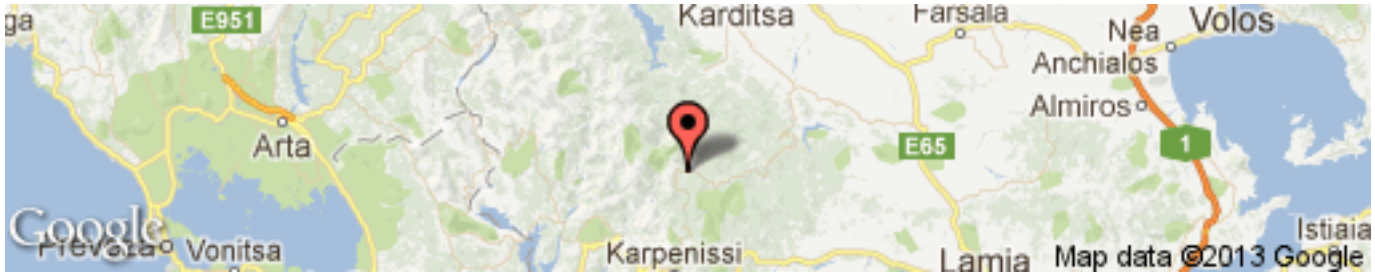


Greece (GR) - 25/09/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence]*

As it is referred on UNHCR Greece portal (<http://1againstracism.gr/index.php/en/startpage>), on the evening of Tuesday, September 25th, the Tanzanian community office was violently attacked by a group of 60 persons. As it is reported by eye-witnesses on [1againstracism.gr](http://1againstracism.gr), the previous day (24.09.2012, 23:00) a group of 30 persons, called "Committee of Kipseli residents", entered the bar of a Cameroonian immigrant to control of his papers and threatened him, should he refuse to close his bar. Then, the group went to the Tanzanian community premises (1, Lemesou str. Kipseli) proceeding again to an unofficial licence control. Once the relevant documents were presented, two of the 30 attackers threatened those gathered to close the centre. The next day (25.09.2012), a group of 60 persons visited again the bar, causing several damages. They headed to the Tanzanian community centre, where 10 persons were present and called the police. The policemen led those gathered in the centre out of the building. However, around 3:00 in the morning, the extremists came back and ravaged the place. The president of the Tanzanian community, filed a complaint to the authorities. "It is important that the entire planet understands what we live here. We have received threats, even with a gun many times before," he told [1againstracism.gr](http://1againstracism.gr) [1, 2 & 3]. Sources: UNHCR Greece, 26.09.2012, Ρατσιστική επίθεση στην κοινότητα της Τατζανίας στην Κυψέλη (Racist attack to the Tanzanian community in Kipseli), <http://1againstracism.gr/index.php/el/rss/item/846----->, Accessed on 01.10.2012. News247, 28.09.2012, Ρατσιστική επιδρομή στην Κοινότητα Τατζανίας στην Κυψέλη (Racist assault to the Tanzanian community in Kypseli), [http://news247.gr/eidiseis/koinonia/ratsistikh\\_epidromh\\_sthn\\_koinothta\\_tanzanias\\_sthn\\_kypselh.1946439.html](http://news247.gr/eidiseis/koinonia/ratsistikh_epidromh_sthn_koinothta_tanzanias_sthn_kypselh.1946439.html), Accessed on 01.10.2012. ASANTE Press Release, 26.09.2012, Violent attack by Chrysi Avgi (Golden Dawn) against the Tanzanian Community in the Kipseli district of Athens on the evening of Tuesday 25 September, <http://www.asante.gr/component/content/article/2-asante/1770-2012-09-26-18-27-22.html>, Accessed on 01.10.2012.

## Neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party sets up Greek only unemployment agency

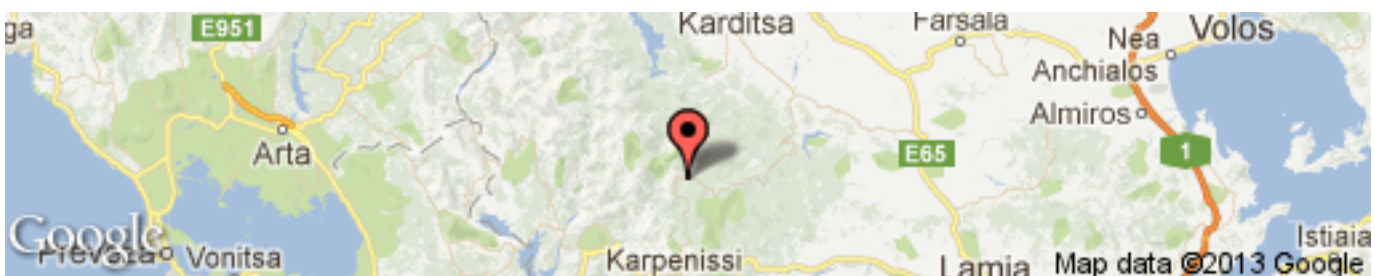


Greece (GR) - 28/09/12

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

The neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party announced the creation of party's unemployment agency only for Greeks. The initiative uses the same acronym as the official unemployment agency (OAED/Manpower Employment Organization) by paraphrasing the initial letters. The acronym "OAED for Greeks" (OAEΔ Ελλήνων) means "Job search group for Greeks in difficulty". According to Golden Dawn's announcement, any unemployed Greek or employers who wish to recruit Greeks may contact a local office of the party so as to register in the relevant job search lists. Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr Nikos Panagiotopoulos, said that if Golden Dawn's job search offices do not comply with the legal procedures, they will be closed. Source: Proto Thema, 28.09.2012, «OAEΔ» από τη Χρυσή Αυγή μόνο για Έλληνες ("OAED" from Golden Dawn only for Greeks), <http://www.protothema.gr/politics/article/?aid=226284>, Accessed on 30.09.2012.

## Parliamentary question of Golden Dawn MP Elias Panagiotaros on ethnic origin of infants in nurseries



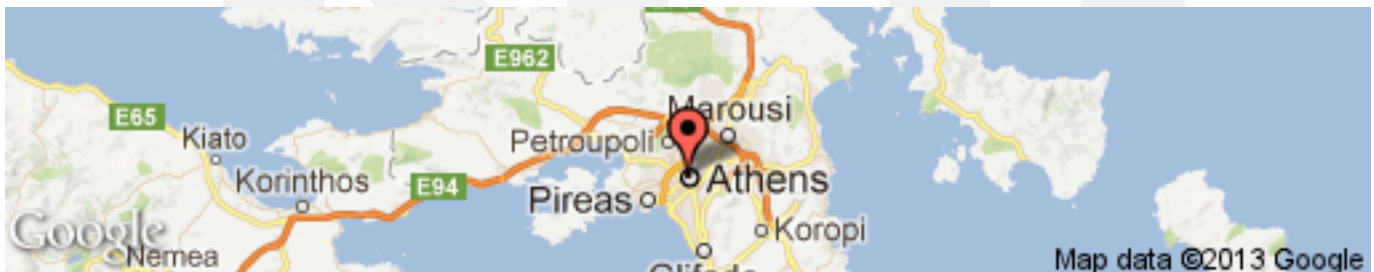
Greece (GR) - 01/10/12

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

In early October 2012 (1.10) The Golden Dawn MP Elias Panagiotaros submitted a parliamentary question to the Education Minister asking for the exact figures of foreign infants and children in Municipal nurseries disaggregated per country of origin and in relation to Greek children. [1] The same day (1.10.2012) the Ministry of interior issued a circular to decentralised regional authorities in order to collect under an extra-urgent procedure the data requested by the golden Dawn MP. After a heated public debate most of Municipalities refused to provide such data. [2] the Minister answered to the critique that he had already answered on 4/10/2012 in the Parliament and the circular was not relevant. In his press

release he clarified that citizenship is not a criterion for accepting infants in nurseries and that according European statistic standards there are 96% Greek, 2% EU and 2% TCN infants in nurseries. He also underlined that he only asked for figures in order to obtain general statistics and so be able to inform the Parliament. " We are obliged to show the positive face of Greece even to those children, who happen to be children of illegal immigrants". Golden Dawn reacted by saying that they did not ask for specific names and addresses of the foreign children families, but that the data was requested in order to explain why Greek families were excluded by nurseries due to limited posts (selection in Greece occurs through a random draw among beneficiary children, who meet min requirements of income etc.) [3, 4 & 5]. Sources: Hellenic Parliament, 01.10.2012, Parliamentary Question of Golden Dawn MP Elias Panagiotaros, <http://www.hellenicparliament.gr/UserFiles/c0d5184d-7550-4265-8e0b-078e1bc7375a/7743585.pdf>, Accessed on 20.10.2012. To Vima, 02.10.2012, Ministry of Interior Circular, <http://www.tovima.gr/files/1/2012/10/10/paidakia.jpg>, Accessed on 20.10.2012. To Vima, 10.10.2012, Τον Ηρώδη ζήλεψε ο βουλευτής της Χρυσής Αυγής Ηλίας Παναγιώταρος (Golden Dawn MP Elias Panagiotaros was jealous of Herod), <http://www.tovima.gr/politics/article/?aid=478909>, Accessed on 20.10.2012. Ta Nea, 11.10.2012, Στοιχεία για τα παιδιά αλλοδαπών στους παιδικούς σταθμούς ζήτησε βουλευτής της Χρυσής Αυγής (Golden Dawn MP asked for data on children of foreigners in nurseries), <http://www.tanea.gr/ellada/article/?aid=4759141>, Accessed on 20.10.2012. United Reporters, 11.10.2012, Πολιτικό ζήτημα για τα... βρέφη, έθεσε η Χρυσή Αυγή (Political issue for ... babies set by Golden Dawn), [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LuEEDKa5\\_-8&feature=player\\_embedded](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LuEEDKa5_-8&feature=player_embedded), Accessed on 20.10.2012.

## South Korean tourist beaten by three policemen during an ID check in Athens Centre

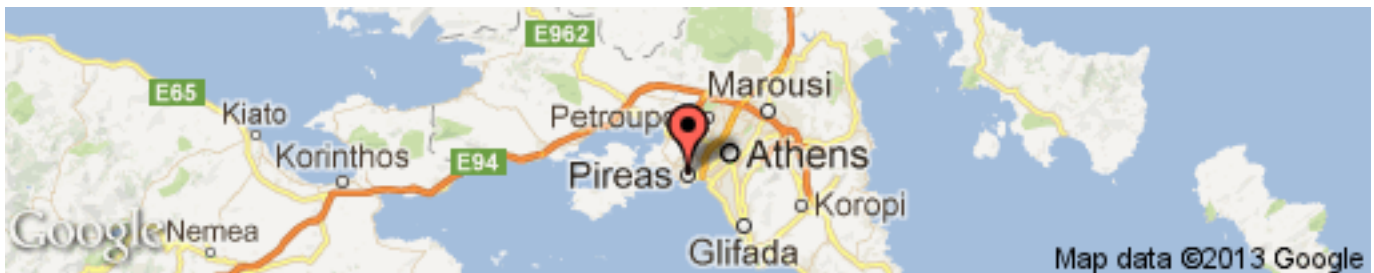


Greece (GR) - 06/10/12

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

From Ethnos, 25.11.2012: He traveled miles to visit the Acropolis and fell beaten by police. His arrest was part of Operation "Xenios Zeus" Omonia and the complaint came to the Korean media, disparaging our country worldwide. Policement (the one wearing police T-shirt and other citizen clothes) during a control of a Korean citizen, when he asked to show their service IDs, one policeman punched the Korean on the face. When the Korean asked for help, two other policemen rushed around and beat him with punches to the face, abdomen, flanks, stepped on him until he falls on the street and handcuffed him. The violence continued and at the Police station he could not hear from his ears form the many hits. The policemen let him go when they found the place where he lives. When the Korean asked another police officer where is the exit, he replied: "Korean, get back in your home country." Source: Ethnos, 25.11.2012, Βασανιστήρια με πένσα στα νύχια των μεταναστών (Torture with pliers on the nails of migrants), <http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63743076>, Accessed on 26.11.2012

## Violence and verbal abuse against foreign detainees by policeman in Piraeus

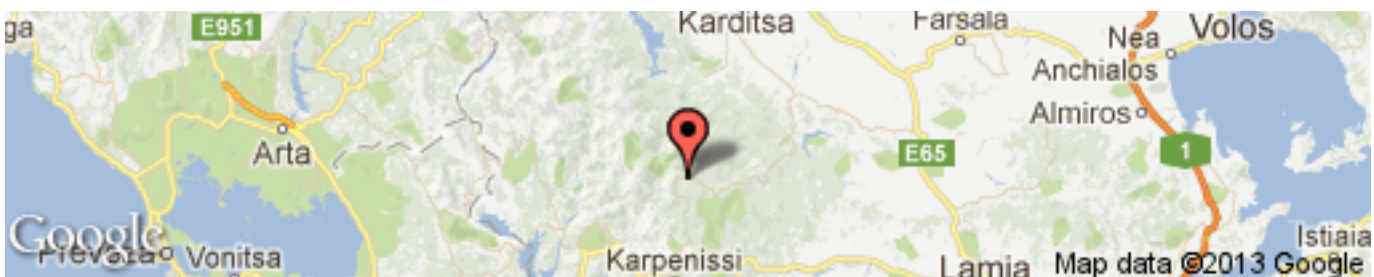


Greece (GR) - 21/10/12

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

According to complaint of Movement United against racism and fascist threat, a policeman of Piraeus police department hit and verbally abused three detainees. The policeman reviled against the detainees with racist comments and knocked them with punches and kicks. Source: Ethnos, 25.11.2012, Βασανιστήρια με πένσα στα νύχια των μεταναστών (Torture with pliers on the nails of migrants), <http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63743076>, Accessed on 26.11.2012

## Neo-Nazi Golden Dawn MP says player of Greece's national basketball team is not Greek



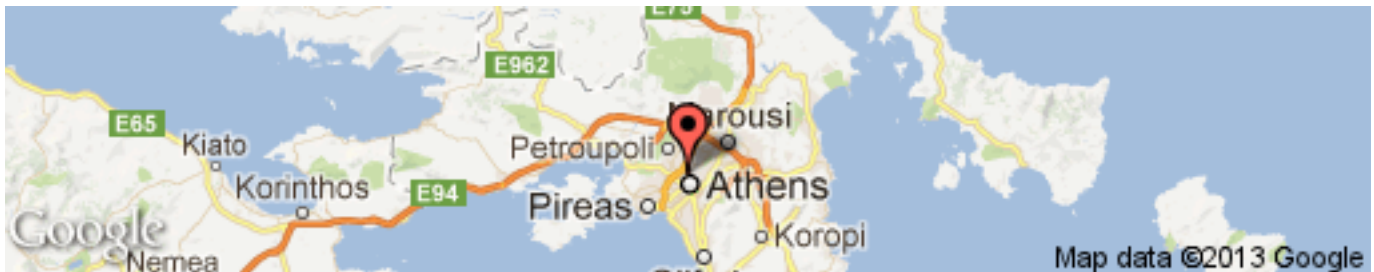
Greece (GR) - 26/10/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

Neo-Nazi Golden Dawn's MP, Elias Panagiotaros, says on TV that a leading player of Greece's national basketball team, Sofoklis Schortsianitis, is not Greek because he doesn't belong to the European race, since his mother comes from Cameroon. The dialogue between the journalist (J) and Elias Panagiotaros (E. P) goes as follows: J: If a 'colored' Greek asked to become a member of your party, would you accept them or not? E. P: What do you mean when you say 'colored' ? Suntanned? J: I am referring to a black person. An Orthodox Christian, who is a Greek citizen with a Greek identification card. Schortsianitis. E. P: We don't think that Schortsianitis is Greek, according to the ideals of the Greek race. He is not Greek. Both of his parents should be Greek and belong to the European race. This is our belief. If you think Schortsianitis is Greek, take him to your party. J: Are you racists or do you just fight illegal immigrants? E. P: Believing that races are distinct is not a bad thing. J: Forgive me, but this is the doctrine of the Aryan race. E. P: For

God's sake. What do you want us to be? We shouldn't confuse pekinese dogs with labradors. God made them like this and they should remain as they are. Being black, yellow or red is their honor but we don't regard them as Greeks. They are not Greeks. J: What exactly are you after? The illegal ones or every immigrant? E. P: We are not after anyone. We defend Greeks. And, basically, only illegal immigrants exist in Greece. There are no legal immigrants in Greece. It is a big lie. Source: In.gr, 26.10.2012, «Δεν είναι Έλληνας», λέει η Χρυσή Αυγή για τον Σχορτσιανίτη ("He is not Greek", says Golden Dawn on Schortsianitis), <http://sports.in.gr/basketball/article/?aid=1231219472>, Accessed on 27.10.2012.

## Neo-Nazi Golden Dawn supporters attack migrants following alleged migrant's attack in a barber shop



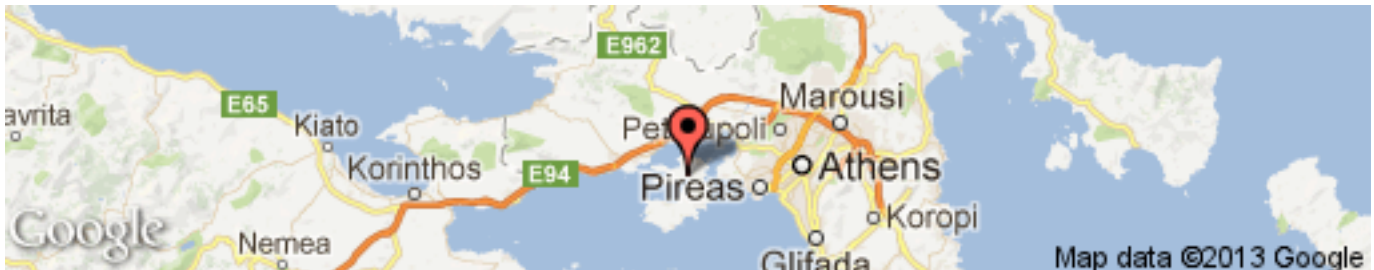
Greece (GR) - 31/10/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Muslims, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence]*

Attacks against migrants took place in Aghios Panteleimonas, following the alleged stabbing of a 40-year-old barber by a foreigner. Police examined robbery as possible motive, but it was concluded that no money was missing from the barber's shop. Following this incident around 150 persons were gathered in Aghios Panteleimonas, Athens to protest for the attack on the barber's shop. Neo-Nazi Golden Dawn MPs, Elias Panagiotaros, Konstantinos Mparmparousis and Nikolaos Mihos participated in the protest, according to allegations. A group of the protesters continued to the police department of Aghios Panteleimonas, where they were blocked by police forces. Finally the group moved on to the Aghios Panteleimonas square, where they committed several attacks against migrants and local shops owned by migrants. [1] Attacks on migrants and their shops continued the following days in Aghios Panteleimonas area by members of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party, causing several damages. The police failed to protect local shops owned by migrants. [2] Sources: To Vima, 01.11.2012, Η επίθεση σε κουρέα φέρνει πογκρόμ κατά μεταναστών (The attack against a barber brings pogrom against migrants), <http://www.tovima.gr/society/article/?aid=481916>, Accessed on 02.11.2012 Newsit, 03.11.2012, Το απίστευτο αλαλούμ στον Αγ. Παντελεήμονα - Με ξεσηκωμό απειλούν οι μετανάστες - Κάτοικοι: "Είμαστε στη μέση" (The unbelievable alaloum in Agios Panteleimonas - Migrants threaten with uprising - Residents: "We are in the middle"), [http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art\\_id=172091&catid=3](http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art_id=172091&catid=3), Accessed on 4.11.2012.



## 30-year-old Egyptian tortured for 18 hours by his employer



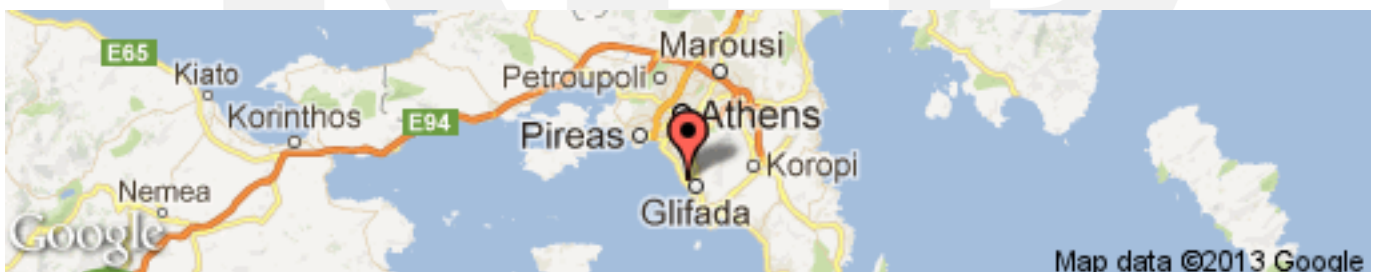
Greece (GR) - 13/11/12

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

From The Irish Times: As he arrived on his bike for a 3am clock-in at the family-owned bakery on the Greek island of Salamina, Walid Taleb had no reason to think his 10-hour shift that morning would be different from any other. But Saturday, November 3rd, was to prove different - the 29-year-old Egyptian migrant disappeared into a maelstrom of beating at the hands of his employer, his son and two accomplices, who chained him up and tortured him for 18 hours in a stable. That ordeal was followed by indifference by medics, who said he didn't require hospitalisation after he was found beaten black and blue on a village street, and by police, who detained him in a cell for four nights after the attack. On that Saturday morning, Walid's trouble started two hours before the end of his shift, when baker Yiorgos Sgourdos's son, a 19-year-old just back from his compulsory military service, told the Egyptian to clear off and never come back. Unpaid wages Taken aback at his rash dismissal, Walid felt there was little he could do as an immigrant with no papers. But he did ask for the two months' unpaid wages he was owed. Hearing that, the baker's son twice punched Walid in the face. With that, the father appeared on the scene with another man, and they joined in the beating. They searched him, and in a pocket found a large sum, about €12,000, a discovery that fuelled, they would later tell an examining magistrate, their suspicion that he was stealing from the premises. It's a charge that his friends strenuously deny, pointing out that, unable to open bank accounts, they entrusted their hard-earned savings to the care of Walid, whom his compatriots saw as safe and trustworthy. Walid's three tormenters then placed a ring and chain around his neck, bundled him into a car and drove a short distance to a stable, next to the baker's home. That's when the horror started for Walid, who says the baker and his gang seemed to be in for the long haul: police later found water, food, alcohol and cigarettes in the outhouse. In the ordeal that followed, he was beaten in shifts and told he would be killed. " 'You will die here and here you will be buried.' The son told me that his father had a gun and that he would kill me," Walid told this newspaper, adding that he was certain he would never leave the stable alive. But when the baker and the others left the stable to open the bakery on Sunday morning, Walid managed to use a rock to smash the ring binding him to the ground. Stumbling outside, his face bruised, and unable to talk, he wandered for a couple of hours around the village before collapsing in front of a petrol station, when shocked passersby called the police. Taken to hospital by ambulance, Walid's second ordeal then started. When doctors said there was no need to keep him in, the police took him into custody, detaining him for three nights in a cell with criminal suspects on Salamina and a night in the Athens "aliens' bureau", where preparations were made to deport him to Egypt. No medical treatment Contacted yesterday, Greece's police press office said it would need two working days to answer written questions from The Irish Times about Walid's treatment. Rabab Hassan, a volunteer with the Egyptian community in Greece, said: "Walid received no medical treatment in all this time, apart from some paracetamol given to him by the police." With the help of a lawyer, Hassan managed to secure Walid's release from custody four nights after the attack. The same day, Sgourdos, the baker, was also released, subject to restrictive bail terms. Along with his three co-accused, he faces charges of robbery, abduction and grievous bodily harm and illegally employing an alien. If found guilty, he could go to prison for at least 10 years. What has shocked observers is that the 59-year-old Sgourdos is a former local councillor and deputy mayor for conservative New Democracy on Salamina. Last Friday, as four friends carried him out of a Piraeus courtroom where he testified to an examining magistrate, Walid's pain was etched on his face. Barely able to whisper and with his head slumped on the shoulder of a friend,

he dozed off while fellow Egyptians from Salamina looked on in disbelief as they recounted the unbelievable and unpredicted ordeal among themselves. They said he was still passing blood six days after the incident. Alarmed that Walid had not returned home from work, they had spent hours on Saturday and Sunday morning looking for their friend. When they asked at the bakery on Saturday, they were told Walid had left as normal. "On Sunday morning I spoke to the baker, who offered me coffee and walked around with me looking for Walid's bike. He even said to me that by not showing up for work, he was destroying his business," said Mustafa Samir, as he sat with Walid in a Piraeus hospital on Saturday. His ordeal is more proof that casual brutality towards foreigners is on the rise in Greece, where Golden Dawn, an openly violent, fascist party that demands the immediate deportation of all illegal migrants and the mining of the country's borders, has 18 MPs in the 300-seat parliament. UN response Characterising the attack as one of "striking brutality", the Athens office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which recently set up a racist violence recording network with a number of non-governmental organisations, said it can be considered a racially motivated act "since it is doubtful that such an act would have been the same had the victim been Greek". It added that the response of the authorities in Walid's case "follows a pattern" noted in a recent report from the network whereby survivors lacking legal documents have been arrested with a view to deportation after going to the police to report racist violence against them. "If this happened to a Greek in Egypt, what would the reaction of the Greek government have been?" Walid, who is married and has two young daughters, asked from his hospital bed. Source: The Irish Times, 13.11.2012, Claims of rising racism in Greece as young Egyptian tortured by employer, <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/world/2012/1113/1224326523978.html>, Accessed on 13.11.2012

## Three separate attacks on Bangladeshi immigrants by two Greeks on a moving car

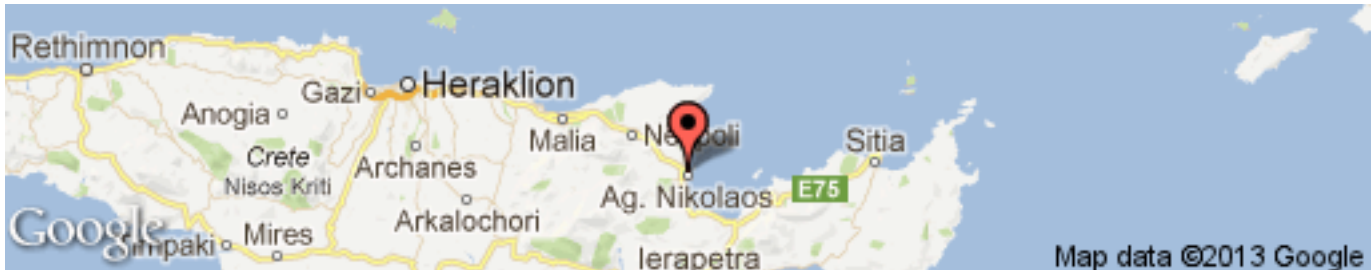


Greece (GR) - 25/12/12

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

Two 22-year-old Greeks attacked three Bangladeshi immigrants, aged 30, 26 and 24 years old, beating each one of them in different attacks with a retractable rod. The 22 year-old perpetrators were moving with a car in the areas of Argyroupoli, Elliniko and Gylfada (South Attica) during the morning and were stopping to attack the foreigners. 250 Euros was also stolen from the victim who was attacked in Elliniko. Two of the victims were hospitalised, while perpetrators were identified and finally arrested. Source: Newsit, 25.12.2012, Δυο 22χρονοι Έλληνες επιτέθηκαν σε τρεις αλλοδαπούς από το Μπαγκλαντές τις πρωινές ώρες (Two 22 year-old Greeks attacked three foreigners from Bangladesh in the morning), [http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art\\_id=182147&catid=4](http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art_id=182147&catid=4), Accessed on 26.12.2012.

## 15 persons, including students, tortured a 32 year-old Pakistani immigrant in Lasithi, Crete

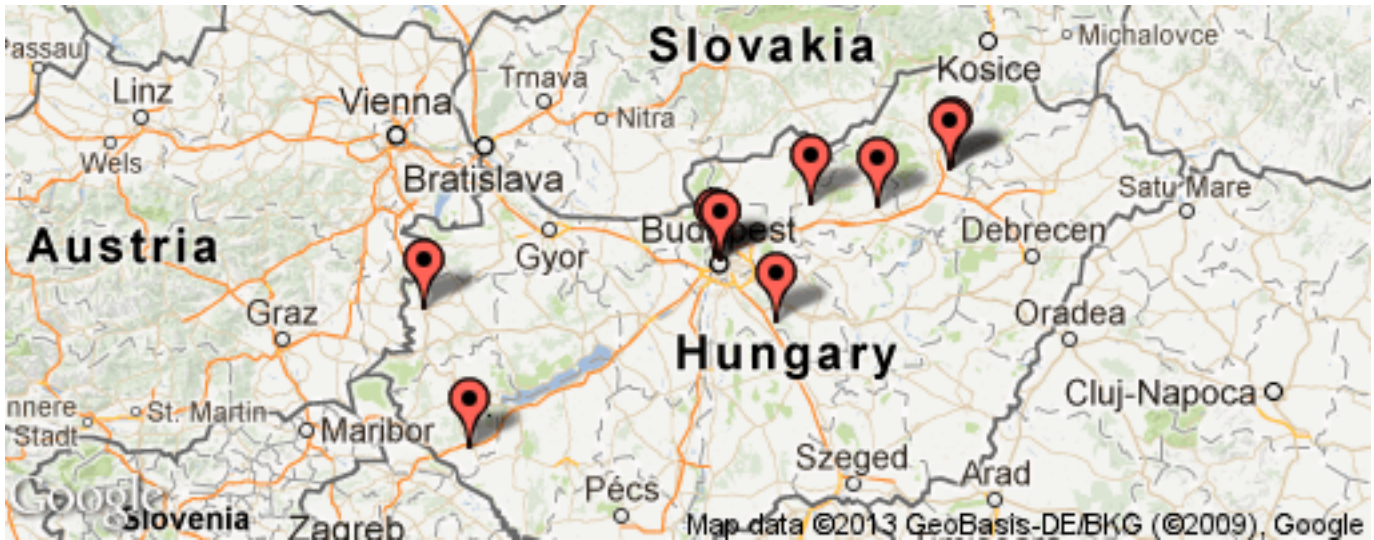


Greece (GR) - 26/12/12

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

15 people, including students, tortured a 32 year-old Pakistani immigrant in Lasithi, Crete. The individuals allegedly entered the victim's house, whis is near Xerokambos high school, took the victim out of his house by force and started hitting him all over his body. Finally, the perpetrators struck the victim on his head with a large stone, causing a large wound. Source: Newsit, 28.12.2012, Αναστάτωση στο Λασιίθι για ρατσιστική βία από μαθητές σε βάρος Πακιστανού! (Turmoil in Lassithi for racist violence by students against Pakistani!), [http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art\\_id=182719&catid=4](http://www.newsit.gr/default.php?pname=Article&art_id=182719&catid=4), Accessed on 29.12.2012.

## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



Hungary (HU)

### Young Roma woman attacked in Gyöngyöspata

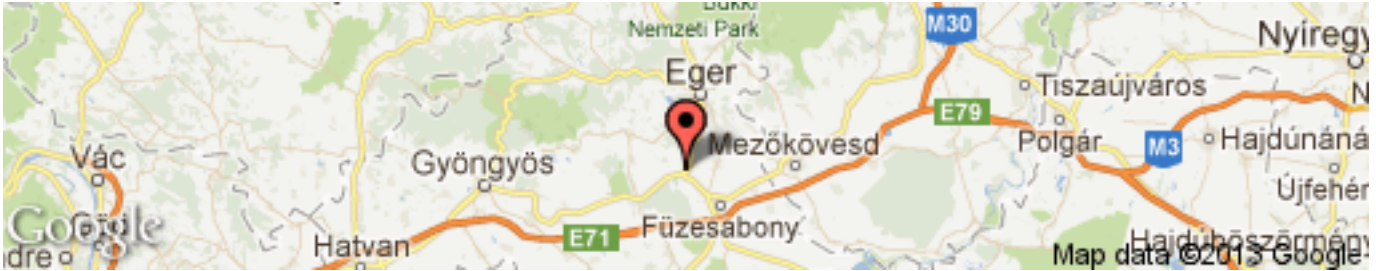


Hungary (HU) - 01/03/12

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

In March 2011 in Gyöngyöspata, a young Roma woman was attacked physically and verbally ('We will decorate the house with your blood!'), allegedly by a male member of the 'Rascal Troop' paramilitary organization, while she was sitting in the door of her relatives home, having her dinner. [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-gyulolet-buncselekményeket>(last accessed: 29.02.2012)

## Initiative by Jobbik aims to intimidate Roma residents in Kerecsend



Hungary (HU) - 08/03/12

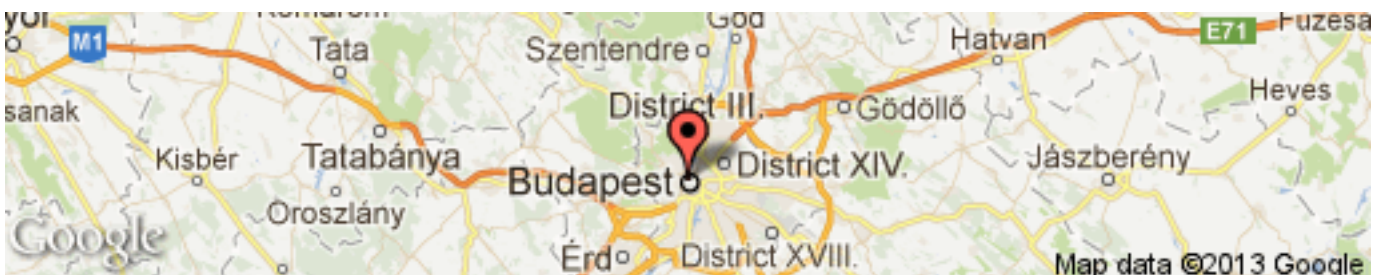
Groups affected / Interested in : [Roma & Travelers, Ethnic minorities]  
 General Type : [Racist discourse]

On 8th March, in Eger (Heves county), Tamás Sneider, the vice-president of Jobbik's local branch, issued a statement according to which his party will organize regular 'walks' for 'civil activist' through the village of Kerecsend. Sneider claims that the aim of these 'walks' is to 'scare off the ever increasing number of criminals present in the village', describing the village as having an 'unacceptable general state', where 'in the last 20 years thousands of Hungarians were murdered by criminals having ethnic Roma background'. The statement also specified that the initiative of the Jobbik will not take the form of a march or procession undertaken by paramilitary groups. After the cases of Gyöngyöspata and Hajdúhadházi, where the paramilitary group called Szebb Jövőért Polgárőr Egyesület (Civil Guard for a Better Future), and linked to Jobbik, repeatedly organized intimidating marches, the organization of such processions and the Civil Guard itself were declared anti-constitutional and were forbidden. [1]

Source:

Index.hu, 8.03.2012, Járkálást szervez a Jobbik Kerecsenden (Jobbik organizes walks in Kerecsend), [http://index.hu/belfold/2012/03/08/jarkalast\\_szervez\\_a\\_jobbik\\_kerecsenden/](http://index.hu/belfold/2012/03/08/jarkalast_szervez_a_jobbik_kerecsenden/), Date of accession: 06.11.2012.

## Budapest Police tries to ban the 2012 Budapest Gay Dignity Procession



Hungary (HU) - 13/04/12

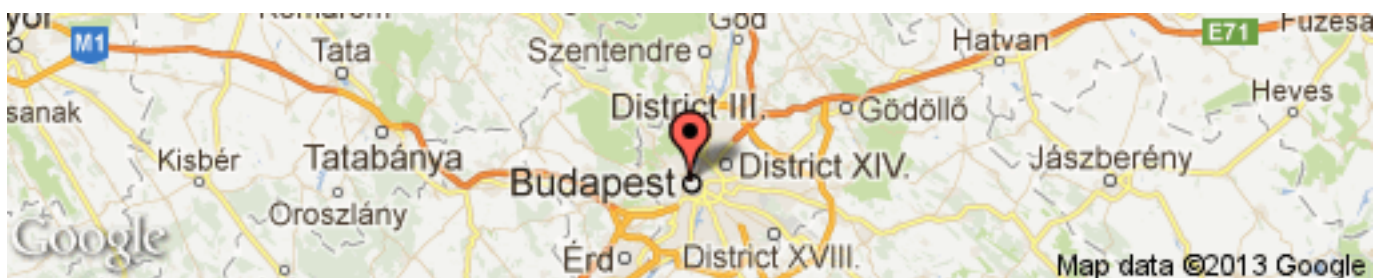
Groups affected / Interested in : [Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender]  
 General Type : [Institutional discrimination]

In April, the Budapest Police Headquarters issued a decree which rejects the request of the Rainbow Mission Foundation (Szivárvány Misszió Alapítvány), a prominent Hungarian LGBT association, related to the organizing of the 2012 Budapest Gay Dignity Procession (Meleg Méltóság Menet), planned for 7th

July. The police ban is based on the claim that the route of the Procession from the City Park (Városliget), along Andrassy Avenue to Elisabeth Square (Erzsébet tér) would significantly paralyze the traffic of the city.[1] The organizers solicited legal help from the Hungarian Civil Liberties Union (TASZ), and appealed to the Municipal Court of Budapest against the police ban. On 13th April, the Court overruled the police's prohibition of the procession, stating that it can be organized on the planned route since it would cause no conflict with laws on the freedom of assembly.[2]

Sources: Népszabadság, 12.04.2012, A bíró két héten belül dönt a melegfelvonulásról [Judge must decide within two weeks on the issue of the Gay Procession], [http://nol.hu/belfold/20120412-ket\\_heten\\_belul\\_dont\\_a\\_torvenyszek](http://nol.hu/belfold/20120412-ket_heten_belul_dont_a_torvenyszek), Accessed on 27.01.2013. Népszabadság, 13.04.2012, Mégis vonulhatnak a melegek [The Gay March can be organized], [http://nol.hu/belfold/megis\\_vonulhatnak\\_a\\_melegek](http://nol.hu/belfold/megis_vonulhatnak_a_melegek), Accessed on 27.01.2012.

## Anti-LGBT decrees in the Metropolitan Municipal Assembly of Budapest



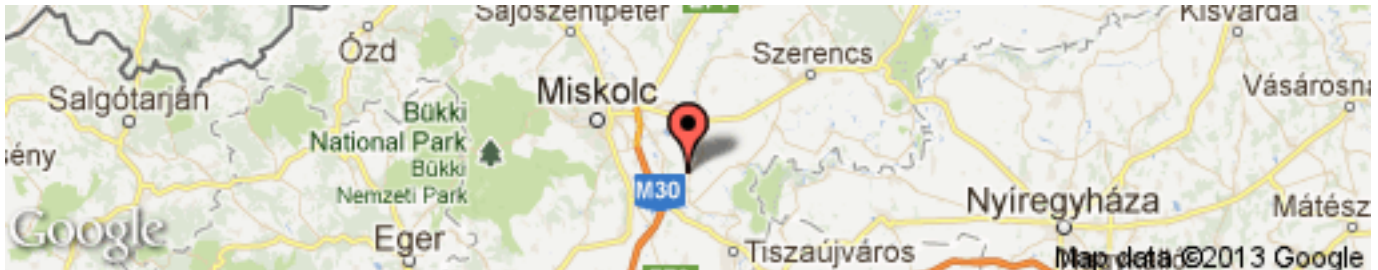
Hungary (HU) - 25/04/12

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

On 25th April, at the Metropolitan Municipal Assembly of Budapest, both the center-right FIDESZ Party and the extrem-right Jobbik Party submitted requests which aimed to prohibit the 2012 Budapest Gay Dignity March. The submission of Jobbik claimed that 'events which aim to promote the wide acceptance of sexual deviances, like homosexual, bisexual, transgender, and paedophile behaviour, should not get permission to be organized' from the Municipal Assembly.[1] The submission of the governing conservative-right party, FIDESZ, signed by the mayor of Budapest, István Tarlós, the vice-mayor, Gábor Bagdy, and the mayor of the XII district, Zoltán Pokorni, states that the 'municipality should not give permission to events which aim to popularize provocative and indecent behaviours or ways of life'. After an ensuing heated debate between the various council members both submissions were retracted.[2]

Sources: Népszabadság, 18.04.2012, A Jobbik rendelettel akadályozná meg a melegfelvonulást [Jobbik want to stop the Gay Procession with a decree], [http://nol.hu/belfold/a\\_jobbik\\_rendelettel\\_akadalyozna\\_meg\\_a\\_melegfelvonulast](http://nol.hu/belfold/a_jobbik_rendelettel_akadalyozna_meg_a_melegfelvonulast), Accessed on 27.01.2013. Origo.hu, 25.04.2012, Megfeneklett Tarlósék obszcenitás elleni harca [The fight of Tarlós against obscenity fails], <http://www.origo.hu/itthon/20120425-a-melegfelvonulast-betiltlo-fovarosi-rendelet-megfeneklett.html>, Accessed on 27.01.2013

## Anti-Roma speeches at Jobbik demonstration in Berzék

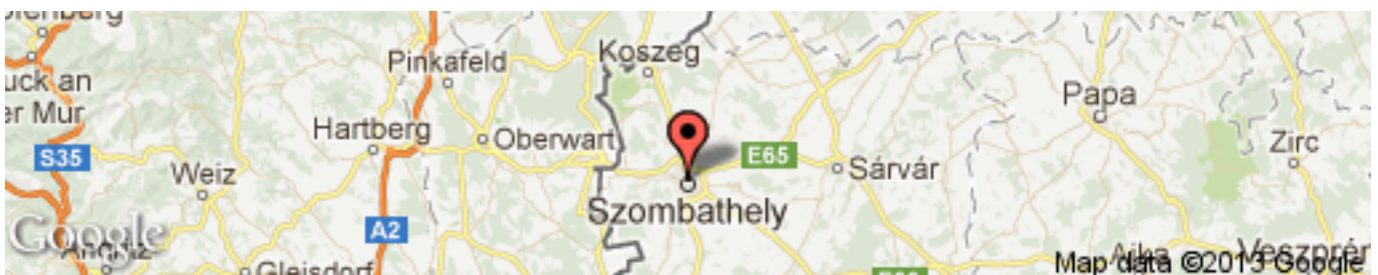


Hungary (HU) - 06/05/12

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

On 5th May, in the village of Berzék (Borsod County), the extreme right-wing party Jobbik, and several other extremist organizations (Új Magyar Gárda, Magyar Nemzeti Gárda and Órsereg) held a large-scale demonstration sparked by the recent murder of a villager, József Nagy, by the members of a local Roma family. The event was attended by several parliamentary representatives belonging to Jobbik, with an overwhelming presence of police forces, and received extended media coverage. Csaba Gyüre, MP of Jobbik, stated in relation to the murder that in his view 'it is not enough to talk about Roma criminality, because currently there is Roma terrorism in Hungary'. Another Jobbik MP, Tamás Sneider, claimed in his speech that 'in the last 20 years thousands of Hungarians were murdered by criminals having ethnic Roma background', and that in his view this can be called the 'holocaust' of Hungarians. Source: Index.hu, 6.05.2012, Magyar holokausztról beszélt a Jobbik [Jobbik talks about Holocaust of Hungarians], available at: [http://index.hu/belfold/2012/05/06/magyar\\_holokausztot\\_hirdetett\\_a\\_jobbik/](http://index.hu/belfold/2012/05/06/magyar_holokausztot_hirdetett_a_jobbik/), Accessed on 27.01.2013.

## Anti-Semitic threats at football match in Szombathely



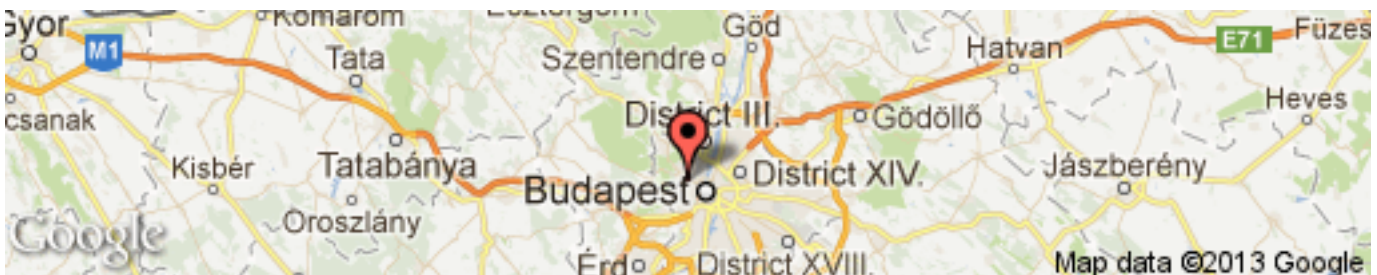
Hungary (HU) - 20/05/12

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

On the 20th May, in Szombathely, at the match between the Haladás Sopron and the Diósgyőri VTK, the fans of the latter team presented a banner which contained Anti-Semitic threats against Péter Dániel, a left-wing activist and lawyer. The text on the banner („Dániel: Hív a Duna, vár a MÁV!”, meaning: “Dániel: The Danube calls for you, the Hungarian Railway Company awaits you”) is a paraphrase of the Anti-Semitic Hungarian song sometimes chanted at football matches entitled „Auschwitzba indul a vonat” (The train is heading to Auschwitz).[1] This gesture against Dániel comes as a direct reaction to his own vandalizing act perpetrated on 16th May in Kereki (Somogy county) where he poured red paint on the newly inaugurated wooden statue of Miklós Horthy (Regent of Hungary during the Second World War), and placed a cardboard with the text “Mass murderer! War criminal!”.[2]

Sources:  
 Népszabadság, 22.05.2012, A diósgyőri drukkerok halálba küldenék Dániel Pétert (The fans from Diósgyőr want Péter Dániel's death), [http://nol.hu/belfold/a\\_diosgyori\\_drukkerok\\_halalba\\_kuldenek\\_daniel\\_petert](http://nol.hu/belfold/a_diosgyori_drukkerok_halalba_kuldenek_daniel_petert), Date of access: 05.11.2012.  
 Népszabadság, 16.05.2012, Dániel Péter újra akcióban: vörös festék a Horthy-szoborra (The new act of Péter Dániel: red paint on the Horthy-statue), [http://nol.hu/belfold/daniel\\_peter\\_ujra\\_akciozik](http://nol.hu/belfold/daniel_peter_ujra_akciozik), Date of access: 05.11.2012.

## Statue of Raoul Wallenberg vandalized

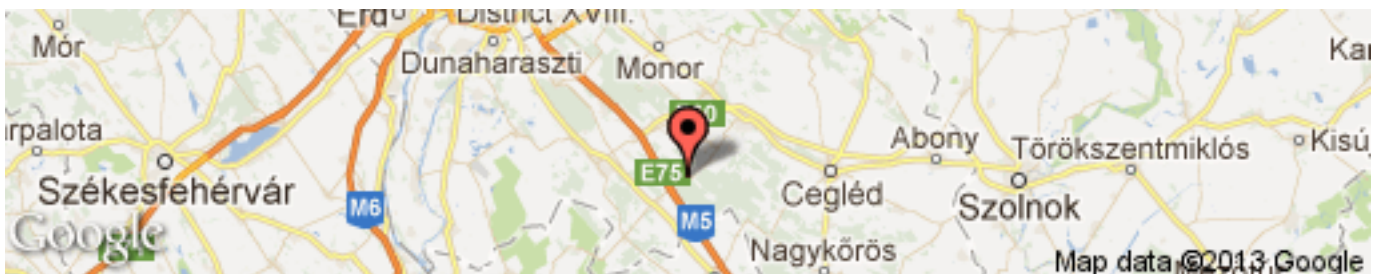


Hungary (HU) - 22/05/12

Groups affected / Interested in : [Religious minorities, National minorities]  
 General Type : [Racist discourse, Hate crime]

On 22nd May a group of American tourists discovered and reported that the statue of Raoul Wallenberg (Swedish diplomat who helped rescue thousands of Jews in Hungary during World War II) located in the 2nd district of Budapest was vandalized. Unknown perpetrators placed two pairs of pig's feet on the statue. This vandalizing act resembles the one in 2009 when similarly pig's feet were placed on the memorial entitled "Shoes on the Danube Promenade" which honors the Jewish victims who were killed by fascist Arrow Cross militiamen in Budapest during World War II. [1] Source: Index.hu, 2012.05.22., "Disznólábakat akasztottak a Wallenberg-szoborra" [Perpetrators hung pig's feet on the Wallenberg-statue], available at: [http://index.hu/belfold/2012/05/22/disznolabakat\\_akasztottak\\_a\\_wallenberg-szoborra/](http://index.hu/belfold/2012/05/22/disznolabakat_akasztottak_a_wallenberg-szoborra/)

## Anti-Semitic graffiti on Holocaust Memorial



Hungary (HU) - 25/05/12

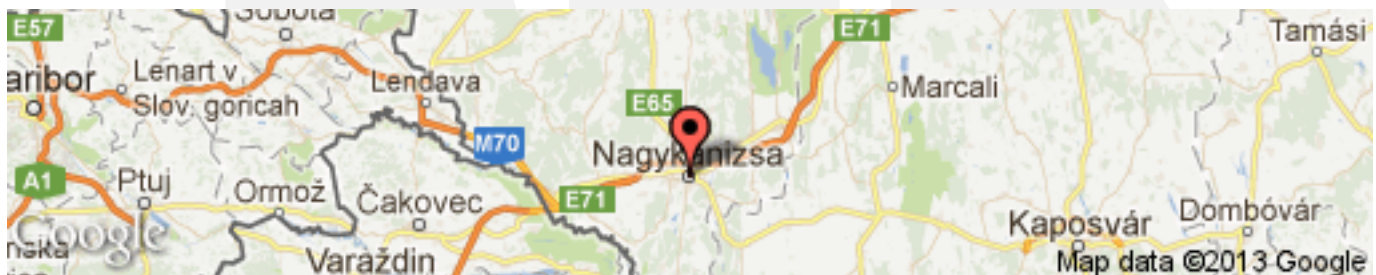
Groups affected / Interested in : [Religious minorities, National minorities]  
 General Type : [Racist discourse, Hate crime]

On 25th May the memorial statue-complex dedicated to Jewish Martyrs of World War II located in the XIII. district in Budapest was vandalized. Unknown perpetrators painted Anti-Semitic messages and David-stars on the statues (the inscriptions: "This is not you country, dirty Jews"; "You will be shot into the Danube!").



The police precinct of the district reported that they have received several civil complaints and notifications related to the extremist inscriptions, and have started an investigation with charges of incitement against members of a community and also damage to public property, directed against unknown perpetrators.[1] The vandalizing act was publicly condemned by the Hungarian government and the MAZSIHISZ (The Union of Hungarian Jewish Communities).[2] On 26th May, the Budapest Police issued a statement according to which, after a short and thorough investigation, they have found and arrested two male citizens in Budapest who will be held accountable for the vandalizing act perpetrated against the Jewish Martyr Memorial. Both individuals have denied the charges and refused to make a statement. [3] Sources: index.hu, 25.05.2012, "Uszító feliratokat festettek a Duna-parti mártíremlékműre" [Anti-Semitic inscriptions on the Martyr Memorial], available at: [http://index.hu/belfold/2012/05/25/uszito\\_feliratokat\\_festettek\\_a\\_duna-parti\\_martiremlermure/](http://index.hu/belfold/2012/05/25/uszito_feliratokat_festettek_a_duna-parti_martiremlermure/) Mazsihisz.hu, 25.05.2012., "A kormány elítéli a Duna-parti mártíremlékmű meggyalázását" [The Government condemns the vandalizing act against the Martyr Memorial], available at: <http://www.mazsihisz.hu/2012/05/25/a-kormany-eliteli-a-duna-parti-martiremlermu-meggyalazasat-5171.html> Index.hu, 26.05.2012, "Náci relikviákat találtak a szoborrongálóknál" [Police found Nazi memorabilia in perpetrator's home], available at: [http://index.hu/belfold/2012/05/26/elkaptak\\_a\\_szoborrongalokat/](http://index.hu/belfold/2012/05/26/elkaptak_a_szoborrongalokat/)

## Anti-Roma and Nazi graffiti in Nagykanizsa

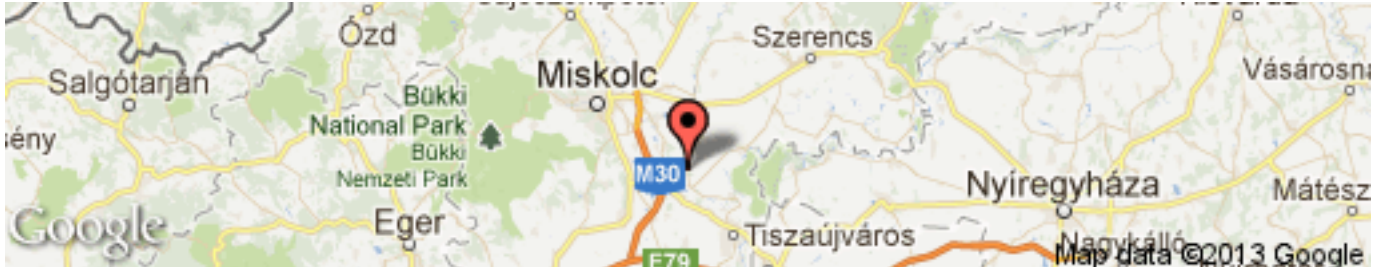


Hungary (HU) - 30/05/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers, Ethnic minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Racist discourse, Hate crime]*

On 29th May, in Nagykanizsa (Zala County), unknown perpetrators painted racist, anti-Roma messages and Nazi symbols on several buildings. The vandalized wall of the local shop featured a swastika, the name of Hitler, and the following inscriptions: "Gypsies you will die!" ["Megdögletek cigányok!"], "The ones marked with X will burn" ["X-el jelöltek égni fognak"]; while 12 other buildings in the town were marked by an X sign. The local authorities have stated that the police started an investigation against unknown perpetrators with charges based on the use of forbidden totalitarian symbols. The Ministry of Human Resources and Social Integration has issued a statement in which the vandalizing act of Nagykanizsa is condemned in the name of the government. Source: MNO.hu, 30.05.2012, "Elfogadhatatlan a nagykanizsai fenyegetés" [The threatening inscriptions in Nagykanizsa are unacceptable], <http://mno.hu/belfold/elfogadhatatlan-a-nagykanizsai-rasszista-fenyegetes-1079743>, Accessed on 27.01.2013.

## Threatening Anti-Roma letters in Sajóhídvég

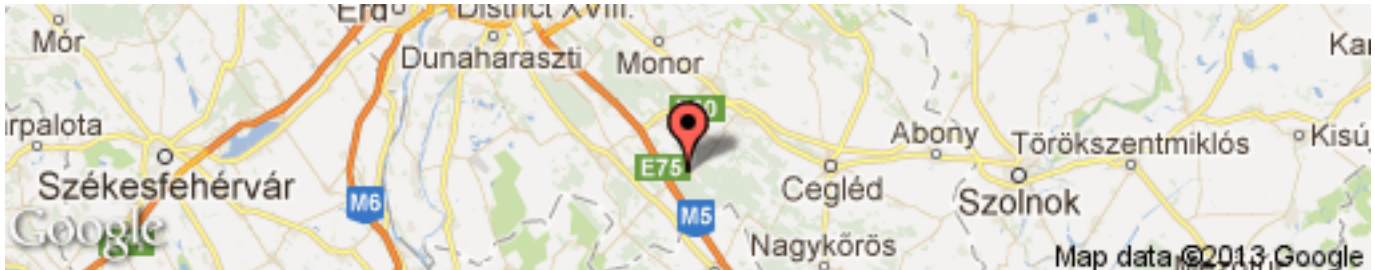


Hungary (HU) - 04/06/12

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

On 4th June, in Sajóhídvég (Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén), unknown perpetrators placed racist, threatening and offensive letters in the mailboxes of 19 Roma families. The letters were photocopied, containing anti-Roma messages (“Better future and a clean, white Hungary!”, “Stinky Gypsy you will die with your entire family!”, “You will die, Gypsies, you will die!”), and had the symbols of the extreme right-wing Hungarian party, Jobbik, and of the interwar Hungarian fascist Arrow Cross Party. The mayor of the village, Győző Takács, reported the incident to the Police Headquarters of Miskolc, and asked for police patrols in the locality. The Police have started an investigation against unknown perpetrators with charges of incitement to hatred against members of a community. The Ministry of Human Resources and Social Integration has issued a statement in which it condemns the incident in Sajóhídvég.[1] In a public statement issued by Jobbik, Gergő Balla MP, declared that his party had no connection with the racist letters, and that they see the event as a provocation against the organization. Also, the Jobbik has made an official complaint against the unlawful use of their party symbols.[2] Sources: romagov.kormany.hu, 2012.06.04. “Tiltakozás a sajóhídvégi rasszista szórólapos akcióval szemben” [Government condemns the racist letters in Sajóhídvég], Available at: <http://romagov.kormany.hu/tiltakozas-a-sajohidvegi-rasszista-szorolapos-akcioval-szemben> Index.hu, 2012.06.04. “Megfenyegettek a sajóhídvégi romákat” [The Roma of Sajóhídvég were threatened], Available at: [http://index.hu/belfold/2012/06/04/megfenyegettek\\_a\\_sajohidvegi\\_romakat/](http://index.hu/belfold/2012/06/04/megfenyegettek_a_sajohidvegi_romakat/)

## Hungary transfers a convicted hate crime offender to Azerbaijan

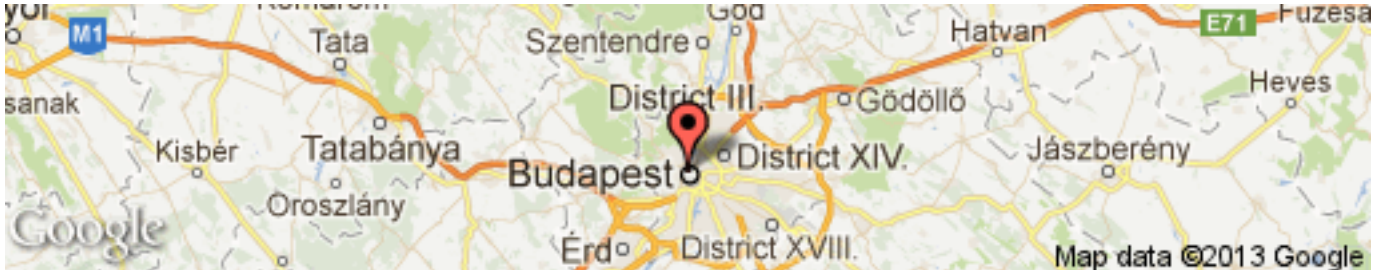


Hungary (HU) - 31/08/12

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

Ramil Safarov, a soldier from Azerbaijan slaughtered an Armenian soldier, Gurgen Markarian, with an axe at a military academy in Budapest, where both servicemen attended an English-language course organised by NATO, in 2004, motivated by bias against Armenians. He was convicted and imprisoned in Hungary. However, in August 2012, Hungarian authorities returned Safarov to his homeland, after receiving assurances from the Azeri government that Safarov's sentence would be enforced in Azerbaijan. However, Safarov was given a hero's welcome on his return, as well as an official pardon from the President of Azerbaijan. The case attracted international attention, and stirred criticism regarding the decision of the Hungarian government. The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights conducted an ex-officio inquiry regarding the case, and concluded that the Hungarian government did not violate international law regarding the extradition of a convict, however, there are doubts regarding the government's compliance with the requirement of legal certainty and the fulfilment of international obligations in good faith. Source: Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, 07.12.2012, The ombudsman's inquiry into the extradition of Azeri convict, [www.obh.hu/allam/eng/aktual/20121207.htm](http://www.obh.hu/allam/eng/aktual/20121207.htm), Accessed on 27.01.2013.

## Racist statements in university textbook, written by Géza Jeszenszky

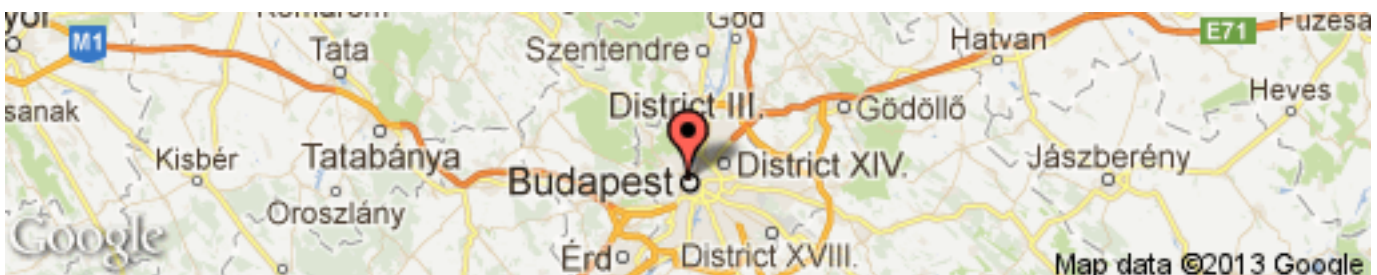


Hungary (HU) - 21/11/12

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

In November 2012, excerpts were published from an English language textbook used at Corvinus University Budapest, written by Géza Jeszenszky, who serves currently as the Ambassador of Hungary to Oslo. The chapter of the textbook on 'Minorities in Hungary: The issue of the Roma (Gypsies. Minority self-government)' includes a racist statement: „The reason why many Roma are mentally ill is because in Roma culture it is permitted for sisters and brothers or cousins to marry each other or just to have sexual intercourse with each other.” Jeszenszky, who later apologized for the unsupported statements in his book, was fiercely criticized by anti-racist activists and scholars. Source: MTI, 21.11.2012, Jeszenszky jelenlétében szedték ízekre állításait [Jeszenszky's statements were deconstructed in his presence], [http://hvg.hu/itthon/20121121\\_Jeszenszky\\_jelenleteben\\_szedtek\\_izekre\\_al](http://hvg.hu/itthon/20121121_Jeszenszky_jelenleteben_szedtek_izekre_al), Accessed on 27.01.2013.

## MP Gyöngyösi calls for a "list of Jews" in the Parliament



Hungary (HU) - 26/11/12

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

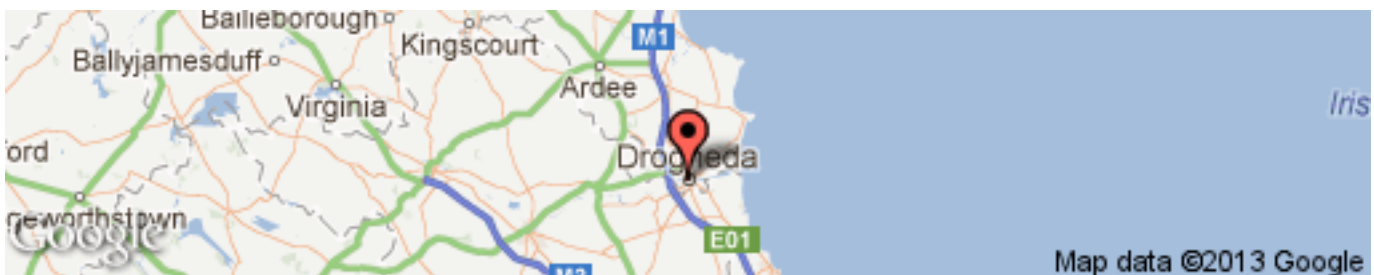
In November 2012, anti-fascist demonstrations were organized in Budapest, reacting to speech in the Parliament by far-right Jobbik Party MP, Márton Gyöngyösi, who called for the establishment of a list of Jewish members of the parliament and government because, in his opinion, they may “pose a threat to the national security of Hungary”. Gyöngyösi later issued a communication, apologizing for his remark, and stating that it was misinterpreted. Source: HVG.hu, 27.12.2012, Gyöngyösi elnézést kér a parlamenti zsidózásért [Gyöngyösi apologizes for his anti-Semitic notes in the Parliament], [http://hvg.hu/itthon/20121127\\_Gyongyosi\\_elnezest\\_ker\\_a\\_parlamenti\\_zsido](http://hvg.hu/itthon/20121127_Gyongyosi_elnezest_ker_a_parlamenti_zsido), Accessed on 27.01.2013.

## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



Ireland (IE)

### Gardaí investigate racist attack complaint in Drogheda

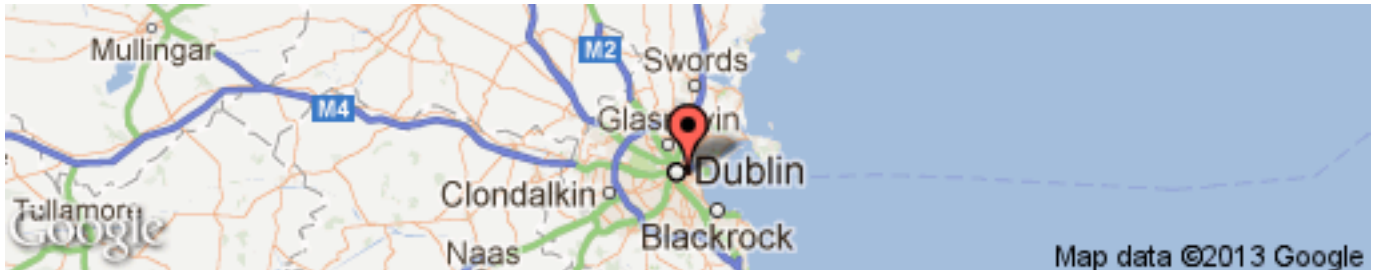


Ireland (IE) - 02/01/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Muslims, Ethnic minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination, Equality/Integration, Hate crime]*

GARDAÍ ARE INVESTIGATING an alleged racist assault in a nightclub in Drogheda on Monday night. A complaint was filed by a Pakistani man who was recruited by the HSE as a doctor last year, according to the Irish Times. He told the paper that he was assaulted by a woman who also racially abused him at Storm nightclub and that he later filed a garda complaint. - thejournal.ie <http://www.thejournal.ie/gardai-investigate-racist-attack-complaint-in-drogheda-321293-Jan2012/>

## A Fearless Whistleblower or a Disgruntled Crank? - Richard Tol (Comments on ESRI's Workplace)

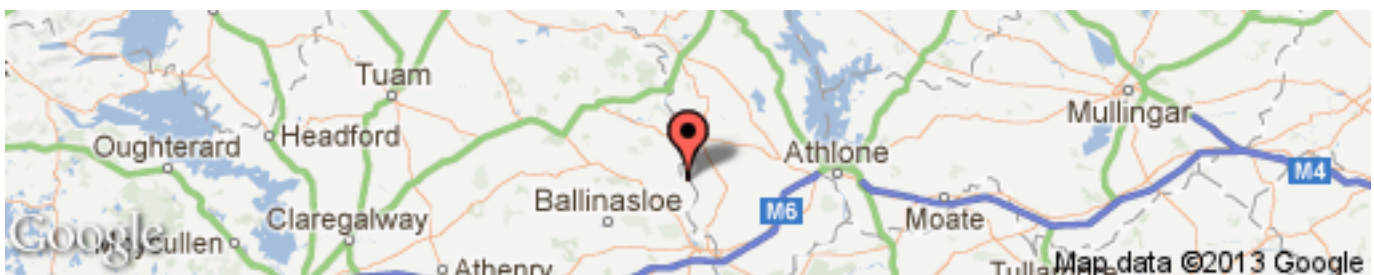


Ireland (IE) - 08/01/12

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

On 1 January 2012, the Irish Independent newspaper featured a story about Richard Tol - energy economist and formerly employed by the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) - accusing his former employer of xenophobia and racism - alongside with other allegations. According to Tol, there exists a hierarchy of favouritism in the ESRI according to which Irish nationals get promoted faster than other nationalities which in turn impacted on people's career prospects. He alleges that in cases where racist remarks were made by ESRI employees towards non-Irish nationals, complaints were ignored by both the management and the council of the ESRI. A spokeswoman for the ESRI has "strongly refuted" Tol's accusations saying the ESRI had "an employment equality policy and a code of business conduct for employees in numerous areas, including racism." Source: Sunday Independent, 08.01.2012, Daniel McConnell: A fearless whistleblower or a disgruntled crank?, <http://www.independent.ie/opinion/analysis/daniel-mcconnell-a-fearless-whistleblower-or-a-disgruntled-crank-2982488.html>, Accessed on 08.01.2012.

## Survey Finds 3 in 5 TD's (members of parliament) Meet Racist Views



Ireland (IE) - 02/02/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Majority, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people, National minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Racist discourse, Discrimination]*

"Three in every five of the TDs responding to a survey carried out by a professional polling company said they had encountered racist sentiments while canvassing in last year's general election." -The Irish Times <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/ireland/2012/0202/1224311112863.html>

## 10 Migrants Left Homeless Due to Failings in Social Protection Service

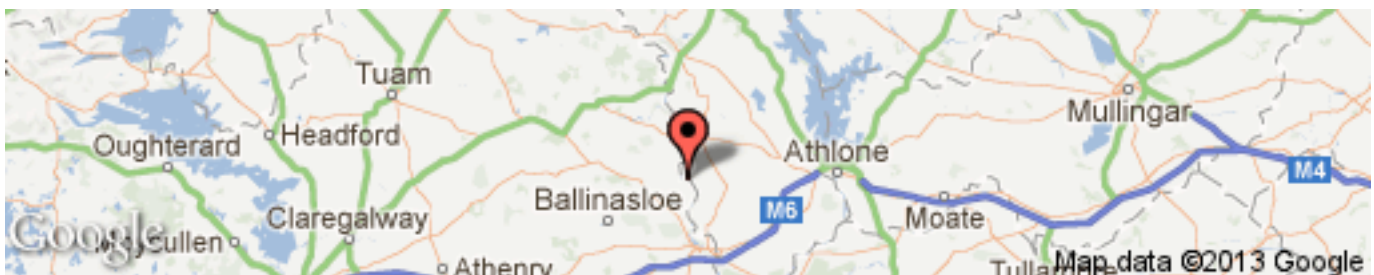


Ireland (IE) - 21/02/12

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

A report entitled 'Person or Number' found that 10 immigrants were left homeless due to failings in the social protection service. "The report, which highlights issues facing immigrants applying for welfare in Ireland, finds that 10 of 54 cases examined ended up with the person becoming homeless. It will be published today by Minister for Social Protection Joan Burton." -The Irish Times <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/ireland/2012/0221/1224312116390.html>

## Call for inquiry into racist email sent from An Post (Postal Service)



Ireland (IE) - 13/03/12

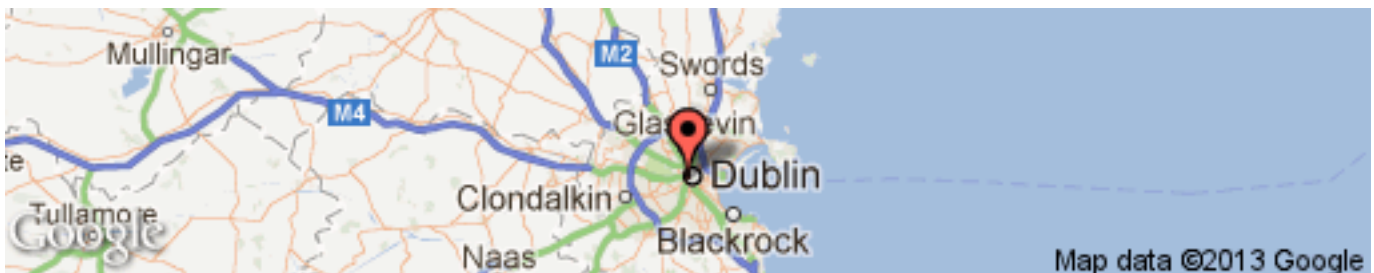
Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities, Majority, Asylum seekers, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Persons with disability, Africans/black people, National minorities]*

General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

AN investigation has been demanded into how a racist email came to be sent from a public service email address to the broadcaster Vincent Browne. The European Network Against Racism (ENAR) Ireland, the national network of anti racist organisations, said an immediate investigation by the Department of Communications was needed into the circulation of the racist material from an An Post email address. On Thursday night Mr Browne commented on the email on his TV3 show stating that there were indications it had also been circulated around email address in other public offices. Speaking at the start of European Week Against Racism, ENAR Ireland National Coordinator Catherine Lynch said the email address used to send the offensive material to journalist Vincent Browne was an 'An Post' email. "The content of the email was extreme and a clear incitement to hatred towards the immigrant community. This situation highlights clearly the gaps in our system to counter and address this sort of offensive action." <http://www.>

[irishtimes.com/ireland/call-for-inquiry-into-racist-email-sent-from-an-post-114421.html#ixzz1qbd5B3Na](http://irishtimes.com/ireland/call-for-inquiry-into-racist-email-sent-from-an-post-114421.html#ixzz1qbd5B3Na)

## Aer Lingus forced to apologise after alleged discriminatory practices



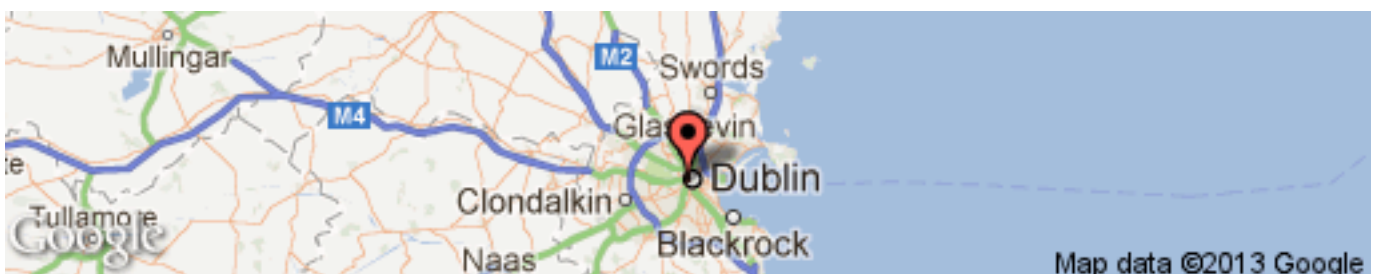
Ireland (IE) - 15/03/12

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

Ireland's national airline Aer Lingus have apologised to a passenger that was subjected to a language test in English and Greek to determine her identity, despite her being resident in Ireland since 1988. Upon seeking clarification from the airline as to the legal basis of this test, Dr Chryssa Dislis had her and her daughters' luggage removed from the plane and was informed that "because many people from your country travel on false papers". Dr Dislis is preparing a complaint under equality legislation.

Source: Irish Times Website. Date of Access: March 15th 2012 - <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/ireland/2012/0312/1224313153577.html>

## Woman beaten and taunted for wearing hijab



Ireland (IE) - 15/03/12

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

A Dublin woman has been convicted of assaulting a young muslim woman. The attacker shouted racist abuse at her victim and punched her in the face. The attacker, an Irish national, has been given a three month suspended sentence.

Source: Evening Herald website. Date of access 15th March 2012: <http://www.herald.ie/news/courts/woman-beaten-and-taunted-as-she-wore-a-hijab-3045294.html>



## Muslims asked to remove headscarves for new Garda card

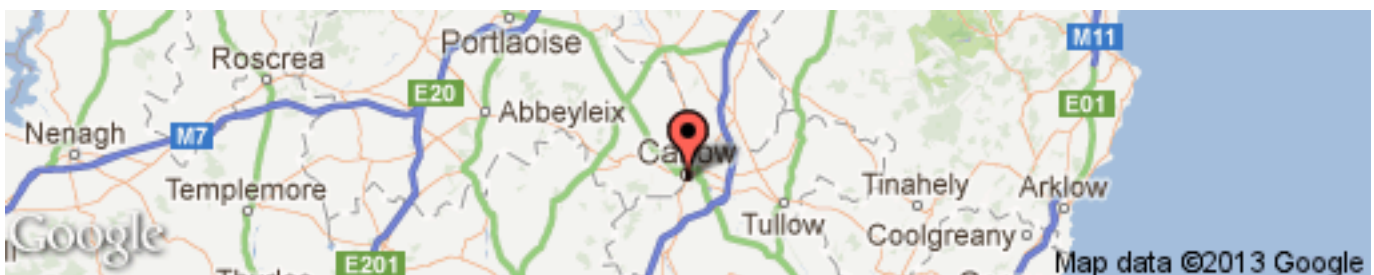


Ireland (IE) - 21/03/12

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

Representatives of Ireland's largest Sunni mosque have raised concerns over incidents in which a number of Muslim women were asked to remove their headscarves to comply with new identification procedures at the Garda National Immigration Bureau in Dublin. The new procedures, which include a biometric fingerprint-capture system, were introduced in recent weeks. A number of women subsequently informed the Islamic Cultural Centre of Ireland that they had been requested to remove their headscarves or hijab for photographs required for the new version of the registration certificate sometimes known as the Garda National Immigration Bureau or GNIB card. -Irish Times <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/ireland/2012/0321/1224313640645.html#.T2mm73iz9OM.facebook>

## Nazi Flag in Co. Carlow Garden

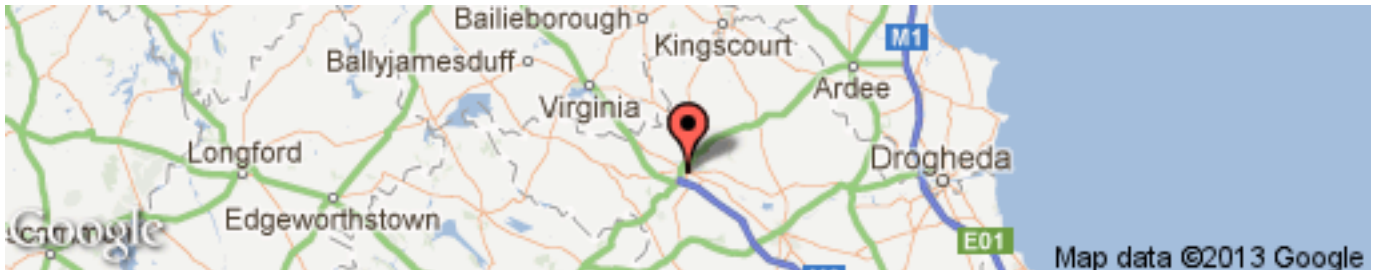


Ireland (IE) - 23/03/12

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

"A FLAG bearing the swastika symbol has been removed from the garden of a house after locals expressed disgust that the Nazi emblem was on display in their community. The red and white flag had been erected in the back garden of a family home near Bagenalstown, Co Carlow." -Irish Independent <http://www.independent.ie/national-news/outrage-at-nazi-flag-that-flew-in-garden-3053412.html>

## Boy, 10, bullied out of school over accent



Ireland (IE) - 26/03/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Linguistic minorities, Majority, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration, Hate crime]*

Parents of a 10-year-old boy claim he has been bullied out of school due to racial taunting over his accent. The boy was injured and regularly reduced to tears because of bullying on the premises. He has also been subjected to cyber-bullying. The family moved from South Africa to Kells, Co Meath, in 2010. His parents took him out of the school after the board of management failed to act to deal with the incidents outside the school. Read more: <http://www.irishexaminer.com/ireland/boy-10-bullied-out-of-school-over-accent-188605.html#ixzz1qQ7sJMYl>

## SVP told don't feed destitute migrants so they'll 'go home'



Ireland (IE) - 26/03/12

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

The St Vincent de Paul is claiming it has been told not to feed or house destitute migrants from eastern European countries and they will "go home". Southern regional president of the SVP Brendan Dempsey said he believes there is an unwritten policy to urge homeless EU migrant workers to go back to their homelands. -Irish Examiner <http://www.irishexaminer.com/ireland/svp-told-dont-feed-destitute-migrants-so-theyll-go-home-188347.html#ixzz1qQOkolwj>

## The Majority of Missing Children in Ireland are of African or Asian Decent



Ireland (IE) - 29/03/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Institutional discrimination]*

John O'Mahoney, Garda assistant commissioner, said 114 children who were reported missing over the past five years have still not been found. Of these, 106 vanished while under State care. "The vast majority - and I can't give a specific figure - of those 114 children are either of African or Asian origin," said Mr O'Mahoney. -Irish Independent <http://www.independent.ie/national-news/majority-of-over-100-missing-children-of-either-asian-or-african-origin-3064900.html>

## Minister asks YouTube to remove video directing anti-Semitic abuse at him

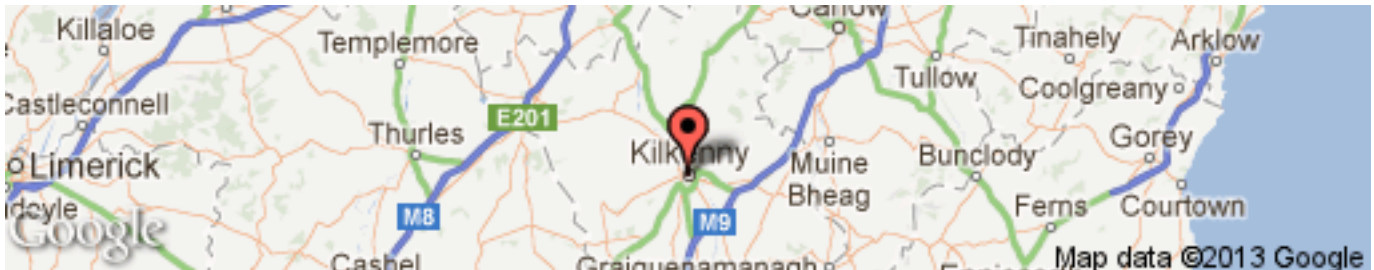


Ireland (IE) - 30/03/12

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

Justice minister Alan Shatter has requested that a YouTube video directed at him containing anti-semetic abuse be removed from the site. "The video, which starts off with a picture of Mr Shatter and the Israeli flag, contains a string of abusive text while Jewish folk music plays in the background. The anti-Jewish and anti-immigrant sentiments expressed echo those of neo-Nazi groups in other European countries but there is a specifically Irish context for the abuse." - Irish Times [http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/ireland/2012/0330/1224314100072.html#.T3Vz\\_PV-Fkg.facebook](http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/ireland/2012/0330/1224314100072.html#.T3Vz_PV-Fkg.facebook)

## 'Racist' Arson Attack in Kilkenny



Ireland (IE) - 03/04/12

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

Following an arson attack on council land set aside for Travellers, the Green Party has warned of endemic racism towards itinerants. "This is clearly a racist attack and is being fuelled by scaremongering within local communities. It was only a matter of time before an incident like this occurred. Racism towards Travellers permeates every facet of our society and we have councillors interfering with the work of our housing staff in allocating houses to Traveller families," - Cllr Malcolm Noonan, Green Party Spokesman. Source: <http://www.kilkennypeople.ie/news/local/arson-attack-condemned-as-racist-1-3693523>

## Town Councillor Proclaims Travellers Should 'Lose Dole'



Ireland (IE) - 04/04/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers, Ethnic minorities, National minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

Ennis town councillor and former mayor Frankie Neylon has been criticized for suggesting Travellers found to be engaged in 'feuds' should lose their welfare entitlements. Mr Neylon claimed that Travellers; "drive around in their new cars and salute you with their Prada coats on them and what have you . . . They should be hit in the pocket." There is no provision in Irish law for the withdrawal of social welfare on the grounds of criminal conviction. Source: <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/ireland/2012/0404/1224314348517.html>

## HSE slammed for treatment of recruitment drive NCHDs

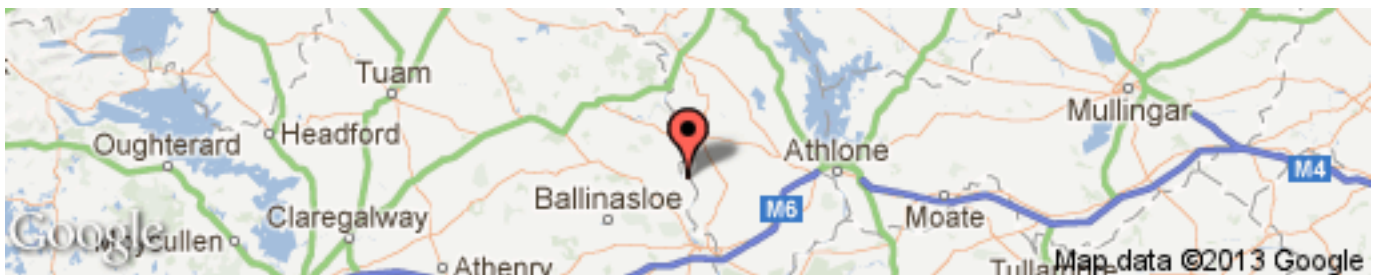


Ireland (IE) - 19/04/12

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

The Irish Medical Organisation’s AGM (April 17th, 2012) heard strong criticism of The Health Service Executive’s treatment of foreign doctors. Dr Neil Brennan of the IMO International Affairs Committee said the Executive’s hasty recruitment drive resulted in the arrival of hundreds of NCHDs “who were then left essentially waiting for training and dawdling their time away up to the point where some of them have returned to their country of origin without ever having worked in the Irish health system”. Dr Bridin Cannon urged the medical profession “to look at ourselves” indicating that in some cases non-national doctors could be used in locum positions until Irish doctors were ready to take the post resulting in the dispensability of non-national doctors. Source: Medical Independent, 19.04.2012, HSE slammed for treatment of recruitment drive NCHDs, [http://www.medicalindependent.ie/page.aspx?title=hse\\_slammed\\_for\\_treatment\\_of\\_recruitment\\_drive\\_nchds](http://www.medicalindependent.ie/page.aspx?title=hse_slammed_for_treatment_of_recruitment_drive_nchds), Accessed on 21.11.2012.

## Police Probe Suspected Racist Attack in Tipperary

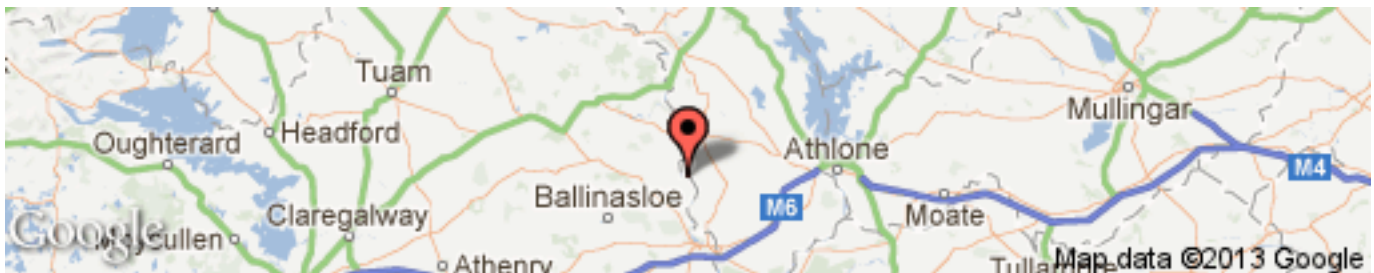


Ireland (IE) - 11/05/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Discrimination, Hate crime]*

Police are probing a suspected racist attack on the home of a single mother and her son in Tipperary. On Friday, May 11th, Ann Marie Channon and her son Thomas, 14, had the windows in their home smashed while they were inside. It is believed that this is the latest incident in what has become a pattern of abuse suffered by the family. According to Anne Marie Channon; “For the past five years we haven’t been able to live with the sickening levels of abuse because my son is mixed race.” A Garda spokesman said: “We are investigating the incident... a man in his 40s was arrested and a file will be sent to the DPP.” Source: joe.ie, 14.05.2012, Racist attacks in Tipperary on home of 14-year-old boy, <http://www.joe.ie/news-politics/current-affairs/racist-attacks-in-tipperary-on-home-of-14-year-old-boy-0024708-1>, Accessed on 15.05.2012.

## ‘Inherently racist’ - Minister critical of signs of ‘Irishness’ on Dublin taxis

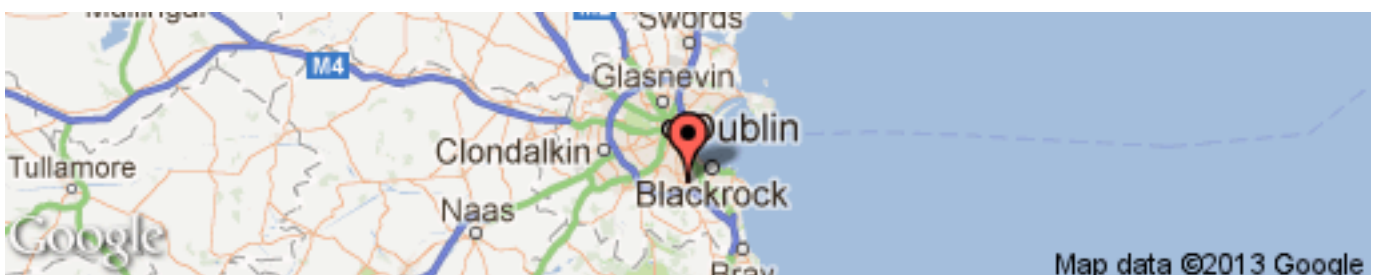


Ireland (IE) - 15/05/12

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

The Journal: "Transport Minister Leo Varadkar has said that the green lights on taxi roofs will have to be removed following a report alleging the lights were used to indicate that the driver is Irish. He said that other signs on Irish taxis that indicate a driver is Irish are "inherently racist" and "inherently xenophobic". Source: The Journal, 'Inherently racist' - Varadkar critical of signs of 'Irishness' on Dublin taxis, 15.5.2012, <http://www.thejournal.ie/inherently-racist-varadkar-critical-of-signs-of-irishness-on-dublin-taxis-451351-May2012/>, Accessed on 23.2.2013.

## Dublin Bus ‘shocked’ after White Pride sticker spotted on vehicle

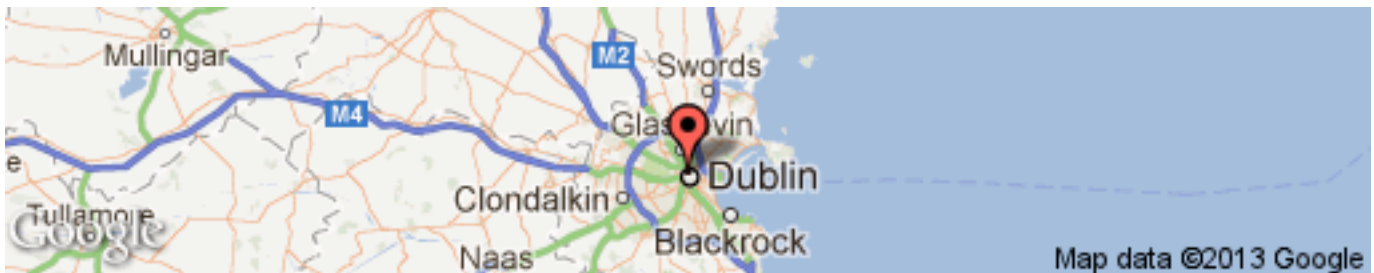


Ireland (IE) - 18/05/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

A "White Pride World Wide" sticker was spotted on the upper deck of a Dublin bus last week. A spokesperson for Dublin Bus has said that this incident appears to be an isolated one, and that there has only been one reported sighting of the sticker which bears the logo of the Stormfront organisation, an online white supremacist forum. Source: Thejournal.ie, 18.05.2012, Dublin Bus 'shocked' after White Pride sticker spotted on vehicle, <http://www.thejournal.ie/dublin-bus-shocked-after-white-pride-sticker-spotted-on-vehicle-455656-May2012/>, Accessed on 21.05.2012.

## Dublin Bus ‘shocked’ after White Pride sticker spotted on vehicle

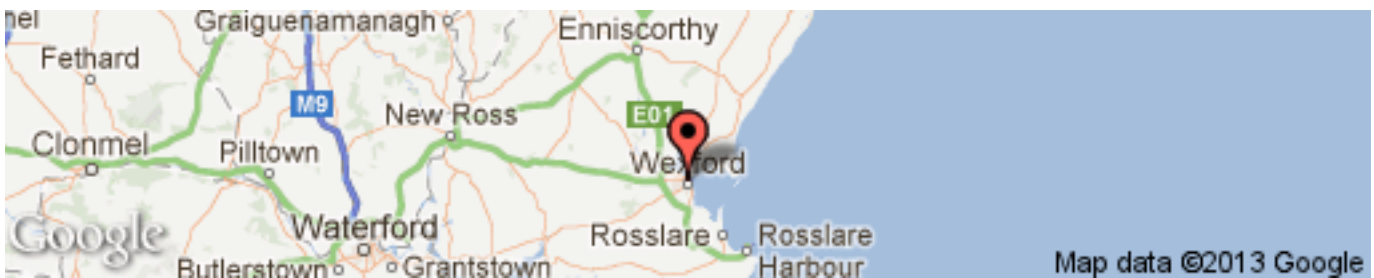


Ireland (IE) - 18/05/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Hate crime]*

A 'World Wide Pride Sticker' has been spotted on the upper deck of one of busses servicing the 77a route. The sticker bears the logo of the Stormfront organisation which is an online white supremacist forum. The Dublin Bus company responded in saying that it would not tolerate racism in any form. Source: thejournal.ie, 18.05.2012, Dublin Bus ‘shocked’ after White Pride sticker spotted on vehicle, <http://www.thejournal.ie/dublin-bus-shocked-after-white-pride-sticker-spotted-on-vehicle-455656-May2012/>, Accessed on 21.11.2012.

## Croke Park condemns racist abuse of county footballer



Ireland (IE) - 20/06/12

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

From Irish Examiner: Croke Park has condemned the racist abuse of Wexford county star Lee Chin in a club championship game. Two members of the Duffy Rovers team were banned for two months each following incidents in their defeat to Mr Chin’s side, Sarsfields, in April. Mr Chin, wing-back on the side which defeated Longford in the Leinster SFC quarter-final replay on June 10, was left shocked by the attack. Last night, Croke Park issued a statement expressing dismay at the treatment of the dual star. "The GAA condemns activity such as the recent incident investigated by the Wexford County Board. "We are an anti-sectarian, anti-racist association and our games are open to people of all backgrounds. "There is no room for behaviour of this nature and it flies in the face of our respect initiative, our inclusion and integration strategy, and the work overseen by our full-time national inclusion officer." Mr Chin has been named on the Wexford team to play Kilkenny in tonight’s Leinster U21 hurling championship semi-final in Nowlan Park. Source: Irish Examiner, 20.06.2012, Croke Park condemns racist abuse of county footballer,

<http://www.irishexaminer.com/ireland/croke-park-condemns-racist-abuse-of-county-footballer-198096.html#.T-GNMAMfAC8.facebook>, Accessed on 21.11.2012.

## Umpire suspended in GAA racism case

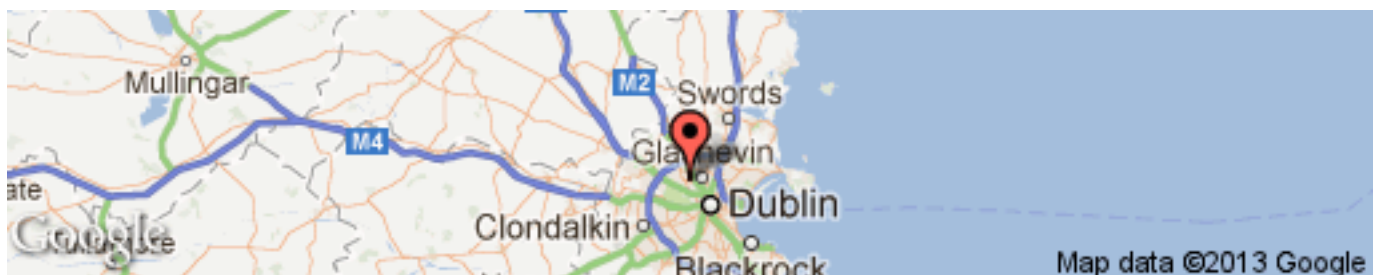


Ireland (IE) - 25/06/12

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

A Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA) umpire was suspended for 26 weeks for racially abusing a player during a Wexford junior football game. The player said he has been the victim of racist comments for many years. "I just put up with it and said to myself that they're ignorant people." This follows another racist incident where another Wexford GAA was racially abused by a player. Sources: Irish Times, 14.08.2012, Umpire suspended in GAA racism case, <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/ireland/2012/0814/1224322137653.html>, Accessed on 21.11.2012. Irish Examiner, 25.06.2012, Wexford GAA to probe new racism claims, <http://www.irishexaminer.com/archives/2012/0625/sport/wexford-gaa-to-probe-new-racism-claims-198649.html>, Accessed on 21.11.2012.

## Racists cut Nazi/KKK slogans into kids' play area after attacks



Ireland (IE) - 15/07/12

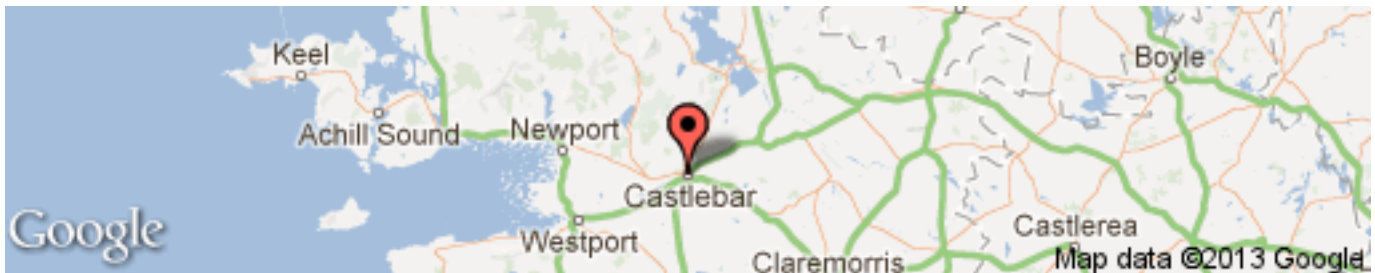
Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Hate crime]*

Racist defaced the a children's play area near the Tolka Valley Road in Finglas, North Dublin by cutting the images of a Nazi swastika and the initials of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) into grass which were later removed by Dublin City Council. Local Sinn Féin Councillor Anthony Connaghan condemned the incident telling An Phoblacht that "the decent people of Finglas are disgusted and appalled by these incidents.



There is absolutely no place in society for this type of racism and intolerance.” Source: An Phoblacht, 15.07.2012, Racists cut Nazi/KKK slogans into kids’ play area after attacks, <http://www.anphoblacht.com/contents/22067>, Accessed on 21.11.2012.

## Judge apologises for saying social welfare a Polish charity



Ireland (IE) - 02/08/12

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

A man who called an Irish security guard a "fat Polish f\*\*er" has been ordered to pay €1000 to a Polish charity. At a second hearing when asked if there was a Polish in Ireland, Judge Mary Devins at Castlebar District Court remarked: "A Polish charity? There is. It's called the social welfare." She apologised later for her comment. Source: Irish Times, 02.08. 2012. Judge Apologises for Saying Social Welfare a Polish Charity. <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/frontpage/2012/0802/1224321296119.html>, Accessed 26.09. 2012.

## Arson attack on house to be used by Traveller family



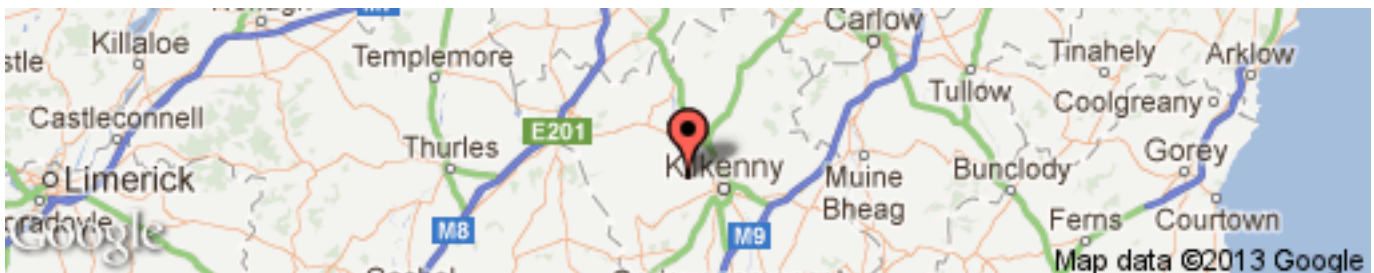
Ireland (IE) - 18/09/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers, National minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Hate crime]*

A bungalow in the parish of Kilmacow, South Co. Kilkenny, which was due to be occupied by a Traveller family, has been subject to an arson attack causing extensive damage. The family - a father and five children - had started to move their belongings into the house, many of which were destroyed in the fire. The family, who had been looking forward to moving in, said they were "devastated" and "disgusted" by the incident and that it was "highly unlikely" that they would move into the house after what happened. Pavee Point Travellers' Centre has condemned the attack as "shocking but not surprising [revealing] the level and depth of prejudice and racism that Travellers have to endure in this country." Source: Kane, Conor (2012). Arson Attack on House to be Used by Traveller Family. Published in: [irishtimes.com](http://www.irishtimes.com) (03.04.2012). Available at <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/ireland/2012/0403/1224314298256.html>

(accessed 18.09.2012).

## Hogan heavily criticised over Traveller letter to constituent

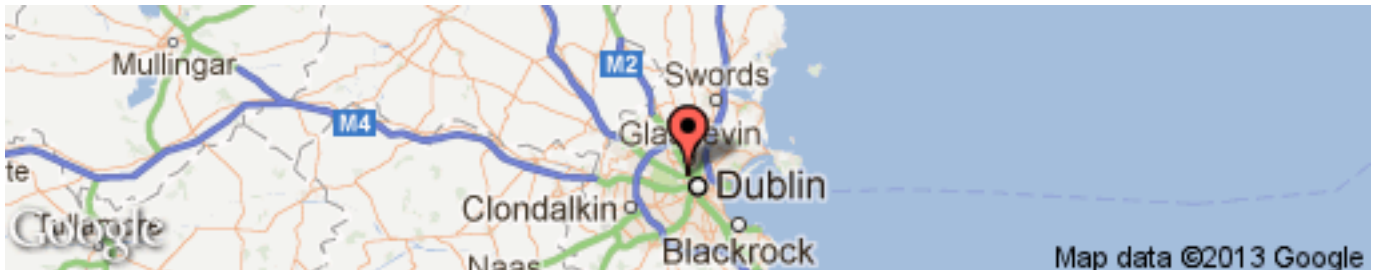


Ireland (IE) - 27/09/12

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

Minister for the Environment Phil Hogan has been criticised for a letter he wrote to the constituents in Bonnettstown, Co. Kilkenny, assuring them a Traveller family would not be moved into their area.. This was in response to constituents' concerns regarding a Traveller family who was supposed to be moving into a house in the respective area. In his letter Minister Hogan assured the constituents that the family would not be moving into the allocated house. Minister Hogan denied allegations of racism in saying that his actions had "nothing to do with Travellers at all. It's to do with anti-social behaviour ... I don't feel I should apologise." Fianna Fáil's spokesman on Community Affairs, Éamon Ó Cuív, expressed fears that this incident was potentially damaging to the work that has been done to reach out to Travellers and to improve relations with the settled community. Source: Irish Times, 27.09.2012, Hogan heavily criticised over Traveller letter to constituent, <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/ireland/2012/0927/1224324470860.html>, Accessed on 27.09.2012.

## Racist jailed for abuse of election candidate

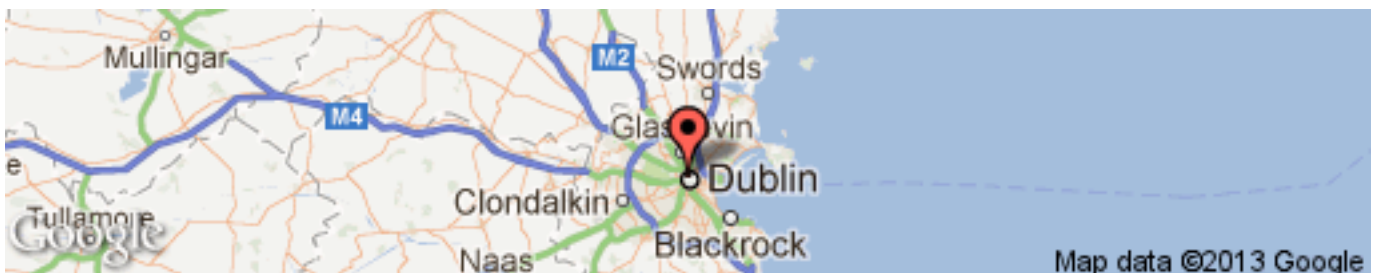


Ireland (IE) - 01/10/12

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

Two men Michael Walsh aged 61 and Michael Lawlor (28) have been accused of racially abusing independent election candidate Patrick Maphost who was canvassing outside their homes at North Circular Road, Dublin. The candidate was told "f\*\*k off" and to get off the street or else he would "get a bullet in [his] head". Allegedly the older man said that "black people made him sick" and that "he had no time for coloured people". Mr Lawlor has since died and the case against him was dropped; Mr Walsh was found guilty of racial abuse and has been jailed for two months. Source: Phelan, Andrew (2011). Racist Jailed for Abuse of Election Candidate. In Herald.ie, 07.10.2011. Available at <http://www.herald.ie/news/racist-jailed-for-abuse-of-election-candidate-2899723.html> (accessed on 01.10.2012).

## Woman beaten and taunted over her hijab



Ireland (IE) - 01/10/12

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

A young Dublin woman (23) has been sentenced to three months in prison, suspended for one year for punching and racially abusing a young Libyan woman (20) on 2 November 2011. As the victim, who was wearing a hijab (traditional head scarf) walked down the street when two men and a woman approached her. One of the men grabbed her mobile and the Dublin woman punched her in the face. When the victim crossed the road to escape her attacker, the woman followed her and continued to shout racist insults at her. A motorist stopped and helped the victim. He later reported the incident to the Gardaí. Judge Halpin said that the victim was frightened by the attacker and made feel a lesser person. Source: Cotter, Eimear (2012). Woman Beaten and Taunted Over her Hijab. Published in: Herald.ie, 14.03.2012. Available at <http://theredcard.ie/news/?p=1282> (accessed 01.10.2012).

## Passenger jailed for attack on taxi driver in Clare

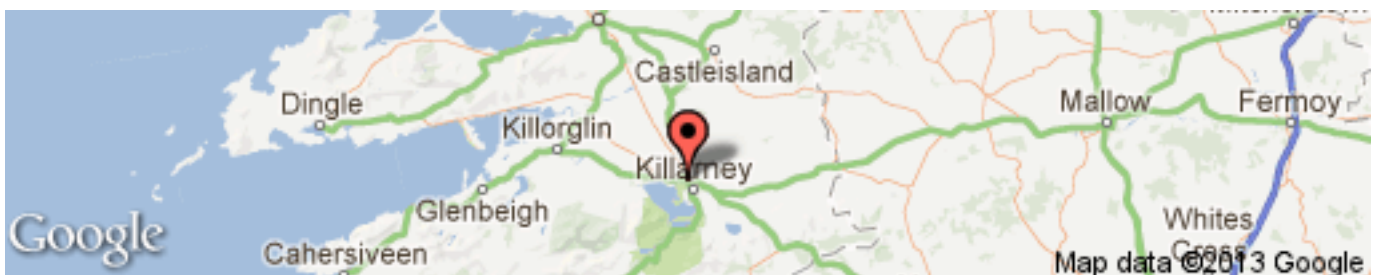


Ireland (IE) - 01/10/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination, Hate crime]*

A Nigerian taxi driver reported that he was afraid to go to work after he had been assaulted unprovokedly. The passenger refused to pay the fare; he called the driver a "b\*\*\*\*d n\*\*\*\*er" before head-butting him in the mouth resulting in the loss of the driver's two front teeth. While the passenger was jailed on grounds of the assault and 14 previous convictions, the driver said he and the other 14 black drivers were subject to verbal racial abuse on a daily basis which made them feel unsafe: "[W]e phone each other saying 'this is an area I am going to in case anything happens'." He continued that "passengers flag you down, open the door and when they see you are coloured, they say 'F\*\*\* off'." Source: Deegan, Gordon (2012). Passenger Jailed for Attack on Taxi Driver in Clare. Published in: *Irishtimes.com*, 05.01.2012. Available at <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/ireland/2012/0105/1224309831064.html> (accessed 01.10.2012).

## Council guilty of racial discrimination



Ireland (IE) - 16/10/12

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

Kerry County Council has been found guilty of racial discrimination during a recruitment process for lifeguards in 2008. Despite the fact that a Polish national was better qualified he did not get the position. This was said to be due to inconsistencies in the application of the recruitment process favouring Irish over Polish applicants. There appears to be evidence that Kerry County Council failed to recognise the respective candidate's first aid qualifications and to lower his original score in the foregoing aptitude test leading him to fail. The Equality ordered the Council to pay €7,500 compensation to the complainant. Source: McCárthaigh (2012). County Guilty of Racial Discrimination. In: *Irish Examiner*, 16.10.2012. Available at: <http://www.irishexaminer.com/archives/2012/1016/ireland/council-guilty-of-racial-discrimination-210938.html> (accessed on 16.10.2012).

## Quran Burning

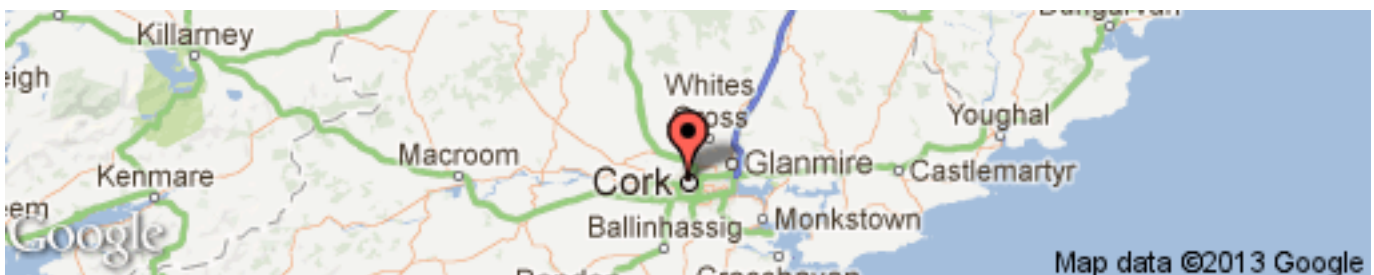


Ireland (IE) - 09/11/12

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

The Irish Sun reported on a hate video that had been posted on the Youtube platform in October 2012. The six-minute video depicts the 'ceremonial' burning of a Quran in a fireplace. The video starts with the following declaration: "This is Ireland's protest to the backward ideology that is Islam. FUCK ISLAM IT'S NOT WELCOME HERE". Dr Ali Selim, spokesman of the Islamic Cultural Centre has urged Irish Muslims to refrain from demonstrating against the video as this would give the makers of the video the reaction they were looking for: "They want a reaction to cause controversy." Dr Selim called upon the Gardaí to take action. Source: Irish Sun (2012). Gardaí Hunt Irish Racists who burned the Koran. Accessed 9 November 2012 at: <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/irishsun/irishsunnews/4629210/Gardaí-hunt-Irish-racists-who-burned-the-Koran.html>

## 8 out of 10 people fail to report racism in Ireland

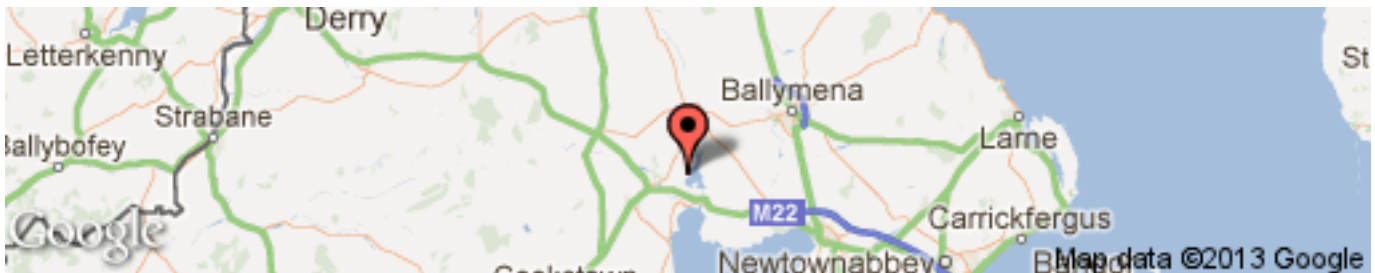


Ireland (IE) - 27/11/12

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

According to a report launch by Nasc - an immigrant support organisation, more than eight out of 10 people who experienced racism in Cork did not report it to the Irish police. The study showed that almost half (45%) of respondents had experienced discrimination in at least one area of everyday life, and that 38.5% of respondents had experienced discrimination while engaging with a service provider — housing and employment being key areas where migrants in Cork believed they were heavily discriminated against. Source: Irish Examiner (2012). Accessed November, 2012. 8 out of 10 people fail to report racism. <http://www.irishexaminer.com/ireland/8-out-of-10-people-fail-to-report-racism-215120.html#>. ULS5YInTi5Y.facebook

## GAA Football Player Aaron Cunningham Target of Racial Abuse on Pitch



Ireland (IE) - 03/12/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Africans/black people]*  
General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

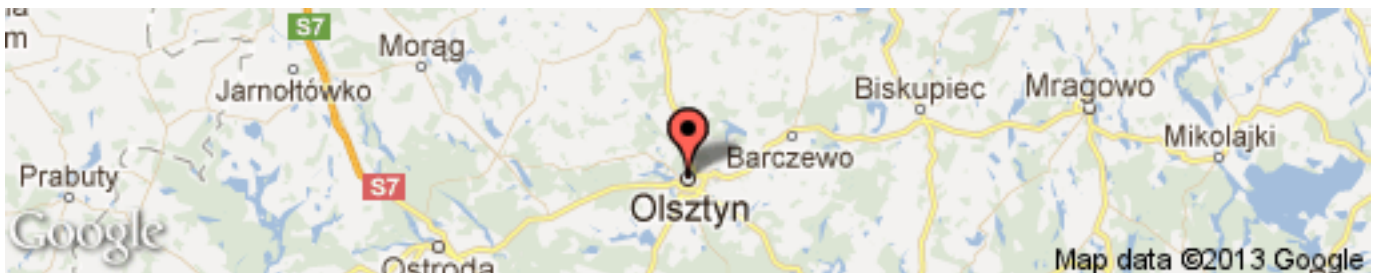
Crossmaglen's GAA (Gaelic Athletic Association) player Aaron Cunningham alleged to have been the target of racial slur on the pitch during the Ulster Club senior gaelic football championship final between Crossmaglen (Co Armagh) and Kilcoo (Co Down) at the Athletic Grounds stadium in Armagh on Sunday, 2 December 2012. He said that on two separated occasions two Kilcoo players called him a 'n\*\*\*er' and a 'Paki'. He said to have notified a linesman of the matter who however claimed not to have heard the slur. Aogán Ó Fearghail, president of the Ulster Council, said that this incident was intolerable and that the guilty party could expect severe penalties. Kilcoo who said that they were "shocked and saddened" by the incident, assured the club's full cooperation in the forthcoming investigation. Sources: RTÉ News (2012). Ulster GAA Council Says Racism Investigation Will Be 'Swift'. Accessed 3 December 2012 at: <http://www.rte.ie/news/2012/1203/gaa-racism.html>. Irish Times (2012). GAA to Act Swiftly on Racism Claims. Accessed 3 December 2012 at: <http://www.irishtimes.com/sports/gaa/2012/1203/1224327410915.html>. Irish Independent (2012). Racism Accusations Fly as GAA Star Claims Opponents Used N-word on Pitch. Accessed 3 December 2012 at: <http://www.independent.ie/sport/gaelic-football/racism-accusations-fly-as-gaa-star-claims-opponents-used-nword-on-pitch-3312505.html>.

## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



Poland (PL)

### Delivery of pizza and racist stickers

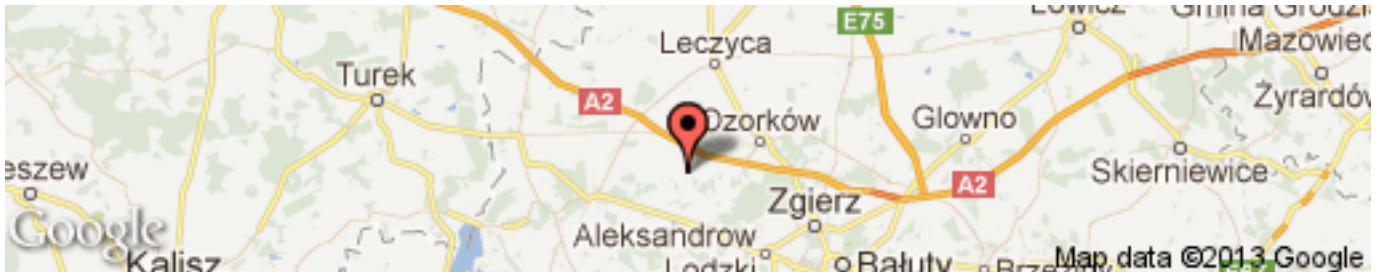


Poland (PL) - 15/02/12

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

Since mid-February 2012, leaflets with the text "Go home Arab terrorists" began to appear on stairways and doors of apartments, where persons of Arab origin live. The police have begun an investigation and determined that the stickers were being hung out by a 25-year-old pizzeria worker. While working as a pizza delivery man, he was able to determine where the people originating from (in his view) Arab countries live and pasted the leaflets there. Following his arrest, the man pleaded guilty, and during the hearing did not conceal his hostility towards Arabs. Source: Gazeta Olsztyńska, 06.03.2012, Student dostarczał pizzę. Arabom zostawiał "niespodziankę" (Student was delivering pizza and "surprise" for Arabs), <http://olsztyn.wm.pl/94213,Student-dostarczal-pizze-Arabom-zostawial-niespodzianke.html#axzz2DPHQdCp>, Accessed on 26.11.2012

## Will journalists answer for racist comments?



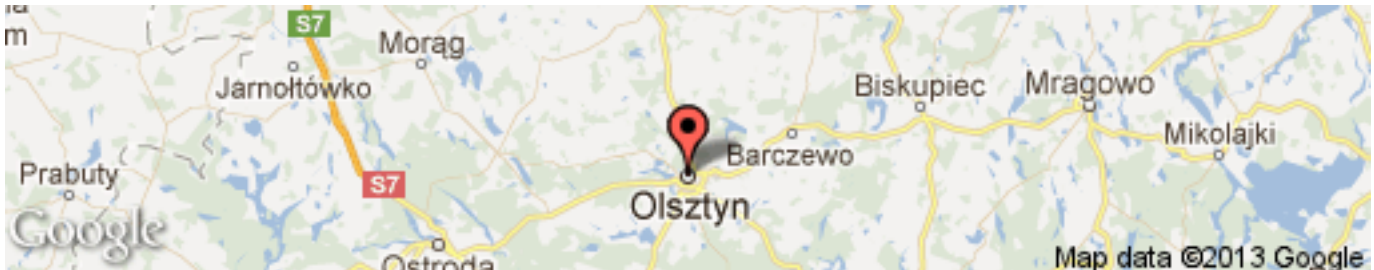
Poland (PL) - 05/06/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

Two Polish well-known presenters of one of the radio stations may bear severe consequences for their racist jokes about Ukrainian women working in Poland and Alvin Gajadhur, a spokesman of General Inspectorate of Road Transport, a Pole of African origin. Gajadhur lodged a complaint to the Media Ethics Commission and the National Broadcasting Council which confirmed that a drastic demonstration of xenophobia took place and the presenters offended Gajadhur with racist statements. The journalists have also heard the prosecutor's charges and have been threatened with up to 3 years of imprisonment. Nevertheless, they still behaved in an offending manner towards the Ukrainians during the programme emitted in June 2012 after the match played by Ukraine at the EURO 2012. In order to mock at some Poles' attitude to Ukrainian women, they used, among others, the following expression: "If mine [Ukrainian woman] was just a little prettier, I would at least rape her", which was considered "blatant rudeness" by the public opinion. The prosecutor levelled the charges against both journalists for the insult for ethnic reasons [1&2]. Sources: Gazeta Prawna, 11.04.2012, Znany prezenter Jakub W. usłyszał zarzuty za rasistowskie wypowiedzi (The well-known presenter Jacob W. accused for the racist statements), [http://www.gazetaprawna.pl/wiadomosci/artykuly/609472,znany\\_prezenter\\_jakub\\_w\\_uslyszal\\_zarzuty\\_za\\_rasistowskie\\_wypowiedzi.html](http://www.gazetaprawna.pl/wiadomosci/artykuly/609472,znany_prezenter_jakub_w_uslyszal_zarzuty_za_rasistowskie_wypowiedzi.html), Accessed on 12.12.2012. wPolityce.pl, 22.06.2012, Audycja Figurskiego i Wojewódzkiego pod lupą prokuratury. Śledczy sprawdzają czy doszło do znieważenia Ukraińców (The public prosecutor's office interested in Figurski and Wojewodzki programme. The investigating officers are checking whether the Ukrainians have been insulted), <http://wpolityce.pl/wydarzenia/30977-audycja-figurskiego-i-wojewodzkiego-pod-lupa-prokuratury-sledczy-sprawdza-czy-doszlo-do-zniewazenia-ukraincow>, Accessed on 12.12.2012.



## They beat up the "Chocolate"



Poland (PL) - 13/06/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Hate crime]*

The Olsztyn police arrested two men, who on Wednesday 13 June 2012 assaulted a black resident of Olsztyn. The police admitted that the act was clearly racist in nature. They saw him coming and shouted that they will beat up the chocolate. And they did what they said and he took blows to the head. "If it was not for a random driver who stopped and took my husband to another street, I do not know how all this would end", - reported the victim's wife to the media. The perpetrators were a 60-year-old father and his 25-year-old son. The injured man has been living in Poland for several years, and two years ago received a Polish citizenship. The assault, which is being investigated by the police and the prosecutor's office, is the fourth racist incident involving this man in Olsztyn. Source: Polskalokalna.pl, 15 czerwca 2012, Rasiści z Olsztyna w rękach policji (Racists from Olsztyn caught by police), <http://polskalokalna.pl/wiadomosci/warminko-mazurskie/olsztyn/news/rasisci-z-olsztyna-w-rekach-policji,1810021,3331>, Accessed on 26.11.2012

## Anti-Semitism and Nazism at the Jewish cemetery

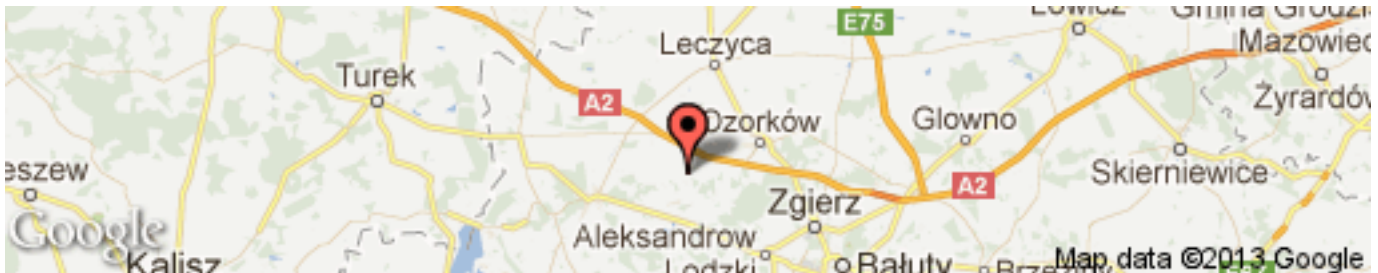


Poland (PL) - 27/08/12

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

At the end of August, there was a case of vandalism at the Jewish cemetery in Wrocław. In addition to the devastation, the perpetrator left behind slogans "Sieg Heil", "Jude raus", "Fu.. the Jews", swastikas and the inscription: "Jews were exterminated here". The police launched an investigation on the basis of Article 288 of the Criminal Code, which relates to the destruction of property. Such classification of the act gives rise to controversy, because it overlooks the issue of propagating ethnic hatred and the promoting totalitarian symbols by means of the symbols placed on the graves. Such actions are in fact severely penalized in Poland. Source: Jewish.org.pl., 2012, Dewastacja we Wrocławiu (Davastation in Wrocław), <http://www.jewish.org.pl/index.php/pl/antysemityzm-mainmenu-72/5118-dewastacja-we-wrocawiu.html>, Accessed on 05.12.2012

## Hunger strikes in guarded centres



Poland (PL) - 17/10/12

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

In October 2012, numerous hunger strikes took place in guarded centres for foreigners who are detained there to be deported or await the final decision about granting international protection to them. The protesters, among others, complained at the use of force against them and demanded access to information in their languages, schooling for their children and proper medical assistance. The report "Migration is not a crime" published by the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights and Stowarzyszenie Interwencji Prawnej (Association for Legal Intervention) on 18 December, 2012 concludes that the regime practised in guarded centres for foreigners, modelled on the army or prison ones, combined with the architecture and the interiors of the centres, should be considered oppressive. According to experts, it creates favourable conditions for behaviours of the border guards which could be described as violating the foreigners' dignity. For instance, the border guards address the foreigners by their identification numbers or threaten them with deportation without a justifiable reason. Another question requiring changes is putting children and juvenile - often traumatized by war - in detention centres and limiting their right to education. Source: TVP.Info, 17.10.2012, Uchodźcy protestują w polskich ośrodkach (The hunger strikes in the refugee camps), <http://tvp.info/informacje/polska/uchodzcy-protestuja-w-polskich-osrodkach/8832074>, Accessed on 12.12.2012. Stowarzyszenie Interwencji Prawnej, 18.12.2012, Raport z monitoringu ośrodków dla cudzoziemców "Migracja to nie zbrodnia" (The monitoring report on the centres for the foreigners "Migration is not a crime"), <http://interwencjaprawna.pl/18-grudnia-sip-i-hfpc-opublikowaly-raport-z-monitoringu-osrodkow-strzezonych-dla-cudzoziemcow-migracja-to-nie-zbrodnia/>, Accessed on 18.12.2012.

## Anti-Semitism in Lublin

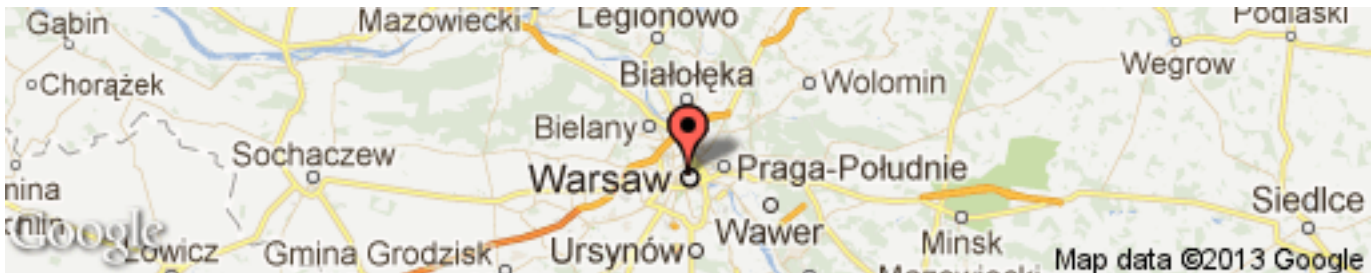


Poland (PL) - 21/10/12

Groups affected / Interested in : [Majority]  
 General Type : [Racist violence, Racist discourse, Hate crime]

In October 2012, Lublin's neo-Nazi once again became active. This was the second time that they painted swastikas on the car of Dr. Dariusz Libionka. Dr. Libionka is a recognized historian of the Holocaust and an employee of the Polish Center for Holocaust Research at the Polish Academy of Sciences. As an expert court witness, he has issued opinions for the court in cases against neo-Nazis. In September last year, someone painted a swastika on his car. A few months earlier, stones and firecrackers were thrown at his home. Unfortunately, police investigations in these cases ended in nothing. The devastation of Libionka's car is one of a series of attacks against people dealing with Jewish issues in Lublin. Previously, among the targets of attacks was Tomasz Pietrasiewicz - founder and director of the Grodzka Gate - NN Theatre Centre, which documents the memory of Lublin's Jews. A few months earlier, posters of the Grodzka Gate with the flag of Israel and the information "Ministry of Truth" were hung out on bus stops and the staircase of the house, in which he lives. On these posters Pietrasiewicz was presented as Lord Voldemort, an evil wizard from the Harry Potter series. Next to him was the NN Theatre logo with the postscript: "Teatr NN Nerwica Natręctw" ("NN Theatre Obsessional Neurosis"). In the spring, in different parts of the city posters were hung out with an invitation to a fictitious NN Theatre performance entitled "Isaac's streets, Sruł's tenement houses, i.e. how to plunder Poland in the majesty of the law." Next to them there was a portrait of Pietrasiewicz and the Star of David. A dummy bomb was also planted at the director's apartment and bricks painted with swastikas were thrown in. The perpetrators were not identified. Source: Jewish.org.pl, 22.10.2012, Lublin. Kolejne swastyki (Lublin. Swastikas again), <http://www.jewish.org.pl/index.php/pl/antysemityzm-mainmenu-72/5184-lublin-tolejne-swastyki.html>, Accessed on 05.12.2012.

## Attack on the head office of an LGBT organization on Independence Day

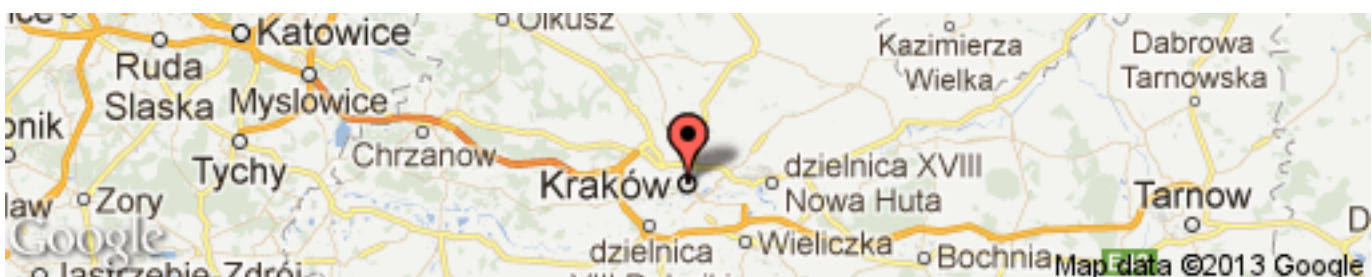


Poland (PL) - 11/11/12

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

November 11th is a national holiday in Poland celebrated as Independence Day. On this day, various types of parades, demonstrations and marches are organized. For several years, riots have taken place during these events, mainly between groups referred to as extreme right-wing and radical left-wing. During this year's Independence March there was an attack on the office of an organization defending the rights of gays and lesbians - the Lambda Warsaw Association. Three windows were smashed, and stones and bottles were thrown inside. There were several people receiving training inside the association at that time, thankfully no one was hurt. Police officers present on the street outside the Lambda office were not able to prevent all the aggressive behavior. The incident was reported to the police as a hate-motivated one. It should be noted, however, that the currently binding penal code specifies as hate crimes only those committed on the grounds of race, nationality, ethnic origin, religion or atheism. Source: Lambda Warszawa, 12.11.2012, Atak na siedzibę Lamby Warszawa (Attack on the office of Lambda Warszawa), <http://www.lambdawarszawa.org/182-atak-na-siedzibe-lambdy-warszawa>, Accessed on 04.12.2012

## Arab entrepreneur victim of insults and threats



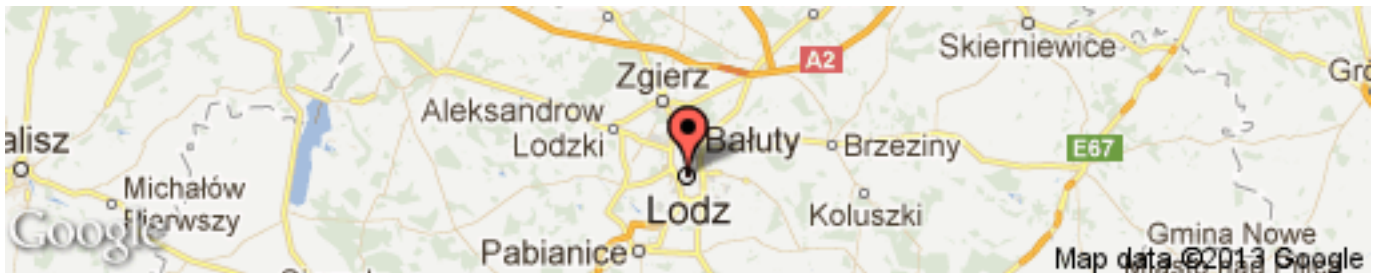
Poland (PL) - 15/11/12

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

Court proceedings have begun in Krakow in the case of 23-year-old Boguslaw H., who repeatedly threatened to assault and kill Hussein A. Originating from one of the Arab countries, Hussein A. is an entrepreneur - owner of several small eateries in the vicinity of Krakow's railway station. Years ago he came to Poland, set up home here, has a wife and children. As witnesses and employees of the bars testified, Boguslaw H. repeatedly threatened and insulted Hussein A. For making public insults on grounds of nationality, race or religion the defendant faces up to 3 years in prison, and for making

unlawful threats – up to 5 years in prison. Source: [Naszemiasto.pl](http://naszemiasto.pl), 15.11.2012, Kraków: groził przy kebabie (Kraków. He threatened at kebab bar), <http://krakow.naszemiasto.pl/artykul/1617231,krakow-grozil-przy-kebabie-ma-proces-o-rasizm,id,t.html>, Accessed on 26.11.2012

## Vandalism at a Jewish cemetery

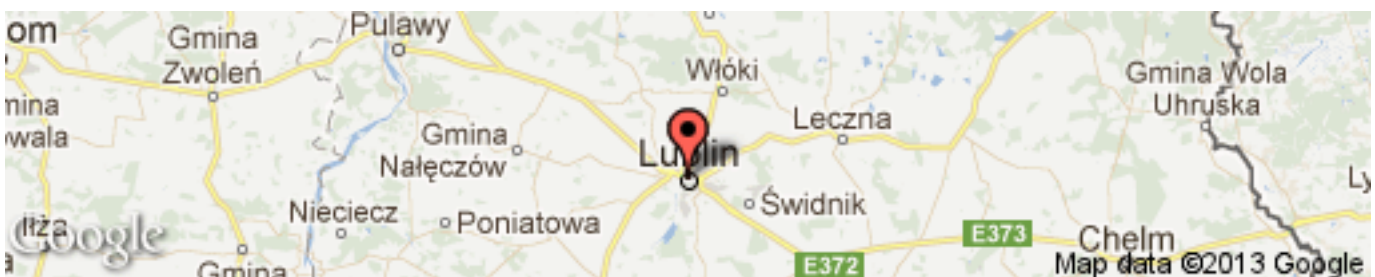


Poland (PL) - 25/11/12

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

At the end of November 2012, about 20 graves were destroyed at the Jewish Cemetery in Lodz. Most of them were tombs newly renovated by families who live outside Polish borders. Among the devastated graves was, inter alia, the grave of a Rabbi from Staszow, a descendant of Elimelech of Lezajsk. Source: [Jewish.org.pl](http://www.jewish.org.pl/index.php/pl/antysemityzm-mainmenu-72/5209-dewastacja-w-odzi.html), 2012, Dewastacja w Łodzi (Devastation in Łódź), <http://www.jewish.org.pl/index.php/pl/antysemityzm-mainmenu-72/5209-dewastacja-w-odzi.html>, Accessed on 26.11.2012

## „Stop to sub-humans”

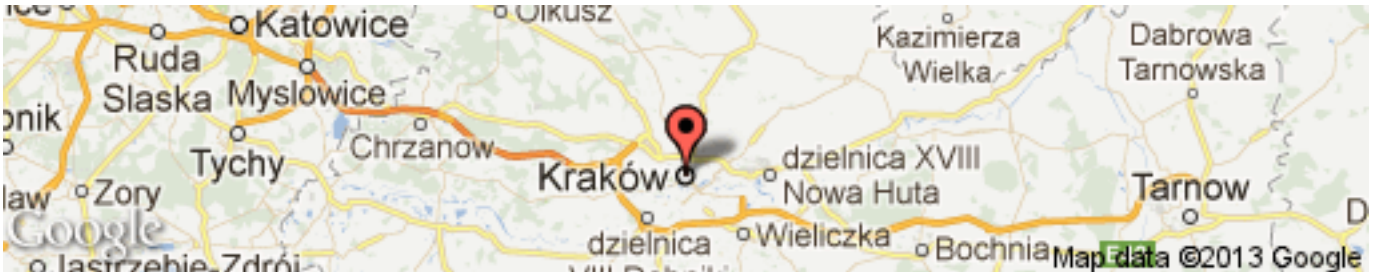


Poland (PL) - 26/11/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Muslims, Religious minorities, Africans/black people]*  
General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

“Stop to sub-humans at Polish universities” or “Harmful agent disseminated against pests, Blacks, Gypsies, Jews, leftists and gays” – such stickers appeared in Lublin at a grocery store. On one of them the term sub-humans related to students from Africa, Asia and the followers of Islam. Some of the stickers also called for violence. One of them presented an image of a man holding a gun in his hand and included the following comment: “When it comes to national issues must be ruthless.” Source: [Gazeta Lublin](http://lublin.gazeta.pl/lublin/1,48724,10316336,_Stop_podludziom_na_polskich_studiach__Swinstwo_.html), 19.09.2011, Stop podludziom na polskich studiach (Stop to sub-humans at Polish universities), [http://lublin.gazeta.pl/lublin/1,48724,10316336,\\_Stop\\_podludziom\\_na\\_polskich\\_studiach\\_\\_Swinstwo\\_.html](http://lublin.gazeta.pl/lublin/1,48724,10316336,_Stop_podludziom_na_polskich_studiach__Swinstwo_.html), Accessed on 02.12.2012

## Foiled terrorist attack

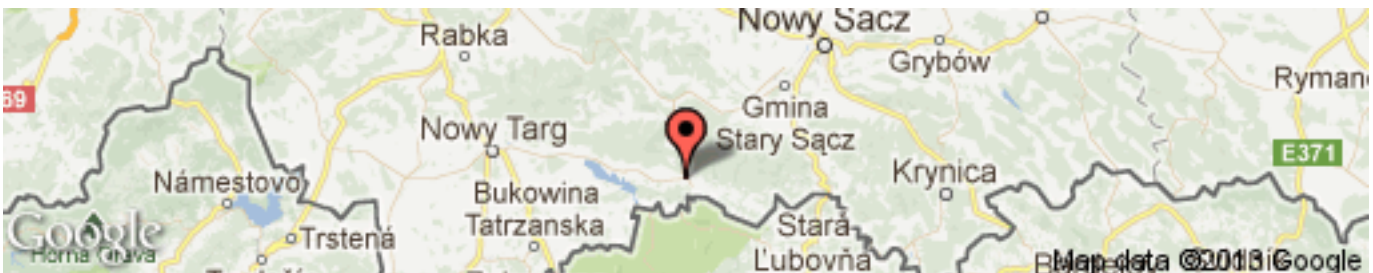


Poland (PL) - 26/11/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Ethnic minorities, National minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Hate crime]*

In November 2012 the Internal Security Agency detained a man, who planned to carry out a terrorist attack at the Parliament building, while the most important persons in the country were present there. A significant amount of explosives was found at the man's apartment. The person suspected of preparing an attack on the State authorities was guided by nationalistic, xenophobic and anti-Semitic motives. He described the members of the authorities as "aliens" (meaning not "real Poles") - said a representative of the Internal Security Agency at the press conference. Source: Newsweek, 20.11.2012, ABW: Nioszły zamachowiec kierował się motywami nacjonalistycznymi (ISA: Would-be bomber was guided by nationalistic motives), <http://polska.newsweek.pl/abw-nioszly-zamachowiec-kierowal-sie-motywm-nacjonalistycznymi,98668,1,1.html>, Accessed on 02.12.2012

## Arson attempt on Roma households

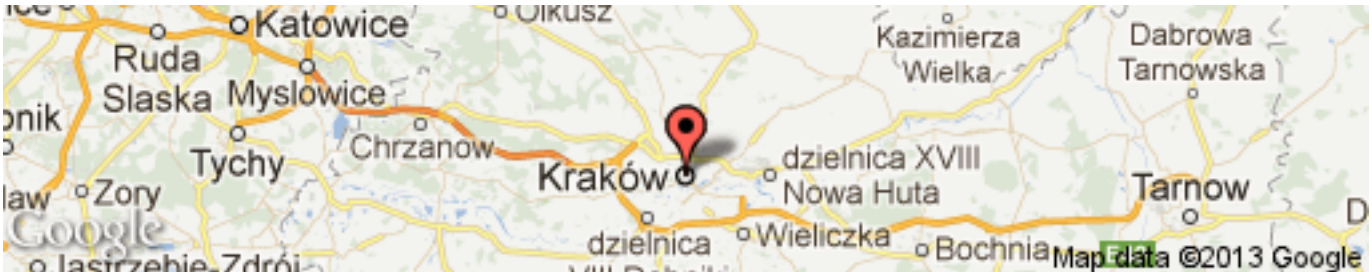


Poland (PL) - 26/11/12

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

Late in the evening on Friday October 22nd someone threw two so-called Molotov cocktails (lit bottles with gasoline inside) at Roma homes in Krośnica. Fortunately they did not cause any damage. One of them fell on a tin roof and was extinguished by the residents, and the other flew over a house and went out. Similar incidents, although less serious, have happened before: Roma homes were pelted with stones, drivers passing on the road right next to Roma settlements often shouted curses at the Roma. Following the incident with Molotov cocktails, the Roma asked for monitoring of their settlements, which would help apprehend the perpetrators of the attack. Source: Gazeta Krakowska, 24.10.2011, Ktoś chce spalić Romów z Krośnicy (Someone wants to burn Roma from Krośnica), <http://www.gazetakrakowska.pl/artykul/465427,ktos-chce-spalic-romow-z-krosnicy,id,t.html>, Accessed on 02.12.2012

## Anti-Semitic taxi

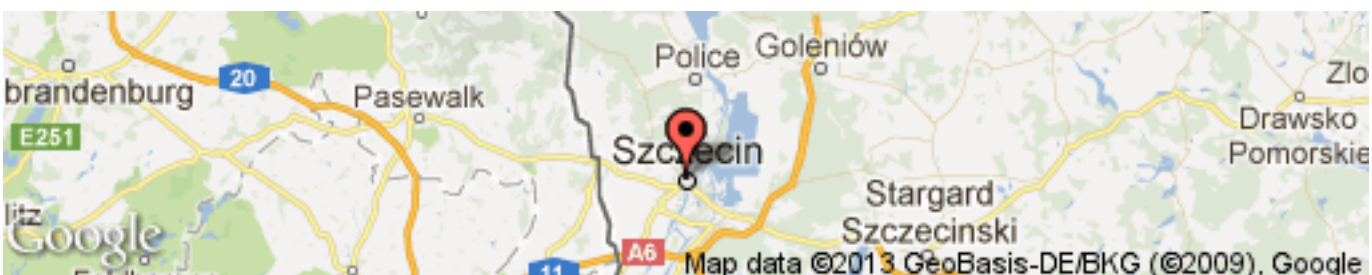


Poland (PL) - 26/11/12

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

"Get out of Poland and never come back", "Jews should lick the Poles as..." - yelled a taxi driver the entire time he was driving Clila Bau, daughter of Polish poet, painter and graphic artist of Jewish origin Josef Bau and Rebecca Bau. The over 60-year-old Clila travels the world with her sister Hadasa - giving lectures and talks at schools about the war and the Holocaust. They also tell the story of their parents, inter alia about how their mother Rebecca gave her place on Schindler's list to her husband, and was subsequently sent to Auschwitz. The Bau sisters also came to Krakow to officially close the exhibition dedicated to Josef Bau at the Schindler Factory. After the lecture Clila was returning to the hotel by taxi. - The taxi driver was intrigued by my accent, so he started asking me where I am from. I said that from Israel, and the remainder of the journey turned into living hell. The taxi driver started shouting that Israel is not a country, that Jews took territory from the Arabs, that we should get out of there, and that we murder, kill. He said that we should lick the Poles as..., because only Poles helped the Jews, while other countries threw us out. He argued that we do not show appreciation for this. And what is more, I should bow to him and thank him - said Clila Bau. At the end of the trip the taxi driver dropped her suitcase in a puddle. Source: Gazeta.pl, 18.10.2012, Taksówkarz do pasażerek z Izraela: Wynos się i nigdy nie wracaj (Taxi driver to passengers from Israel: Get out of Poland and never come back), [http://krakow.gazeta.pl/krakow/1,44425,12691394,Taksowkarz\\_do\\_pasazerek\\_z\\_Izraela\\_Wynos\\_sie\\_i\\_nie.html#ixzz29dejttqL](http://krakow.gazeta.pl/krakow/1,44425,12691394,Taksowkarz_do_pasazerek_z_Izraela_Wynos_sie_i_nie.html#ixzz29dejttqL), Accessed on 02.12.2012

## Fans attacked a Nigerian football player



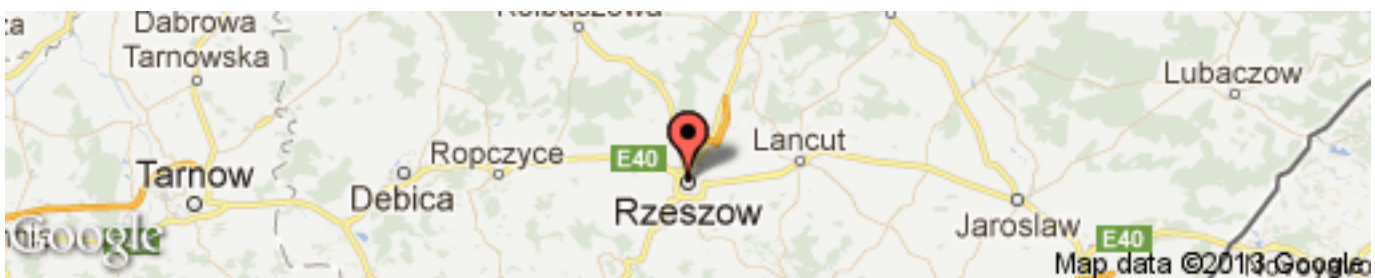
Poland (PL) - 26/11/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence]*

On Saturday, September 29, there was a brutal racist incident during a football match between Jagiellonia Białystok and Pogoń Szczecin - fans of Jagiellonia Białystok spit on and insulted their own team's player, Ugochukwu Ukaha, who originates from Nigeria. The incident occurred when the players and coaches

came up to the fans to thank them for their support. The Jagiellonia club authorities condemned the incident and took the decision to break off cooperation with the supporters' association. Authorities of the Podlaskie Voivodship also condemned the incident. The prosecutor's office in Szczecin has taken actions to verify whether a crime of insulting on grounds of nationality was committed. The incident is linked with other racist excesses committed in the area of Białystok by people associated with the pseudo fan (hooligan) subculture. Source: Znak Foundation, 2012, Rasizm kwitnie w Białymstoku (Racism grows well in Białystok), <http://www.znak.org.pl/?lang1=pl&page1=news&subpage1=news00&infopassid1=14162&scrt1=sn>, Accessed on 02.12.2012

## "Beak noses" in Rzeszow once again



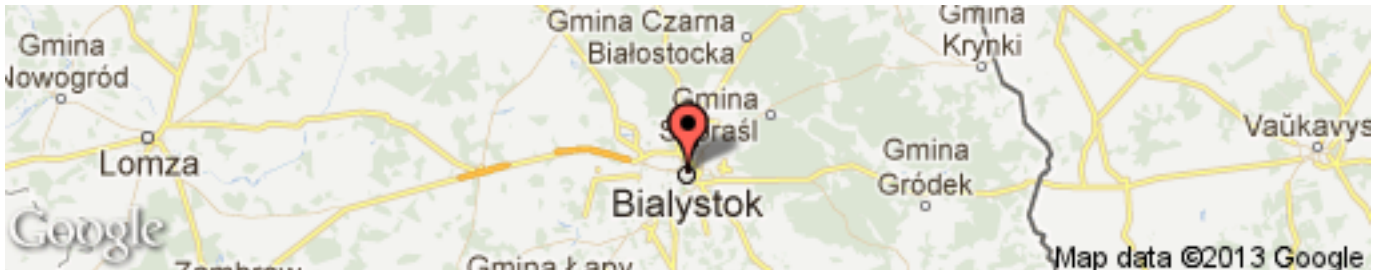
Poland (PL) - 26/11/12

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

Unknown perpetrators covered the walls of the Municipal Stadium in Rzeszow with anti-Semitic slogans. One of the slogans was "Beak noses, Jude". The perpetrators also painted the Star of David on the gallows and next to it Oi, the skinhead outcry. The slogan "Beak noses" appeared in Rzeszow for the first time two years ago. In May 2010, pseudo fans of Resovia hung out two large anti-Semitic banners during a football derby match. On one of them it was written "Death to beak noses" and on the other there was a crossed out caricature of a Jew wearing a skull cap. A few days after the derby match the police apprehended hooligans who held up the banners. Six pseudo fans were charged with insulting the Jewish people. Source: Jewish.org, 2012, Znów złamane nosy w Rzeszowie ("Beak noses" in Rzeszow once again) <http://www.jewish.org.pl/index.php/pl/antysemityzm-mainmenu-72/5122-znow-qgarbate-nosyq.html>, Accessed on 02.12.2012



## Another arson attack on a home of refugees



Poland (PL) - 26/11/12

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

On the night between 7th and 8th November 2012 unidentified assailants set fire to the door of the apartment of Chechen refugees. At that time, a father with five small children was inside the apartment. Fortunately, the fire was brought under control. It was not the first such incident in Białystok directed against migrants from the Caucasus. Source: Gazeta.pl, 12.11.2012, Ogniem w uchodźców. O krok od tragedii na Zielonych Wzgórzach (Arson attack on refugees. A step away from the tragedy at Green Hills), [http://bialystok.gazeta.pl/bialystok/1,35235,12844553,Ogniem\\_w\\_uchodzcow\\_O\\_krok\\_od\\_tragedii\\_na\\_Zielonych.html#ixzz2CxYfsyyy](http://bialystok.gazeta.pl/bialystok/1,35235,12844553,Ogniem_w_uchodzcow_O_krok_od_tragedii_na_Zielonych.html#ixzz2CxYfsyyy), Accessed on 02.12.2012

## Cuban musician faces racism



Poland (PL) - 26/11/12

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

The Cuban musician working in Wrocław, Fernando T., has experienced racist harassment on more than one occasion. Bottles were thrown at the windows of his apartment and he has been insulted. An escalation of violence occurred during the night between 5th and 6th August 2012, when a group of young men gathered outside the musician's window, shook their fists and shouted "Fucking kill the Niggers". A scooter that belonged to him was destroyed. The body of the vehicle was covered with the words "KKK" (abbreviation for Ku Klux Klan) and "white power", as well as a sticker with a photo of a dark skinned person being kicked by assailants wearing combat boots, bearing the slogan "That's the way Wrocław's nobility plays". The police have detained suspects and an investigation is under way. Source: Gazeta.pl, 07.08.2012, Rasistowski atak na siostrzeńca Josego Torresa (Racist attack nephew of Jose Torres), [http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/1,114883,12268618,Rasistowski\\_atak\\_na\\_skuter\\_siostrzenca\\_Josego\\_Torresa.html](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/1,114883,12268618,Rasistowski_atak_na_skuter_siostrzenca_Josego_Torresa.html), Accessed on 02.12.2012

## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



Portugal (PT)

### Confrontations between nationalists and other protesters during a demonstration in Lisbon



Portugal (PT) - 21/01/12

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

On the last 21st January 2012 some protesters were involved in physical and verbal confrontations with a group of the nationalist movement Movimento de Oposição Nacional [National Opposition Movement] during a manifestation against governmental measures and the reform of labour law organised in Lisbon by the Portuguese Platform of the 15th October international movement. Protesters were involved in physical and verbal confrontations with a group of around 10 people from the nationalist movement which wanted to join the demonstration. The exchange of words ultimately generated physical violence and two flags were set on fire. Police intervention was required and the nationalist group was escorted, with the two groups marching separated by about 150 metres away. Police prevented the nationalist group from arriving near the Portuguese Parliament, where was set to be a concentration. The clashes between protesters follow the incidents between a group of neo-nazis and members of the movement "Occupy Lisbon" camped in front of the Portuguese Republic Assembly on the dawn of the 21st October 2011.

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”. Sources: “Confrontos entre indignados e nacionalistas em Lisboa”, Correio de Manhã, 21.01.2012, <http://www.cmjornal.xl.pt/detalhe/noticias/nacional/portugal/confrontos-entre-indignados-e-nacionalistas-em-lisboa-com-fotos>, Date of access: 4.02.2012. Telma Roque, “Violência entre indignados e nacionalistas numa manifestação em Lisboa”, Jornal de Notícias, 21.01.2012, [http://www.jn.pt/PaginaInicial/Politica/Interior.aspx?content\\_id=2255799&page=-1](http://www.jn.pt/PaginaInicial/Politica/Interior.aspx?content_id=2255799&page=-1), Date of access: 4.02.2012. “Manifestantes envolveram-se em confrontos em Lisboa”, Expresso, 21.01.2012, <http://expresso.sapo.pt/manifestantes-envolveram-se-em-confrontos-em-lisboa=f700719>, Date of access: 4.02.2012. 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.

## SOS Racism: statement on the article "The best pickpockets are women of the Eastern countries"



Portugal (PT) - 29/03/12

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

In the wake of the article "Best pickpockets are women of the East" published in the front page of the Jornal de Notícias newspaper on the 26th March 2012, the SOS Racism Movement issued a press release where expresses repudiation by the contents and form of the article [1]. According to the SOS Racismo press release, the title and content of the article connoting "women of the East" as the most skilled in the practice of robbery expressed a xenophobic and offensive character for thousands of women from Eastern Europe who reside and work in Portugal, having received several complaints following its publication. The press release quotes article 14 of the Journalist Statute (Act No. 1/99, of 13/01) concerning the journalist duties with a non-discrimination treatment "(...) in particular on grounds of descent, sex, race, language, territory of origin, religion, political or ideological convictions, education, economic situation, social condition or sexual orientation" and the Deontological Code for the Journalistic Profession in its article 8, stating that the journalist should "reject the discriminatory treatment of persons on the basis of colour, race, creed, nationality or sex" [2]. Sources: Jornal de Notícias, 26.03.2012, Mulheres do leste são melhores carteiristas (Best pickpockets are women of the East), [http://www.jn.pt/PaginaInicial/Seguranca/Interior.aspx?content\\_id=2384334](http://www.jn.pt/PaginaInicial/Seguranca/Interior.aspx?content_id=2384334), Accessed on 02.04.2012. SOS Racismo, 29.03.2012, Comunidade de Imprensa (Press Release), <http://www.sosracismo.pt/comunicado-de-imprensa/#.UQTrNhyZ72m>, Accessed on 02.04.2012.

## Special Body involved in beauty contest

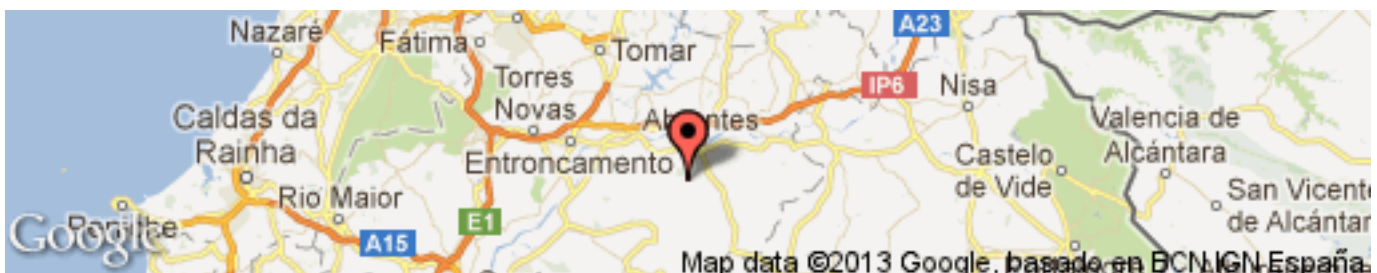


Portugal (PT) - 01/05/12

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

The High Commissariat for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue (ACIDI) gave its support to a beauty contest for women with origins in the Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa (CPLP) [Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries]. The event is organised by a private entity but ACIDI's involvement in the selection procedure of candidates prompted several critics from NGO's and political parties. The main critics are the reinforcement of migrant women negative stereotypes that associates them with prostitution and the contradiction between the proclaimed aim of the contest - to promote visibility of the fight against domestic violence and social exclusion - and the nature of the contest itself. It was also asked if this is the appropriate kind of event ACIDI should be associated with? Source: Webpage of the event Miss CPLP 2012: <http://misscplp.com/atividades/> ACIDI webpage: <http://www.acidi.gov.pt/noticias/visualizar-noticia/4f9687b0c6be4/casting-para-1o-concurso-miss-cplp-2012> SOS Racismo webpage: <http://sosracis.wordpress.com/2012/05/01/concursos-miss-cpcl-comunicado-de-imprensa/>

## United Nations reports on discrimination and "subtle racism" in Portugal



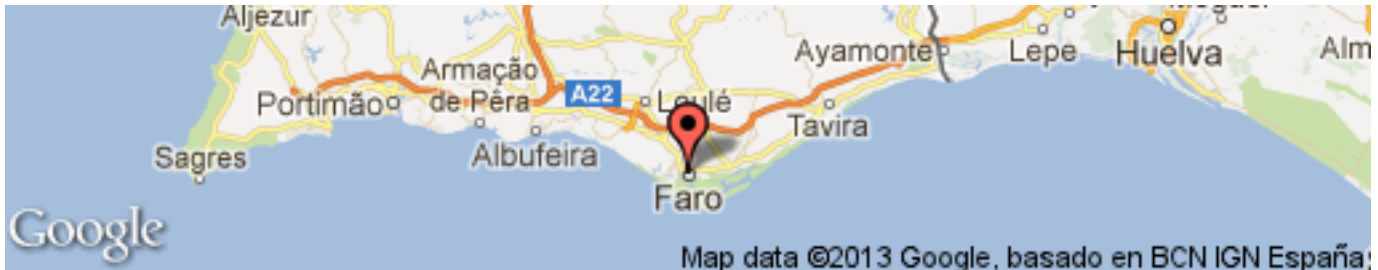
Portugal (PT) - 26/08/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]*

On the 26th September 2012 an article published in the Público daily newspaper referred that people of African descent living in Portugal are under-represented in political and institutional decision-making, don't have equal access to education, public services and employment, are discriminated in the justice system, victims of racial discrimination and violence by the police forces [1]. This article presents some of the main information gathered in a report of the United Nations Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent based on meetings with governmental and non-governmental organisations, civil society

representatives and members of the Afro-Portuguese communities during an official visit to Portugal in May 2011. While welcoming the fact that the Portuguese immigration policies have been in the top rankings of European countries, the various programmes and action plans for the integration of immigrants and the valuing of diversity in Portuguese society, according to this Working Group report "the challenges faced by people of African descent in Portugal related mainly to their lack of recognition as a specific group in the national policy and legal framework; the lack of recognition of their positive contribution throughout history to the construction and development of the country; the lack of qualitative and quantitative disaggregated data by racial or ethnic origin; the existence of a circle of poverty, unequal access to education, public services, employment, as well as discrimination in the administration and functioning of the justice system; existence of racial profiling and police violence; underrepresentation in political and institutional decision-making processes, as well as the lack of special measures or affirmative action policies in Portugal for people of African descent or other minorities" [2]. According to statements gathered for the newspaper article, the equality body Alto Comissariado para a Imigração e Diálogo Intercultural (ACIDI) [High Commission for immigration and Intercultural Dialogue] contested some of the conclusions presented in the Working Group report, arguing that Portugal doesn't develop policies for any specific group to "ensure the same protection for all" and that positive discrimination measures ran the risk of having an opposite effect and stimulate "divisions and shocks in society that do not exist". The High Commissioner Rosario Farmhouse defended a universal approach to this problem, not the individualisation of a population group, therefore disagreeing with "a language that creates a hierarchy of victims of racism" and defending that "the situation of people from African descent should be treated in a more generic framework and integrated into the European Union's general policy against racism". The High Commissioner added that Portugal is widely acknowledged at international level regarding integration policies and intercultural dialogue, including by the United Nations, as in de 2009 Human Development Report, or the evaluations and rankings by the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) [1]. The report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent concludes with some recommendations concerning the situation of people of African descent in Portugal: "The concrete measures recommended by the Working Group include the implementation of specific national policies and programmes addressing racial discrimination faced by people of African descent, including immigrants of African descent living in Portugal and people of African descent with Portuguese citizenship; the revision and harmonization of relevant national legislation with international human rights norms; the revision of the Government policy that impedes the collection of information disaggregated by ethnic or racial origin; the adoption of special measures to alleviate and remedy structural discrimination; and the revision of school curriculums. It also recommends the effective protection of the rights of children of African descent as contained within the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including the right to citizenship and full recognition by the State" [2]. Sources: Público, 26.09.2012, ONU traça retrato de discriminação e "racismo subtil" em Portugal (United Nations maps picture of discrimination and "subtle racism" in Portugal), <http://publico.pt/sociedade/noticia/onu-traca-retrato-de-discriminacao-e-racismo-subtil-em-portugal-1564647>, Accessed on 20.10.2012. OHCHR, 13.08.2012, Report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent on its eleventh session - Mission to Portugal, [http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session21/A-HRC-21-60-Add1\\_en.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session21/A-HRC-21-60-Add1_en.pdf), Accessed on 20.10.2012.

## Roma clients discriminated by Algarve's tourist company



Portugal (PT) - 05/09/12

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

A real estate and tourism activities company operating in Algarve, named Silmar exhibited on their webpage, under terms and conditions, a clause specifying that for Roma the rental deposits amount should never be less than 5.000€ for an apartment and 10.000€ for a villa. SOS Racismo [SOS Racism] denounced this practice with a press release dated from the 5th September 2012 and immediately afterwards that clause was removed from the webpage. SOS Racism states that the racial discrimination in tourism and housing sectors is not a new thing, but this is one of the rare occasions when a company announces publicly and in a written document a discriminatory practice, making it part of the contract that establishes with its clients. Source: SOS Racismo, 05.09.2012, Clientes de etnia cigana obrigados a pagar cauções de 10 mil euros, <http://www.sosracismo.pt/comunicado-de-imprensa-clientes-de-etnia-cigana-obrigados-a-pagar-caucoes-de-10-mil-euros/#.UQGmL6X9Nws>, Accessed on: 24.01.2012. Expresso, 05.09.2012, Ciganos discriminados no aluguer de casa para ferias, <http://expresso.sapo.pt/ciganos-discriminados-no-aluguer-de-casa-para-ferias=f751167>, Accessed on: 24.01.2012.

## Police violence on Roma community at Vila Verde



Portugal (PT) - 24/09/12

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

The anti-racist association SOS Racismo [SOS Racism] published a press release where the organization condemns the police intervention at the location of Vila de Prado, at Vila Verde in Braga district on the 24th September 2012. According to SOS Racism that visited the place after the events, the population (thirty persons) claimed and exhibited evidences of improper conduct by police forces. SOS was told that late in the afternoon around eighty policemen started an operation in that Roma neighbourhood, making use of extreme violence and without exhibiting or delivering any mandate or document. Use of tasers after water hosing detainees; indiscriminate searches including publicly undressing of a woman before male agents; physical aggressions using fists, batons, knives and also firearms with rubber bullets before their

children's and humiliation and verbal aggression with explicit racist content, are some of the violent acts reported. SOS Racism demands investigation of these facts, claiming that the aggressions were evident and are well documented at the S. Marcos Hospital in Braga. It is also strange that no accusation was made to the detainees, except one. SOS concludes that this operation reveals a disproportionate use of force and an obvious discrimination of a Roma community. Sources: SOS Racismo, 27.09.2013, <http://www.sosracismo.pt/comunicado-de-imprensa-violencia-policia-sobre-comunidade-cigana-em-vila-verde/#.UQGRiaX9Nwv>, Date of access: 24.01.2013 Público, 27.09.2012, GNR acusada de "torturar" ciganos detidos numa rusga em Vila Verde [GNR accused of "torturing" Roma detainees on a raid in Vila Verde), <http://www.publico.pt/local/noticia/gnr-acusada-de-torturar-ciganos-detidos-numa-rusga-em-vila-verde-1564830>, Accessed on: 24.01.2013

RED

## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



Romania (RO)

### School segregation case filed with the equality body and the court



Romania (RO) - 16/02/12

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

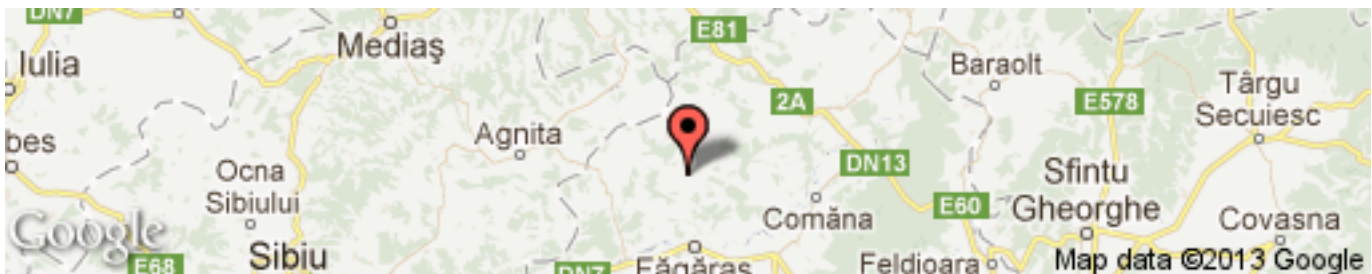
In February 2012, Romani CRISS together with representatives of two Roma children filed a complaint with the National Council for Combating Discrimination as well as a court civil action for school segregation in the “Ionita Asan” National College from Caracal (Craiova county). Following a fact-finding visit, the NGO found that Roma children in the first grade were mostly enrolled in a separate class, which was in breach of Ministry of Education Order 1540/19.07.07 prohibiting school segregation of Roma children. The case is pending. Source: Romani CRISS, Press release. First day of school for Roma children - Lesson 1: Segregation, available at: [http://www.romanicriss.org/PDF/comunicat%20presa%20Ionita%20Asan\\_engleza.pdf](http://www.romanicriss.org/PDF/comunicat%20presa%20Ionita%20Asan_engleza.pdf) (Accessed on 03.03.2012)





283%29.pdf (17.07.2012) AFP & EJP, “Romanian Jews ‘in mourning’ after revisionist senator is appointed as parliamentary minister”, in European Jewish Press, 08.08.2012, available at: <http://www.ejpress.org/article/60859> (accessed at: 29.08.2012) See also International Commission on the Holocaust in Romania, Final Report, Iași, Polirom, 2004. At pp. 120-126, one can find a description of the Iași pogrom where thousands of Jews were killed at the hands of Romanian authorities, assisted by German army units, available at: <http://www.inshr-ew.ro/en/wiesel-report> (accessed at: 17.07.2012)

## AI brief: Unsafe foundations. Secure the right to housing in Romania

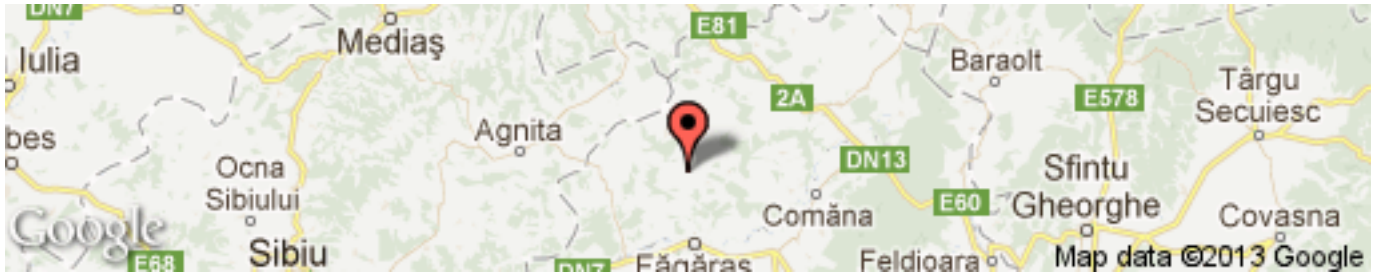


Romania (RO) - 08/05/12

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

In a second brief on the topic of adequate housing in Romania, released in 2012, Amnesty International further detailed the problems faced by marginalized communities, the Roma in particular in having adequate housing, which respects their human rights. The brief mainly states that: “Romania does not effectively respect, protect and fulfill the right to adequate housing for all its citizens, either in law or in practice. Marginalized communities, such as the Roma, frequently suffer systematic abuses of their right to housing”. AI makes a comprehensive analysis of the Romanian legislation in the area of housing, brings emblematic examples from practice and contrasts them with international standards Romania undertook to implement through its international commitments. The problems signaled include: difficulties in accessing the city, failure to provide a minimum degree of security of tenure, lack of safeguards against forced evictions, unavailability of services, failure to ensure affordability of housing, failure to ensure habitability, inappropriate relocation and segregation, lack of local authority accountability. The brief also offers a checklist of measures for Romanian authorities to undertake in order to ensure that Romanian legislation is in line with international human rights standards. Source: Amnesty International, Romania. Unsafe foundations. Secure the right to housing in Romania, 08.05.2012, available at: <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/EUR39/002/2012/en> (accessed at: 17.07.2012)

## Romanian MoFA Marga bothered by the presence of Roma in London



Romania (RO) - 17/05/12

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

Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Andrei Marga, declared during a TV talk show, when asked how he is going to solve the issue of the “scandal with the beggars in London”: “We have this problem. (...) In London there was a pretty embarrassing situation. There were recorded, at least by the British press, many Roma buying vodka, enjoying themselves and sitting on the clean streets of London for the passersby to see them.” The Minister continued explaining that social workers and police officers have been sent to support London authorities in order to keep the problem under control, adding: “It is understood that the London Olympics is now attracting, and many people, not only from Romania, from this level of the society, is heading towards London. Let us hope that we will be able to keep under control. Certainly, our concern is, if you like, very intense in this direction. Why? An accident, an incident in this area would endanger our effort, more persistent than ever, to close the Schengen file, to get access to other facilities, such as the American visas, etc., etc.” [1] Romani CRISS and the Center for Legal Resources NGOs issued a press statement condemning the Minister’s racist assertions: “For the first time, a high ranking Romanian dignitary, Romania’s representative in foreign affairs, considers as embarrassing the simple presence of persons belonging to a certain ethnicity in a particular space. (...) These people the Minister is talking about are Romanian citizens whose rights the Minister of Foreign Affairs is supposed to defend, whose situation is supposed to concern him. In return, Minister Marga reveals a racist philosophy, in an aggravating combination with a class philosophy specific to those centuries which had not known modern democracy and human rights, let alone the duty of the state to create the framework where all have equal chances, regardless of ethnicity, social origin, etc. (...) Minister Marga directly transforms the Roma into scapegoats for the incapacity of the Romanian diplomacy to obtain Romania’s entry into the Schengen area, and, in addition, to obtain the US visa waiver. Putting the blame on the Roma for the fact that Romanians still need visas for the US is a new thing in the populist-discriminatory rhetoric of Romanian high-level dignitaries. Obviously, the Roma have nothing to do with this diplomatic file in the sense invoked by the Minister. They might however be connected to it through the fact that the structural discrimination and social exclusion to which the Roma are being subject raise serious questions as to the democratic functioning and the rule of law in Romania.” [2] Sources: The recording of the show Realitatea la Raport (Reality under review), moderated by Andreea Cretulescu and Adrian Cioroianu, from 17.05.2012, is available at: <http://www.realitatea.net/realitatealaraport.html#emisiune17Mai2012-2130> (accessed at: 29.05.2012) Center for Legal Resources and Romani CRISS Press Statement, 21.05.2012, available at: <http://www.crj.ro/EN/News/The-Center-for-Legal-Resources-and-Romani-CRISS-condemn-the-racist-statements-of-MoFA-Andrei-Marga/> (accessed at: 29.05.2012)

## Roma relocated to former chemical plant



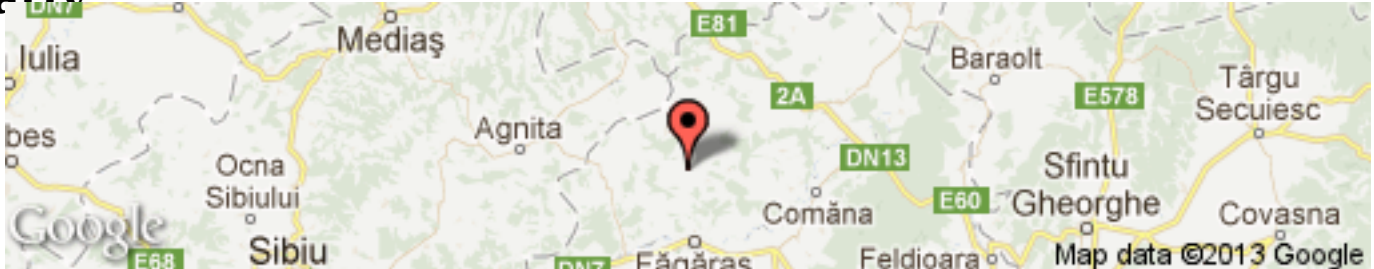
Romania (RO) - 01/06/12

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

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

According to media and NGOs accounts, on June 1st 2012, the local authorities from Baia Mare have relocated a Roma community to a building belonging to the former Cuprom factory, a building where recipients with toxic substances from the former factory had been left behind. A certain number of the persons relocated, primarily children, had to be taken to the emergency room, presenting health problems [1]. The case determined the reaction of the US Embassy to Bucharest [2] and of the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights [3]. In the June 10th 2012 local elections, incumbent mayor Cherecheș of Baia Mare, who spearheaded the actions regarding the Roma, won the elections with an 86% score, apparently the highest score in Romania.[4] Sources: Andrei Trif, Intoxicație în masă printre locatarii blocului social amenajat la Cuprom Baia Mare (Mass intoxication among the inhabitants of the social block of flats arranged at Cuprom Baia Mare), in eMaramureș, 02.06.2012, available at: <http://www.emaramures.ro/Stiri/67195/ULTIMA-ORA-Intoxicatie-in-masa-printre-locatarii-blocului-social-Cuprom-Baia-Mare> (accessed at: 09.07.2012) and Bogdan Eduard, Exclusiv EVZ: Auschwitz-ul de la Baia Mare. 2000 de romi mutați în Uzina Morții de primarul Cherecheș “Chimicul” (Exclusive EVZ: the Auschwitz from Baia Mare. 2,000 Roma moved from the Death Plant by mayor Chereches, the “Chemical”), in Evenimentul Zilei, 04.06.2012, available at: <http://www.evz.ro/detalii/stiri/exclusiv-evz-auschwitz-ul-de-la-baia-mare-2000-de-romi-mutati-in-uzina-mortii-de-primar-984719.html> (accessed at: 09.07.2012); Romani CRISS, Șanse Egale and Asociația Umanitară Împreună, Scrisoare Deschisă (Open Letter), Bucharest, 03.06.2012, available at: [http://www.romanicriss.org/PDF/Scrisoare%20deschisa%20Baia%20Mare%20evacuari%20si%20incident%20substante\\_2012.pdf](http://www.romanicriss.org/PDF/Scrisoare%20deschisa%20Baia%20Mare%20evacuari%20si%20incident%20substante_2012.pdf) (accessed at: 17.07.2012) US Embassy to Bucharest, US Embassy Statement on the Roma Housing Situation in Baia Mare, 06.06.2012, available at: <http://romania.usembassy.gov/policy/media/pr-06062012.html> (accessed at: 09.07.2012) Council of Europe, Commissioner for Human Rights, Romania: Commissioner concerned about the relocation of Roma in a toxic building, 07.06.2012, available at: [http://www.coe.int/t/commissioner/News/2012/120607BaiaMare\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/commissioner/News/2012/120607BaiaMare_en.asp) (accessed at: 09.07.2012) Radu Marinaș, Roma relocation scores Romania mayor a major vote win, Reuters, 14.06.2012, available at: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/06/14/romania-roma-idUSL5E8HE6F020120614> (accessed at: 09.07.2012)

## Romanian extremist politician welcomed to mainstream party



Romania (RO) - 19/10/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, National minorities]*

General Type : *[Racist discourse, Discrimination]*

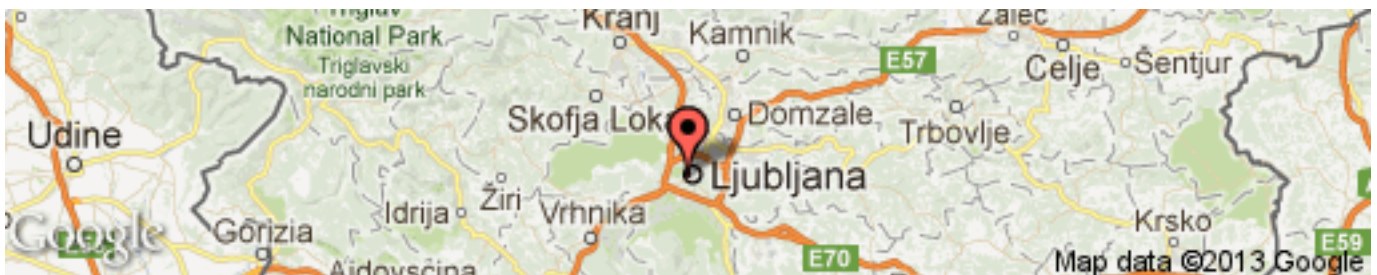
In October 2012, George Becali, member of the European Parliament and also the Romanian politician gathering the biggest number of sanctions from the National Council for Combating Discrimination for discriminating on various grounds, has become member of the National Liberal Party, part of the Social-Liberal Union, currently the strongest political alliance in Romania. He was also placed on the lists for Parliament elections and entered the Romanian Parliament after the December 2012 elections. Members of the Romanian anti-discrimination coalition of NGOs signed a protest letter against Mr. Becali being taken on board by a mainstream party, considering that the presence of a racist, homophobic and misogynistic politician on the Parliament lists is toxic for the Romanian democracy. [1] The letter had however no effect. Sir Graham Watson, liberal MEP, asked what he thought of the matter, declared that he does not know Mr. Becali but that "sometimes in politics we say it is better people be inside the tent and spit outside than be outside and spit inside". [2] See also atlas indicator on political parties and Romania. Sources: RTV.net, Gigi Becali, ATACAT de Coaliția Antidiscriminare: „Un politician misogin, homofob și rasist” (Gigi Becali, ATTACKED by the Anti-discrimination Coalition: „A misogynistic, homophobic and racist politician”) 16.10.2012, available at: [http://www.rtv.net/gigi-becali-atacat-de-coalitia-antidiscriminare-un-politician-misogin-homofob-si-rasist\\_48990.html](http://www.rtv.net/gigi-becali-atacat-de-coalitia-antidiscriminare-un-politician-misogin-homofob-si-rasist_48990.html) (Accessed at: 27.01.2013) Cristian Fierbințeanu, “Watson: Nu-l știu pe Becali, dar e mai bine ca oamenii să fie în cort și să scuie afară decât invers” (Watson: “I do not know Becali, but it is better people be inside the tent and spit outside than the other way around”), in Mediafax, 15.10.2012, available at: <http://www.mediafax.ro/politic/watson-nu-l-stiu-pe-becali-dar-e-mai-bine-ca-oamenii-sa-fie-in-cort-si-sa-scuie-afara-decat-invers-10221643> (Accessed at: 27.01.2013)

## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



Slovenia (SI)

### Offices for equal opportunities, minorities and religious communities abolished



Slovenia (SI) - 16/04/12

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, Africans/black people, National minorities]*

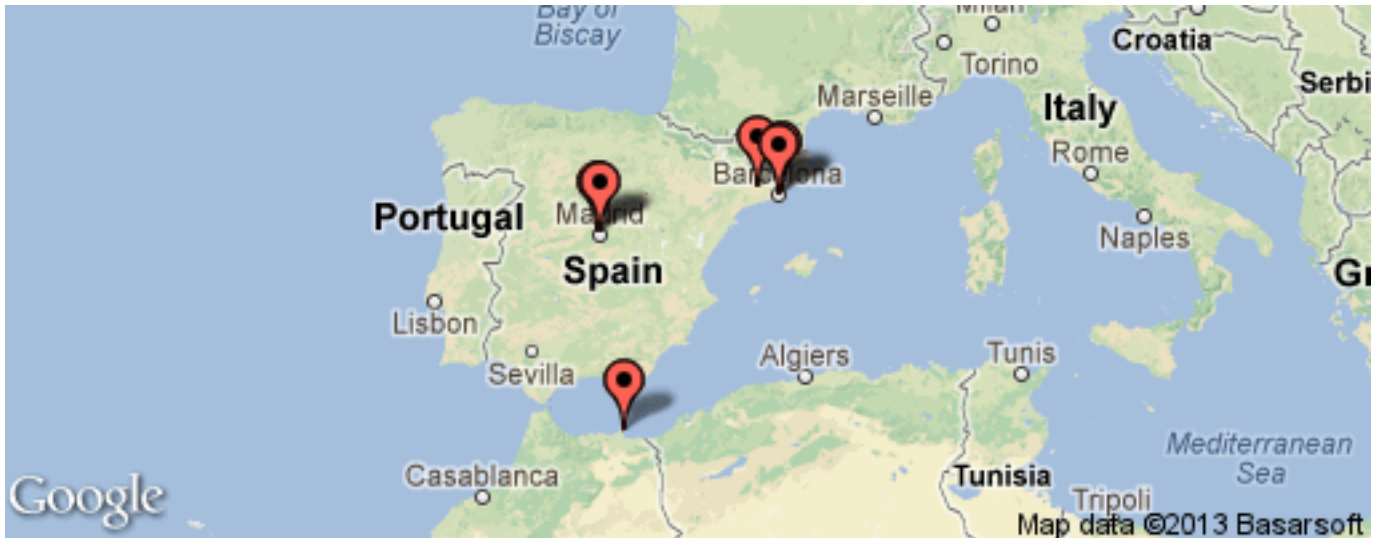
General Type : *[Discrimination]*

On April 1, 2012 the Government Office for Equal Opportunities in Slovenia was closed down, pursuant entering into force of the newly adopted Act amending Public Administration Act. Its staff of twelve people, including the Advocate of the Principle of Equality (the equality body in Slovenia) were transferred to the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs. The Office for Equal Opportunities, established in 2001, was primarily responsible for promoting equal opportunities and gender equality, but at the same time it was also responsible for preparation of legislative proposals for the purpose of transposition of EU directives in the non-discrimination field, including the Race Directive. This responsibility is now transferred to the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs. The duties of equality body under the Race Directive will continue to be performed by the Advocate of the Principle of Equality, now under the authority of the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs. The Office was closed down as part of austerity measures adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, under which several other

government offices were closed down as well, including the Office for Religious Communities and the Office of National Minorities. None of the staff was laid off yet, however, this might change as the Government is forecasting mass layoffs in the public administration system. It is also not yet clear how this will affect the work of the Advocate of the Principle of Equality. This body was already very weak under the previous rules, as it consisted only of one civil servant. Source: <http://www.uem.gov.si/en/> <http://www.uvn.gov.si/en/> <http://www.uvs.gov.si/en/>

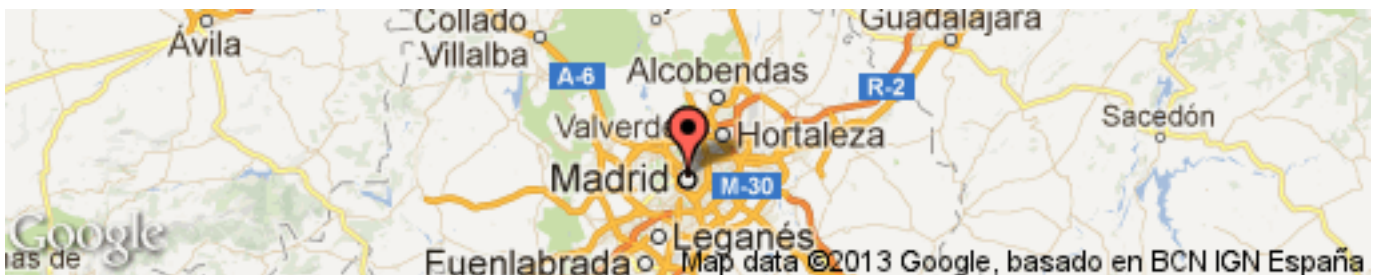
RED

## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



Spain (ES)

### **Eight complaints of police abuse in foreign detention center in Madrid have declared admissible.**



Spain (ES) - 09/01/12

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

One of the few organizations that have access to the Center for Foreigners in Aluche (Madrid), the Jesuit NGO -United People- again denounced "the inhuman, aggression, racism and violation of rights and freedoms" that way "everyday "people have just locked in the detention center Aluche Foreigners in Madrid. Despite being pointed out for years in numerous reports from various NGOs, institutions like the Ombudsman, the United Nations and even in an audit for the European Union drawn up by the Red Migroeurop, allegations keep piling up. As a result of this cluster of "violations of basic rights," United Peoples has been forced to file a monthly average of two complaints in criminal proceedings for assault, torture, inhumane treatment or racism by the police to the 248 foreign this organization serves. United Peoples requires the new government to end these situations, first, to develop and adopt regulations to regulate the Centers for Foreigners that should be ready two years ago, and then closing down the centers, as can not be considered "a policy contravening fundamental rights" The Ministry of home affairs



"has not responded to any requests for an interview or the letters" sent by the NGO. [http://www.cadenaser.com/sociedad/articulo/negro-mierda-vamos-echar-espana/csrsrpor/20111220csrsrsoc\\_13/Tes](http://www.cadenaser.com/sociedad/articulo/negro-mierda-vamos-echar-espana/csrsrpor/20111220csrsrsoc_13/Tes)

## Withdraw an advertisement featuring a goalkeeper of the Spanish football team considering it racist



Spain (ES) - 05/03/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Africans/black people]*  
General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

Pepe Reina (Spanish football player) has been engaged in a bitter controversy for his role in a television commercial for a multinational insurance. The NGO Operation Black Vote has called the spot, which is also broadcast in Spain, "racist" and called for its withdrawal. The reason: in his view commits stereotypes that encourage theoretical superiority of the white man on black. The film shows advertising Liverpool goalkeeper in Africa, where he has fallen into the hands of a local tribe. It is a pun on the name of the player (Reina means Queen in English) and the king of the clan claims it has already chosen queen. The Spanish international then sings the "jingle" of the campaign: "I feel safe." How would you feel if in England people could think that Spanish people are stupid, gay and cannibals? Pepe Reina has lived and worked in the UK for almost a decade, do you think is well characterized and the blacks? Said Simon Woolley, director of OBV.

## Protest calls for the closure of detention centers for foreigners in Spain.

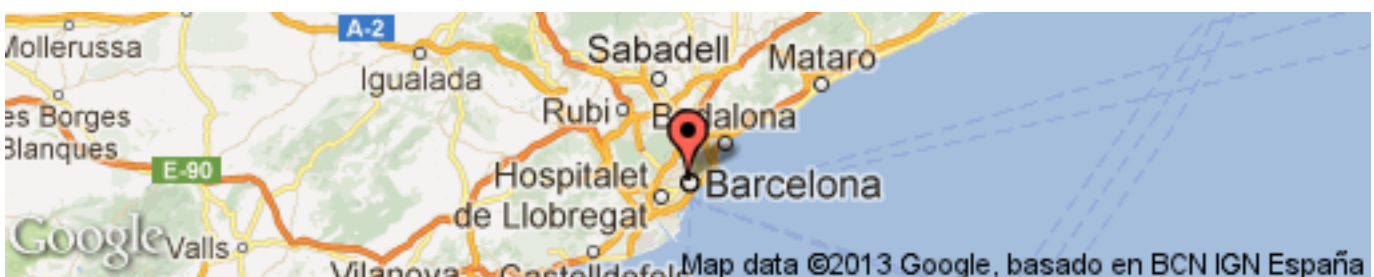


Spain (ES) - 05/03/12

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

The NGO SOS Racism and twenty entities more, have held a demonstration last Sunday in front of the Center for Foreigners (CIE) of Aluche for the closure of these "areas of opacity" and to report the death of a Congolese woman last Christmas. Lluc Sanchez, spokesman for SOS Racism, said that with this act the concentrates wanted to demand the closure of nine CIE that currently exist in Spain where, he assured, "are denied freedom of foreigners" who live there "confined and enclosed" without respect for their rights. In addition, protesters have denounced the deaths of Martine Samba, which occurred on January 6 Aluche in CIE, and the Guinean Ibrahim Cisse, who also died last Christmas at the Detention Center of Barcelona. They have also criticized the conditions of "habitability and safety" of so-called "rooms of the CIE", which the spokesman for SOS Racism are actually "cells" and "cases of abuse and ill-treatment" to ensure their found in these places. Lluc Sanchez, who has reported these claims are held by the Ombudsman and the prosecutor office General State has stated that of Aluche ICN currently has 270 seats, of which about 90 percent are covered. <http://www.amodominicana.com/2012/03/concentrados-por-el-cierre-del-cie-de-aluche/>

## Three neo-Nazis arrested in Spain for assaulting a young Ecuadorian.



Spain (ES) - 12/04/12

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

Three young neo-Nazis were arrested yesterday, accused of a racist attack on a young Ecuadorian occurred on 20 March in Barcelona. The detainees, two of them minors, intercepted that day the young man, aged 19, who began to rebuke with racial slurs and then brutally assaulted. Some people who were

at the scene intervened to stop the aggression. The boy lost consciousness assaulted while he was beaten and was taken to a hospital with several bruises on his head. The attackers, dressed in skinhead, fled the scene as they continued shouting racist insults. The detainees have been charged with crimes of bodily harm, threats and humiliating and degrading treatment based on race. Two of them will make available to the Prosecutor of Minors, while the young adult will go to court soon. [http://noticias.lainformacion.com/policia-y-justicia/arresto/detenidos-tres-neonazis-en-espana-por-agredir-a-un-joven-ecuatoriano\\_ua9c2m9lXrewf3MyqOu475/](http://noticias.lainformacion.com/policia-y-justicia/arresto/detenidos-tres-neonazis-en-espana-por-agredir-a-un-joven-ecuatoriano_ua9c2m9lXrewf3MyqOu475/)

## The Unified Police Union report that Spain persons are arrested on racial grounds.



Spain (ES) - 16/04/12

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

The Ministry of Internal Affairs made in 2010 a total of 7,102,059 IDs in Spain. The statistical breakdown is absolute and identifications for immigration purposes or for criminal offenses. But the study "Stop racism, not people", published by Amnesty International (AI), is categorical. The NGO concludes that the police in Spain arrested for racially motivated and provides evidence that the police received verbal instructions to perform identity checks on people from ethnic minorities. "They ask you to identify 25 people and there must be a good one. One good means that a person must be arrested. The police already know that identify 25 Spanish does not help at all ..." he told a representative AI Unified Police Union (SUP). Agents also receive an amount of money varies according to the 'productivity'. The 'productivity' depends on the number of people arrested each year and does not distinguish between arrests for immigration status or criminal offenses. The newsletter of March this affects police union racial persecution. <http://www.20minutos.es/noticia/1346465/0/policia-pide/papeles/inmigrantes-legales/>

## Arrested the leaders of a major merchandising companies neo-Nazi of Europe

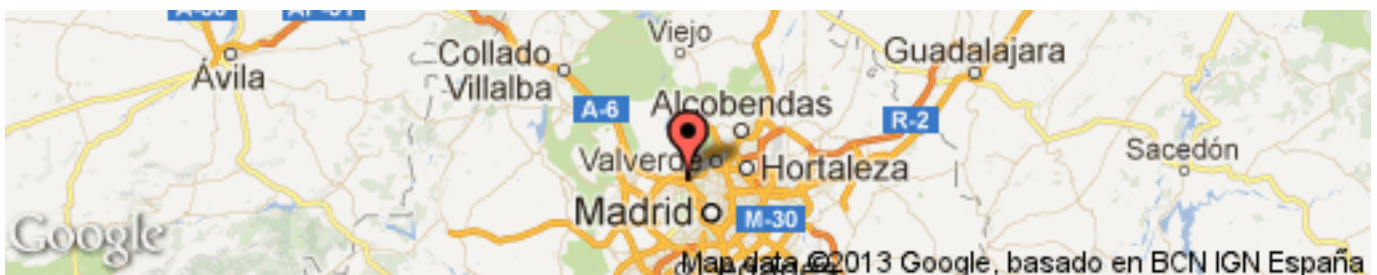


Spain (ES) - 01/06/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Africans/black people, National minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Racist discourse, Hate crime]*

The Commissioner General of Police call Information of Catalonia have arrested the leadership of one of the leading neo-Nazi material merchandising in Spain. Distributed, among others, material from the music group "punishment battalion," one of the most important in the Spanish far-right scene. That business unit managed to reach not only across Spain but also beyond our borders. Not only music distributed incited hatred, violence, racism, antisemitism and, ultimately, Nazi ideas, but also took advantage of open trade channel to sell all kinds of material of this kind. Agents have seized large computer equipment, as well as neo-Nazi flags thousand, one hundred swastika armbands and the Celtic cross, 3,000 rings and more than a thousand pieces of clothing and a dozen boxes of badges, plates and pins neo-Nazi . Also involved music CD of the same ideology. <http://www.abc.es/20120511/local-madrid/abci-cupula-principales-empressas-merchandising-201205111327.html>

## Racism on the Internet in Spain.



Spain (ES) - 22/06/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Asylum seekers, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Persons with disability, Africans/black people, National minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Racist discourse, Discrimination]*

What is crime outside the network (the glorification of Nazism is banned by law in Spain), diluted in it. Following the killing of Norway executed by Behring Anders Breivik, avowed racist and homophobic, and that came to light their rich virtual activity, the Minister of Justice of our country, Francisco Caamano, was categorical in his statements: "In Spain there is danger from right-wing movements, especially over the web and is a threat not only ideological, but real. " YouTube channels, social networking profiles or websites and blogs hate (over 400 in our country, according Movement against Intolerance) share their portion of the bandwidth. Any person not overly shower in the online navigation can easily give photos on Facebook concentration camp with piles of dead Jews and naked under the caption "this way is pulled the

garbage" or xenophobic comments in forums of legal political parties "Morocco is the enemy of the South" (National Democracy forum, the formation of far right). Antonio Hernando, PSOE deputy spokesman of the party in the Interior Committee of Congress and deputy coordinator of the Election Committee, says there are specialized units within the National Police and Civil Guard, whose mission is to track extremist activities online. "However, we are more in favor of surveillance and prosecution of the unlawful conduct of any restrictions or censorship of messages in the network, which is the cradle of freedom of expression. Certainly right-wing websites have been closed in our country, and Facebook groups. These orders are based on the prosecution of Madrid and Barcelona, in Spain the only ones that have a special hate crime and discrimination. <http://rollingstone.es/specials/view/asi-es-la-extrema-derecha-espanola-en-internet>

## The anti-Semitic websites increased by 150% in Spain in one year



Spain (ES) - 27/07/12

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

As detailed in the report made public today by the Observatory of Anti-Semitism, Spanish Internet sites with anti-Semitic content have increased in one year by 2.5, from 400 to over a thousand websites, blogs or forums from which "incites hatred, racism, antisemitism and xenophobia." These attacks are carried out with "absolute impunity" since most of the time the pages are hosted on servers in other countries and out of reach of Spanish law, the report laments. The document includes all anti-Semitic incidents recorded by the Observatory classified by categories: attacks against people, against property in the media, the Internet, "trivializing" the Holocaust, publication and dissemination of antisemitic literature and public organizations and institutions . <http://www.abc.es/20120715/sociedad/abci-antisemitismo-xenofobia-discriminacion-racismo-201207141735.html>

## Arrested three neo-Nazi for a racist assault in the celebration of Spanish victory in Eurocup



Spain (ES) - 27/07/12

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

The Catalan regional police have arrested three people linked to neo-Nazi groups, two of them minors, for assaulting two people of Pakistan and South American origin during the party celebration of victory of Spanish team in European Football Championships . Although the party was attended by nearly 3,000 fans went smoothly after midnight a group of about thirty young with Spanish flags, some neo-Nazi symbols and Franco starred in the attack, as reported Wednesday in a statement the regional police. That was when several members of this group attacked by racist people of foreign origin of which required medical treatment. <http://www.europapress.es/sociedad/sucesos-00649/noticia-detenido-tres-neonazis-agresion-racista-celebracion-eurocopa-20120711162633.html>

## Judge reopens the case against the mayor of Badalona by the distribution of racist leaflets



Spain (ES) - 14/09/12

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

The Court of Barcelona has reopened the case against the mayor of Badalona, Xavier García Albiol (PP), for the distribution of pamphlets election in April 2010. Brochures Romanian Romani linking the problems of public safety and crime in the town, and other statements. He's done it to rescind the dismissal by filing the case that in June ordered the magistrate 2 Barcelona which no saw reasons to prosecute the mayor for the leaflets appeared a photograph along with a text that said "We do not want romanians " According to the order, the mayor's expressions objectively represent an assault on personal dignity and honor of all members of the group of Romanians and may contain a "clear message inciting discrimination and hatred." <http://www.20minutos.es/noticia/1586939/0/xavier-garcia-albiol/alcalde-badalona/panfletos->

racistas/

## The government has violated the Spanish legislation on immigration.



Spain (ES) - 14/09/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Institutional discrimination]*

According to several Spanish NGOs, the dilemma posed by the Spanish Government does not give in to "blackmail mafias" in the words of the Government Delegate of Melilla, or protect the rights of the people coming to our territory, has been solved at the expense victims of this situation. The delivery of 73 of the 83 immigrants who remained on the island called Tierra off the coast of Morocco to the Moroccan authorities, involves the violation of the Immigration Act and the consequent violation of the rights recognized in the same. The legislation requires individually consider if each one of the immigrants met the requirements of the law to enter Spanish territory, a fact that has not happened to have collectively decided about their fate. Among the various guarantees established by law provide for the possibility of access to a lawyer, to an interpreter and to justice, and to identify vulnerable profiles that can not be driven by humanitarian concerns or because of potential people refugees or victims of trafficking. In the moment of delivery of immigrants by the Guardia Civil to the Moroccan authorities were waiting buses used to expel Moroccan Saharan immigrants across the border with Algeria, where are abandoned in the middle of the desert . In addition, Moroccan security forces have been repeatedly accused by the beatings and mistreatment accorded to immigrants. <http://www.mugak.eu/news/el-gobierno-ha-violado-la-legislacion-espanola-al-entregar-a-los-inmigrantes-de-isla-de-tierra-a-marruecos>

## RED EWS | Racist & Hate crime alerts (Visual)



Sweden (SE)

### Explosion at the Malmö Jewish centre



Sweden (SE) - 28/09/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Religious minorities, National minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Hate crime]*

On 28 September 2012, an explosion damaged the front door of the Jewish community Centre in Malmö. The building was not damaged and no one was reportedly injured according to the police, but witness statements said that the blasts could be heard a few blocks away. According to Malmö police, both of the suspects are 18 years old, but it is believed that more people were involved in carrying out the attack. Previously during the year, Malmö mayor Reepalu came under fire for comments in which he claimed that the far right Sweden Democrats had “infiltrated” the Jewish community in Malmö. The comments were followed by a visit to Malmö from US President Barack Obama’s Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat anti-Semitism, Hannah Rosenthal, who said there is “no excuse” for using anti-Semitic language. The Local, 28.09.2012, Explosion rocks Malmö Jewish centre, [http://www.thelocal.se/43494/20120928/#.UQN\\_0rCgWU](http://www.thelocal.se/43494/20120928/#.UQN_0rCgWU), Accessed on 26.1.2013.

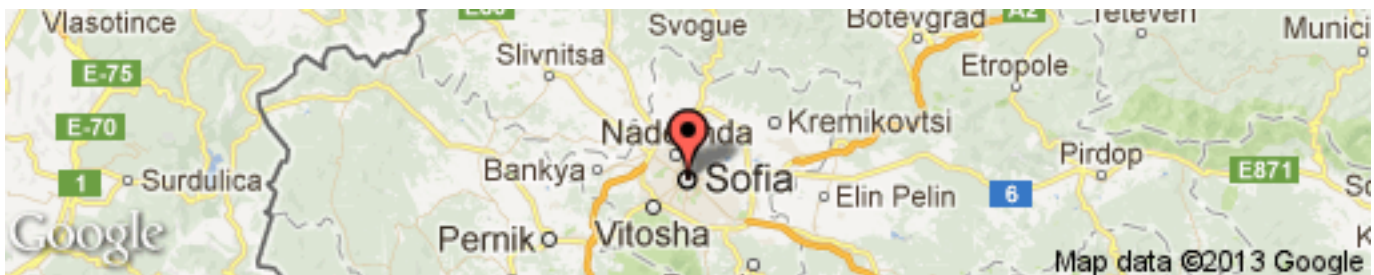


## RED EWS | Policy Responses - Positive Initiatives (Visual)



Bulgaria (BG), Cyprus (CY), Denmark (DK), Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE)

### Bulgaria's Parliament Votes National Strategy for Inegration of Roma in Bulgaria 2012 - 2020

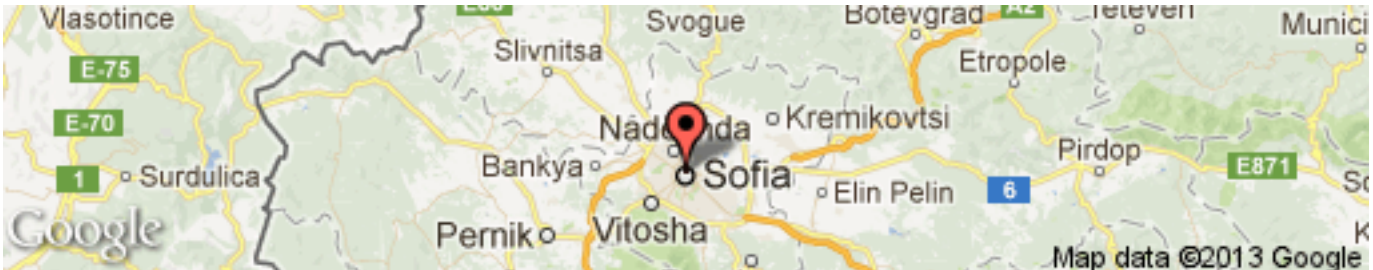


Bulgaria (BG) - 01/03/12

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

On 1 March 2012, the Bulgarian Prarlament approved the National Strategy for Roma Integration of the Republic of Bulgaria (2012-2020) – a policy framework document setting guidelines for implementing the policy of social integration of Roma. Creating conditions for equal integration of Roma and the Bulgarians in a vulnerable position of other ethnic origin to the social and economic life by providing equal opportunities and equal access to rights, benefits, goods and services, participation in all public areas and improving the quality of life while respecting the principles of equality and non discrimination. Among the priority: education, health, housing, employment, rule of law and non-discrimination, culture and media. Source: National Roma Integration Strategy Of The Republic Of Bulgaria (2012 - 2020), [http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/roma\\_bulgaria\\_strategy\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/roma_bulgaria_strategy_en.pdf), Accessed on 23.2.2013.

## MRF Calls for Mandatory Classes of Mother Language

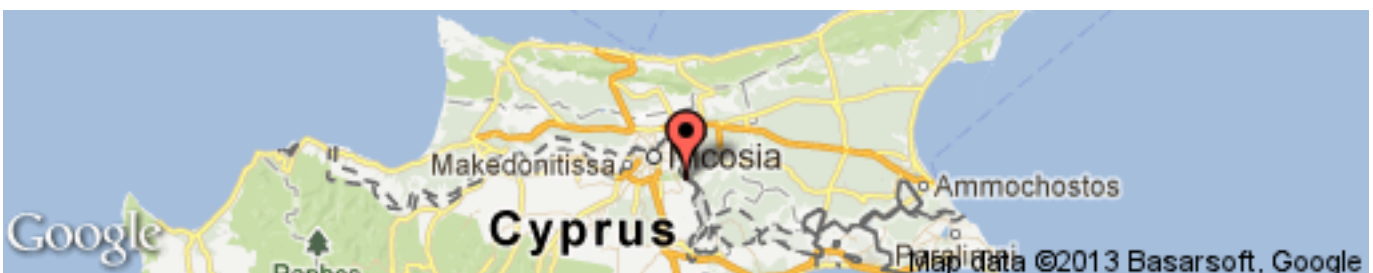


Bulgaria (BG) - 25/09/12

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

The Movement for Rights and Freedoms, the political representation of the Turkish minority, called for amendments to the Law on Pre-School and School Education, which to make studying of mother language mandatory for 4 lessons weekly. Thus the law will guarantee that the amount of lessons will not be changed by the Minister of Education in time. Presently studying of mother language is a part of the education as an elective or compulsory eligible training, which provides for 3 or 4 lessons weekly. The amendment was rejected with the motives that the Ministry of Education would thus be obliged to hire a teacher for languages of all communities, represented in Bulgaria. By the end of 2012 the law has not voted by the Parliament. Source: Vesti.bg, 25.09.2012, ДПС заплаши с бойкот и протести заради майчиния език (MRF Threatens with Boycott and Protests on the Mother Language) <http://www.vesti.bg/index.phtml?tid=40&oid=5156091>, Accessed on 07.01.2012

## Ombudsman's Report regarding the exercise of religious rights by the detainees in the Central Prison



Cyprus (CY) - 09/04/12

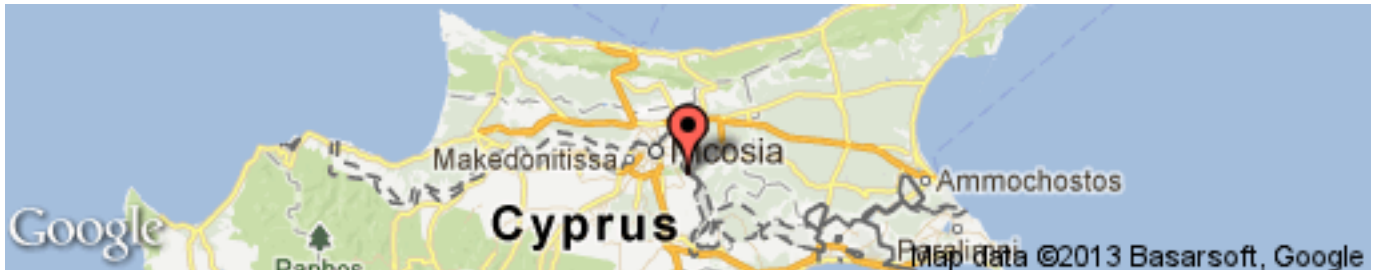
Groups affected / Interested in : *[Religious minorities, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

On 21.11.2010, a date of religious celebration for persons of Greek Pontic origin, a group of Greek Pontic detainees asked the central prison authority for the right to celebrate this day by visiting the prison church. The prison authority rejected their request, as a result of which the detainees injured themselves in order to draw attention to their claim. A complaint was filed on their behalf to the Ombudsman's office against the prison authority's refusal. Subsequently, in September 2011, an evangelical priest filed another complaint against the prison authority for refusing his request to visit a group of four Nigerian detainees who had expressed the wish to meet with representatives of the evangelical church. The prison

authority rejected this request on the ground that it amounted to proselytism (forbidden under the Cypriot constitution and under prison regulations[1]) in view of the fact that no detainee had upon admission to the prison declared himself to be a follower of the evangelical church. The prison authorities justified this refusal on the assumption that a detainee's will is variable due to the nature of his psychological condition. As a result, the policy is to allow visits only from representatives of the religion or dogma which the detainee had declared to be a follower of upon admission to the prison. The prison authorities further claimed that proselytism appears to be affecting particularly the foreign detainees and especially third country nationals who are using every means in order to stay in Cyprus and delay their potential deportation to their countries of origin. The prison authorities stated that upon admission to the prison three of the said detainees declared themselves to be Catholics and one declared himself to be an orthodox. The said detainees had also 'confessed' to the prison authority that they sought to meet with the evangelical church because no one else was prepared to support and help them. The prison authority stated that it would allow the evangelical church representatives to visit only those detainees who had, upon admission to the prison, declared themselves to be followers of the evangelical church. The Ombudsman found as follows (Ombudsman's Report Ref. A/P 2430/10, 2445/10, 2446/10, 2447/10, 2467/10, 1728/11, dated 9 April 2012): The right to freedom of thought, religion and conscience is a fundamental right guaranteed by the ECHR (article 9), the Charter of Fundamental Rights (article 10), the Cypriot Constitution (article 18) and the Prison Laws and Regulations 121/97, article 109 of which recognises the right to every prisoner to satisfy, to the extent possible, his/her religious, spiritual and moral needs including the right to practice his/her religion and to communicate with a representative of his/her religion or dogma. Also, UN rules on the treatment of prisoners do not allow the prohibition of visits from recognised representatives of religions where a prisoner so requests such a visit. [2] Proselytism was repeatedly interpreted and defined by the ECtHR, especially in *Kokkinakis v. Greece*, in a manner that does not include: public expressions of faith, mere persuasion by one person to another to change his/her religion, information even by way of leaflet distribution or advertising material, missions, meetings, lectures etc. Therefore any restriction or prohibition of the said activities amounts to an unjustified restriction of religious freedom that denies persons the right to seek information for different religions and to change or not their religious beliefs. With regard to the complaint of the Pontic detainees to celebrate their religious day on 21st November, the Ombudsman stated that although she appreciates the difficulties facing the prison authorities in meeting the needs of the ethnically and religiously diverse prison population and agrees that these difficulties may to a certain extent justify restrictions as regards the exercise of religious duties within the prison, such restrictions may not lead to a denial of the right of the prisoners to practice their religion. The demand of the detainees in this case, which was merely to access the church within the prison in order to pray, did not presuppose any special arrangements and its denial was therefore unjustified. The report clarifies that the conducting of religious ceremonies within the prison is different, for which restrictions from the prison authorities can potentially be justified. With regard to the rights of visitation by representatives of a religion or dogma other than the one declared by the prisoner upon admission, the report concludes that this is not explicitly prohibited by prison regulations which, on the one hand, prohibit proselytism without defining this concept and, on the other hand, allow visits by church representatives of the same religion as that of the detainees, pointing out that the interpretation given to these regulations by the prison authorities suggests the existence of a gap. The Ombudsman further notes that the restriction to such visits runs contrary to the international standards and conventions ratified by the Republic and to the Cypriot constitution which allows restrictions in the right to freedom of religion only if some other purpose foreseen by the Constitution is served, which does not apply to this case. The Ombudsman rejected the position of the prison authorities that the prisoners' will becomes volatile due to their psychological condition. She also rejected the allegation that proselytism affects more the foreign detainees who are using every endeavour to remain in Cyprus. She added that these views attribute motives to foreign detainees which are not justified or proven and exclude a genuine will for spiritual search. Such views, concludes the Ombudsman, are unacceptable in a modern, democratic and tolerant society where all citizens, including detainees, are equal before the law. The position that visits by representatives of other dogmas are disallowed because they amount to proselytism is based on a number of assumptions which are groundless (e.g. the volatile will of the prisoners). The report recommends that the prison authorities allow visits by any church representatives requested by the detainees and that the prison regulations be amended to clearly reflect that right. Comment: A number of issues arise as a result of this report. To start with, the policy of requesting detainees to declare their religion upon admission to the prison is highly problematic. In other contexts, the Ombudsman herself expressed the view that religion is sensitive personal data.[3] The Ombudsman herself has also repeatedly

raised an issue with the Ministry of Education for requiring pupils to declare their religion. It therefore does not follow that this reasoning should apply to school children and not to detainees. Secondly, an issue that needs to be addressed is whether the prison authorities apply the same policy of restricting visits from church representatives to the representatives of the Greek Orthodox Church. The author is aware that orthodox priests regularly visit foreign detainees in the prison in order to offer them their support and confessional service, without even requiring permit from the prison authorities; [4] this is somehow not deemed by the prison authorities as carrying the risk of proselytism. This amounts to a direct violation of the non-discrimination principle, as enshrined in the Constitution (article 28), in the horizontal directive and in Directive 78/2000/EC if one is to endorse the scholarly position that the prison is also a workplace, since detainees are asked to perform specific tasks. In this particular case, the Ombudsman, who is also the heading the Equality Body, was apparently unwilling to make use of the wide powers granted by law [5] to the Equality Body in order to apply the non-discrimination principle on the ground of religion or to introduce the provisions of the horizontal directive into the debate. Thirdly, the remarks contained in the report regarding the Ombudsman's appreciation of the difficulties facing the prison authorities as a result of the ethnically and religiously diverse prison population and the acceptance of the prohibition of religious ceremonies may not withstand the test of legality. The fact that prior arrangements are necessary in order for religious ceremonies to be conducted in the prison church does not relieve the prison authority from the duty to allow these ceremonies, as an expression of the right to practice one's religion. A remark that is perhaps called for under the circumstances, and is conspicuous by its absence, is that the prison population would be significantly less (and less 'ethnically and religiously diverse') if administrative detention was available to third country nationals who are serving sentences or merely detained, sometimes indefinitely, on immigration related offences, as this category forms the majority of third country nationals under detention. It is noted that the Ombudsman is, among other offices held, the independent authority for the prevention of torture; its first annual report in 2011 records her regret over the lack of cooperation on the part of the prison authority. [6] Source: The report is available in Greek at: [http://www.ombudsman.gov.cy/Ombudsman/ombudsman.nsf/presentationsArchive\\_gr/presentationsArchive\\_gr?OpenDocument](http://www.ombudsman.gov.cy/Ombudsman/ombudsman.nsf/presentationsArchive_gr/presentationsArchive_gr?OpenDocument), Accessed on 22.11.2012. [1] Regulations 121/97, reg. 109(3) prohibits acts intending to proselytise detainees. [2] Standard Minimum Rules Adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Geneva in 1955, and approved by the Economic and Social Council by its resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977, article 41. [3] See Flash Report entitled Equality Body report on confessions at schools, dated 20 September 2011. [4] Interview with orthodox priest in the framework of the ERF project 'DEVAS' led by JRS Europe, 2008-2010. For more details on this project, see [http://www.detention-in-europe.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=220&Itemid=242](http://www.detention-in-europe.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=220&Itemid=242) [5] The Combating of Racial and other forms of Discrimination (Commissioner) Law N. 42(I)/2004. [6] Independent Authority Against Torture (Ombudsman.gov.cy), 2011, Annual Report 2011, [http://www.ombudsman.gov.cy/Ombudsman/ombudsman.nsf/All/DD77A31605E2795FC2257A800029D97D/\\$file/ETHΣΙΑ%20EKΘΕΣΗ%20ΑΝΕΞΑΡΤΗΤΗΣ%20ΑΡΧΗΣ%20ΠΡΟΛΗΨΗΣ%202011.pdf](http://www.ombudsman.gov.cy/Ombudsman/ombudsman.nsf/All/DD77A31605E2795FC2257A800029D97D/$file/ETHΣΙΑ%20EKΘΕΣΗ%20ΑΝΕΞΑΡΤΗΤΗΣ%20ΑΡΧΗΣ%20ΠΡΟΛΗΨΗΣ%202011.pdf)?OpenElement, Accessed on 22.11.2012.

## Equality Body criticises racist slogan in candidate's election campaign



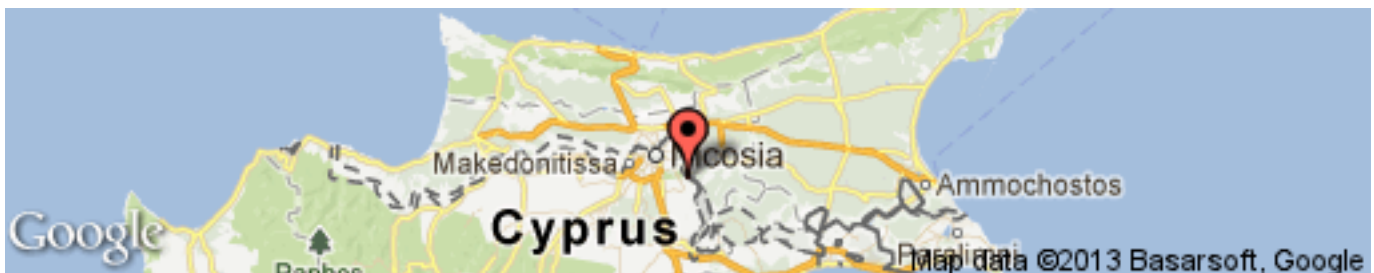
Cyprus (CY) - 25/04/12

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

In the frame of its mandate to combat racism and eliminate racial discrimination prohibited by law<sup>[1]</sup> the Equality Body investigated two complaints against the same politician, a right wing candidate for the municipal elections. The complaints concerned the central slogan used in the electoral campaign of the particular candidate, running for the position of a municipal councilor for Nicosia (also called Lefkosia), the capital city. The slogan, a play of words in Greek, was along the following lines: “Primary<sup>[2]</sup> or Secondary? Lefkosia or Lefk-ASIA?” The implied message of the slogan challenges voters to decide whether they want a capital city that is rated first or whether they want their city to become second rate and ‘full of Asians’, thus equating ‘decadence’ with the presence of migrants from Asia. Following the submission of the complaints, the Equality Body asked the particular candidate to defend his position. In response, he referred to a press article which he authored, in which he expounded his position that Nicosia has been rendered a second-rate city because its central nucleus has become the refuge of migrants who have displaced the indigenous inhabitants. His article concludes that his convictions will not be altered by any attempt of distortion on behalf of those who claim to be defending the rights of foreigners and are indifferent to improving the image of Nicosia. The Equality Body found that (Decision Ref. AKR 118/2011 & AKR 129/2011, dated 25 April 2012): , although the said candidate was honest, in that he did not intend to convey racist messages, his campaigning slogan in combination with his views in the said press article amount to a sweeping generalization which depreciates the culture and habits of an entire group of people, leading to their stigmatization and risking their being targeted. The report focuses on the debate regarding ‘free speech v. prohibition of racist speech’, clarifying that it respects the right of expression of opinions even if they are offensive because it is necessary, for the sake of pluralism, that opposing views mingle and contradict each other. The report notes that in a democracy the most effective confrontation of any form of speech is counter-speech and criticizes the effort to eliminate racist speech through criminal provisions restricting free expression, describing them as “easy” measures that do not reflect value-based democratic questions and as “not solving the problem”. Nevertheless, the report adds, racist speech expressed in the public sphere is testing the limits of our democratic culture, regardless of whether it is voluntary or involuntary or naive, because this can create or feed negative attitudes, incite violence and lead to a generalized social and institutional hostility against minority groups and to the institutionalization of unjust or disproportionate policies, practices or measures, obstructing the efforts of the minoritised to overturn prejudices and marginalization. The report pointed out that political persons and journalists have an increased responsibility as regards the content, nature and impact of their rhetoric and thus have a higher duty not only to avoid reproducing racist stereotypes and prejudices but to promote the acceptance of diversity. The report refers to the Charter of European political parties for a non-racist society, drawn up after consultation with most of the political parties in the European Union and under the auspices of the EU Consultative Commission on Racism and Xenophobia, pointing out that this has been signed by nearly all European political formations. It makes no reference as to whether the particular candidate’s political party has signed the Charter and if so what measures could be taken against him under the Charter. The report referred to the example of Ireland and UK who, following an initiative from their respective national equality bodies, introduced in the political sphere a voluntary

commitment from persons contesting elections at any level that they will represent the interests of all voters without discrimination and will ensure that their electoral campaigns will not include any racist or intolerant messages. The report was communicated to the President of the House of Representatives; no other action or measure was taken or recommended to be taken. The wide legal framework criminalizing racist speech which was quoted at the beginning of the report was not utilized in order to recommend the prosecution of the electoral candidate in question. Comment: The decision not to pursue or even recommend any specific measures to be taken against the particular politician sets a backdrop of impunity and defeats all efforts to introduce an ethical standard in the public sphere that delegitimizes racist speech. The particular politician has already clarified he will not be swayed or persuaded by the 'defenders of foreigners'. Besides, in order for the process of delegitimation to be triggered off, some kind of invocation of legal measures has to be made, even if this does not actually result in his prosecution but merely in the introduction of the debate on legality, impunity and legitimacy in the public sphere. The Equality Body's argument about counter-speech being the best tool to confront racist speech may need further elaboration to become more convincing. There is an abundance of studies and surveys showing that migrants are marginalised and excluded, have no access to the media and no political or civic participation. This renders it impossible for them to participate in the liberal 'democratic game' which this report appears to be endorsing. Source: No-discrimination.ombudsman.gov.cy, <http://www.no-discrimination.ombudsman.gov.cy/ektheseis-akr>, Accessed on 22.11.2012. [1] In this context, the report referred to the ECHR decision in the case of Gündüz v. Turkey, 4/12/2003; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (article 20.2); the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (article 4); Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law; the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on Racist speech (R. 97/20); and others. [2] The equivalent Greek word (πρωτεύουσα) applies both to an entity that holds the first position and to the Capital city.

## Ombudsman criticizes arrest and detention of female migrant who complained of sexual harassment



Cyprus (CY) - 05/06/12

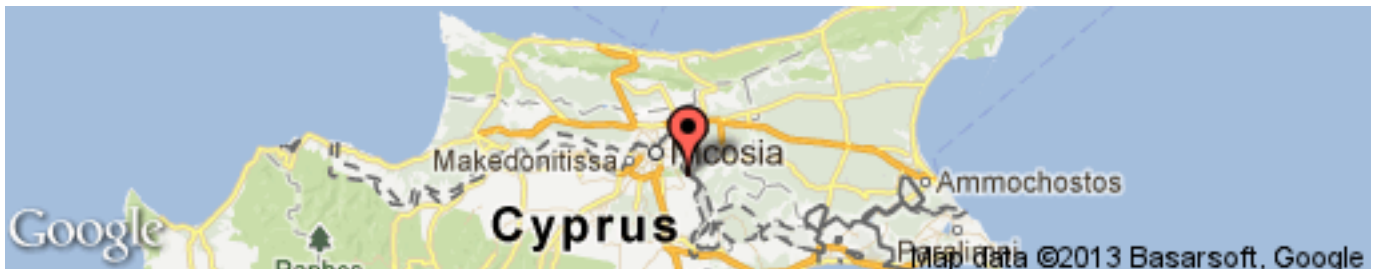
Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*  
 General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

On 11.03.2012 the complainant, a Philippina working as a domestic worker, left her employer's house where she was residing and filed a complaint against her employer for breach of her employment contract. She cited, in particular, the fact that she was forced to work excessive hours, that she had to clean more than one house, namely the houses of her employer's children, and that she had to share a room with a male colleague of hers.[1] Upon exiting the building where she filed her complaint, she was arrested and detained for the purpose of her deportation and remained in detention for two months until her deportation. The execution of the deportation order was suspended until examination of her complaint for a labour dispute. The Department of Labour Relations of the Ministry of Labour confirmed her allegations regarding the violation of her working conditions by her employer and recommended that she be allowed to remain in Cyprus and change employer. However, the Committee for Examining Labour Disputes ('CELD')[2] refused to grant her a permit to change employer, insisting that she ought to be deported.

Although the CELD agreed that her allegations regarding the violation of the employment contract were well-founded, it argued that such violation occurred with her 'consent' in her effort to earn extra income; that she sustained and tolerated the violation of her contract for 15 months without complaining; and that the employer's obligation to provide suitable accommodation did not mean that she was entitled to a room by herself. The Ombudsman found that (Decision Ref. A.P. 588/2012 dated 05.06.2012): The Ombudsman stated that her office has received a great number of complaints about migrant workers detained and deported after having duly and faithfully followed the procedure prescribed by the CELD itself for the filing of complaints against their employers; she also declared her intention to issue a separate report on this matter in the near future. The practice of arrest and detention of migrant workers complaining for employment related issues was based on a 10-year old policy of the CELD which the Ombudsman had, since 2003, asked to be revised. The result of the 2003 Ombudsman's intervention was that this policy is now implemented arbitrarily in some cases and not in others, without any justification. In recognition of the seriousness of the violations present in this case, the Department of Labour Relations recommended that the complainant's request to remain in Cyprus and change employer be granted. The CELD however, using unclear criteria and based on the complainant's presumed 'consent' and 'complicity', had a different position and recommended her deportation. The procedure followed by the CELD, its mandate and lack of regulatory framework, had been the subject of a previous Ombudsman report in 2010, where the Ombudsman concluded that the absence of a specific institutional framework for the resolution of labour disputes has led to the phenomena of racism and unlawful discrimination by officers of the CELD.[3] No improvements were carried out to the regulatory framework of the CELD since the 2010 Ombudsman recommendations, which continues to operate with the same pro-employer and anti-migrant bias. The Ombudsman further pointed out that the CELD failed to take into account the relative relationship of the employer with the owners of the other houses which the complainant was forced to clean and the employer's overall position of power, which rebut the presumption of complacency on the part of the complainant. Even the obvious requirement of the complainant for personal space, let alone the avoidance of cohabitation with a male fellow worker, was discredited and degraded by the CELD. As in its previous report of 2010 on the same subject, the Ombudsman had concluded that the unclear regulatory framework for examining labour disputes between migrant workers and their employers allowed the intrusion of subjective judgments and unspecified criteria, which led to the discriminatory treatment of the complaining migrant workers. The report notes that, in this case, a worker whose labour rights had been violated and who faithfully followed all the correct procedures for filing a complaint, found herself in detention and subject to deportation; this marks a significant regression in the efforts to secure the legitimate rights of a group of workers that is vulnerable to discrimination. The report asks for the immediate release of the complainant and for granting her the right to change employer. According to information supplied by the Ombudsman's office, the authorities complied with the recommendation of releasing the complainant from detention and granting her permit to change employer; however, no institutional changes were introduced to the framework of operation of the CELD in order to prevent similar instances from being repeated in the future. Comment: The report cites no legal framework upon which this decision is premised.[4] The opportunity of making use of Law 58(I)/2004, transposing Directive 43/2000, in order to declare the CELD's practice as discriminatory and thus unlawful, was lost. Instead, the CELD receives mere criticism from this report which, although it had an impact on the particular case, is unlikely to lead to any institutional changes. The decision to examine this complaint in its capacity as Ombudsman, rather than in its capacity as the national Equality Body is unclear; the legal framework governing the mandate of the equality body is much wider than that of the Ombudsman and provides opportunities for issuing decisions that may be used in Court in order to obtain compensation, in comparison with the Ombudsman who is not entitled to issue any decisions, only mere recommendations. Thus, the complainant lost the opportunity of pursuing a claim in Court against her employment for compensation as a result of the violation of her employment contract and against the authorities for false imprisonment. The sequence of events in this case and particularly the fact that the complainant was arrested the minute she filed her complaint suggest that the employer intervened with particular state officers to secure the complainant's arrest and deportation. Such interventions may be the reasons why the practice of arresting and deporting complaining migrant workers is applied in some cases and not in others. Source : The report is available in Greek at the Ombudsman's website at: [http://www.ombudsman.gov.cy/Ombudsman/ombudsman.nsf/presentationsArchive\\_gr/presentationsArchive\\_gr?OpenDocument](http://www.ombudsman.gov.cy/Ombudsman/ombudsman.nsf/presentationsArchive_gr/presentationsArchive_gr?OpenDocument), Accessed on 22.11.2012. [1] The standard contract for migrant domestic helpers provides that they must only clean one house, that of their employer. The same contract provides that the employer must make available to them suitable accommodation, but the term 'suitable' is not defined either in the contract or

elsewhere. [2] The CELD is a special body comprising of representatives from the police, the immigration department and the Labour Office, mandated specifically with the examination of and the final decision over labour-related complaints by migrant workers against their employers. Depending on the CELD's decision, the complainant migrant worker may either be allowed to remain in Cyprus and change employer or s/he may be asked to leave the country, failing which s/he will be deported [3] See Flash Report dated 16 June 2010. [4] Upon contact with the Ombudsman's office, the expert was informed that the officer who drafted this report was not a legal person.

## Equality Body criticises rules requiring Turkish Cypriots to turn Christian so as to change name



Cyprus (CY) - 31/07/12

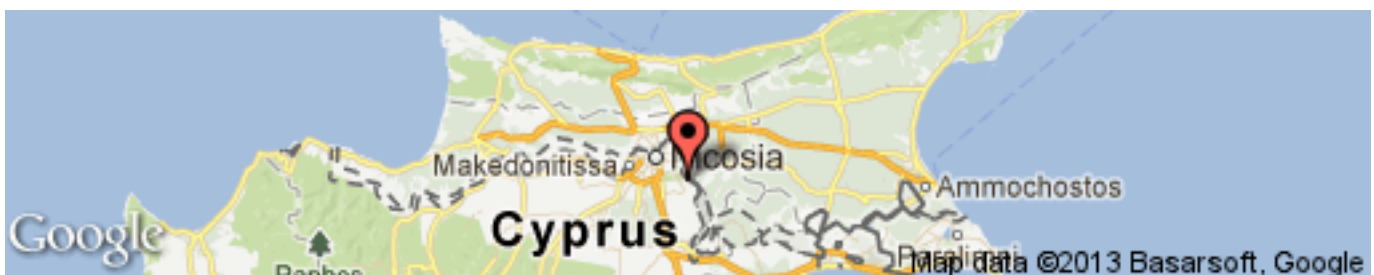
Groups affected / Interested in : *[Ethnic minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

In 2008 the complainant, a Turkish Cypriot, moved to the UK and changed his name by filing an affidavit with the British Courts; thereafter all his official documents in the UK bear his new name. In 2010 he came to Cyprus and filed the same affidavit with the Cypriot Courts in order for his new name to appear in his birth certificate so that he can thereafter change his passport and identity card, as is the due procedure. The competent authority, which is the Kyrenia District Authority, declined his request on the justification that in order for him to take up a Greek name, he has to change his religion first and be baptised as a Christian. The complainant further alleged that during his encounter with the said District Authority, the employees intentionally spoke to him only in Greek so that he would not understand and their general attitude was rude and racist. During the Equality Body's investigation, the District Authority confirmed its position that in order for a person to acquire a Greek name s/he has to be baptized as a Christian. The authority rejected the allegations regarding the language of communication and the racist attitude of the employees. According to the Law on Population Archives 2002-2011, a name is granted from the parent to a child through a declaration at the Registrar's office and not through baptizing, which is a religious ceremony of legal consequence. Article 43 of the said law sets as a precondition for the change of a name the presentation of evidence which the Registrar considers satisfactory, without specifying the nature of such evidence. According to the practice followed in other cases, the evidence required by the Registrar is intended to secure that the person requesting the change of name is already using the new name and is not seeking, through the change of name, to defraud third parties. The Equality Body found as follows (decision Ref. A.K.R. 118/2010, dated 31 July 2012): Union law does not restrict the member states' power to regulate themselves the registration of names in their registries; as a result, national legislations differ significantly between member states. Thus, whilst some member states require specific or convincing reasons for the change of name, others (like the UK) do not set any preconditions whatsoever. However, in the exercise of their discretion and competencies, any restrictions imposed by member states must serve the public interest and comply with the general principles of Union law, such as the prohibition of discrimination, proportionality, freedom of religion. A series of ECtHR decisions have established that whilst states have a wide margin of appreciation to regulate the change of names in light of cultural, historical or other specificities, any restrictions must have a sound legal basis and must respect the right to private and family life enshrined in article 8 of the ECHR. The ECtHR also established that a person's name refers to his/her private and family life. Reference was also made to article 18 of the



Cypriot Constitution which guarantees religious freedom and equality of all religions before the law, evidencing the secular character of the state. The report expressed its doubts as to the legality of connecting particular names with particular religions as obviously most names have a religious or historical origin whilst the choice of a name may be based on a variety of reasons that may not necessarily be indicative of the person's religious convictions. Finally, the policy of the District Authority to require a christening certificate for every person who seeks to change his/her name into a 'Greek' one lacks sound legal basis, required by ECHR case law, and violates the nucleus of the right to religious freedom. The report concluded that the complainant's allegations as regards inappropriate and racist behaviour on the part of the employees of the District Authority cannot be proven. It recommends that the District Authority re-examines the complainant's request on the basis of the guidelines offered by the Equality Body in this report and informs the complainant of its decision in writing. The report is also notified to the Minister of Interior and the Kyrenia District Officer for their own actions, without specifying what these actions might be. Comment: The concept of urging as many members of one community into adopting the religion of the other community dates back many centuries in Cyprus, as it was used by successive colonial powers in order to adjust and regulate the 'minorities' and the 'majorities' on the island. Given the political baggage that this concept is loaded with, the Greeks and the Turks of Cyprus, although to a large extent secular, do not take the change of religion lightly. This fact alone should have prompted the authorities to steer clear from such an antiquated and discredited practice and the Equality Body to identify and criticise this practice as mediated by power politics deriving from the Cyprus problem. Even though it does express its concern over the act of connecting a name with a religion, the report does not identify the problem of equating 'Greekness' with 'Christianity' as a source of discriminatory policies and practices of a state that claims to be secular. Also, although the Authorities are urged to take action on the basis of the recommendations contained in this report, no specific policy recommendations are mentioned anywhere. The decision to submit the report to the Minister of Interior and the District Officer concerned "for their own actions" essentially allows these two policy makers to take no action at all. Targetted actions should have been requested of the authorities, like terminating the current practice of requiring a christening certificate and introducing clear and objective criteria for allowing the change of names that have no bearing on one's religion or other personal characteristics. Source : No-discrimination.ombudsman.gov.cy, <http://www.no-discrimination.ombudsman.gov.cy/ektheseis-akr>, Accessed on 22.11.2012.

## Police publishes data on racial incidents from 2005 to 2010



Cyprus (CY) - 22/11/12

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

The Office for Combating Discrimination of the Police, set up in 2005 with the mandate of, inter alia, recording of racial incidents, [1] has recently published on its website data concerning racial incidents between 2005-2010. The table with the data in Greek is available at: [http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/1C040C0AA6B56868C225790400371833/\\$file/Racial\\_Incidentsgr.doc](http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/1C040C0AA6B56868C225790400371833/$file/Racial_Incidentsgr.doc) whilst the table with the data in English is available at: [http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/46D434ECF6ABB6A9C22579040037333D/\\$file/Racial\\_Incidentsen.doc](http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/46D434ECF6ABB6A9C22579040037333D/$file/Racial_Incidentsen.doc) The incidents recorded led to a total of 18 convictions. Although the police declined requests to provide details about these convictions, it is believed that at least 16 of them concern the same incident, which took place in 2006, and the other two convictions concerned another single event. Thus in 5 years since the police records

racial incidents, only two cases were filed in court on racially motivated crimes. The data recorded by no means reflects the picture on the ground. Constraints related to the under-resourcing of this Unit and the lack of training of the policemen mandated with the recording of the incidents. The Head of this unit was interviewed for the purposes of a study carried out by the author for a FRA study in 2010, where he explained that his department is understaffed and underfunded and additionally mandated with two other authorities, that of domestic violence and child abuse as well as youth delinquency, adding that often he is confronted with the choice of prioritising between the different pressing needs of the authorities he is heading and saving children from imminent child abuse is prioritised higher than recording racial incidents, which are, at any rate, relatively few in number. The officer acknowledged that the problem of racist crime is certainly much more serious than what is recorded, essentially because there is under-reporting by the victims; he denied any attempt by the police to cover-up or under-record racist crime.[2] The officer was forthcoming and frank in admitting the weaknesses of the current recording mechanism and discussed the difficulties involved in the establishment of a credible, accurate and effective recording system. When asked to comment on the fact that there is an abundance of racial abuse and incitement to racial and other hatred on Cypriot-based websites and blogs, the officer responded that he is aware of this but the resources required to deal with these, in terms of prosecution of these sites are such that go beyond the current priorities. The lack of resources of this police special unit and the absence of legislation regulating the collection of data, are not the only obstacles to the accurate and rigorous collection of data. An Equality Body investigation in 2008[3] showed that the Police Bureau for Combating Discrimination whose mandate was extended on 11.02.2008 following the equality body's recommendation, to cover and record not only racial offences but also racial incidents (as defined inter alia by the victim), does not have any mechanism in place to record racial incidents; only a small number of racial offences were recorded none of which led to any conviction. This is, according to the Equality Body, evident of the role of the police in handing the investigation and the criminal procedure. It also emerged from the investigation that the system of recording racial offences is such that, unless the investigating officer chooses to classify an offence as racial, the Police Bureau for Combating Discrimination is not informed of the incident at all. The head of the Police Bureau for Combating Discrimination admitted that no special training is offered to police officers on the identification and recording of racial motive and expressed the view that the change of mentality within the police body will come gradually through experience. The Head of the Police Bureau for Combating Discrimination informed the equality body that in the particular case under investigation, which involved a group attack by Cypriots against a group of migrants in the rural village of Ypsonas, there did not seem to be a prima facie case of offences in violation of the anti-discrimination legislation, a view which was strongly criticised in the equality body report. The equality body referred to the Second and Third ECRI reports on Cyprus of 03.07.2001 and 16.05.2006 respectively which noted that the legislative provisions relating to racism are not adequately implemented, that awareness of these laws is low amongst legal circles and the public at large, that the police is not adequately trained to identify and address racial motive, that racial crime is not adequately recorded and that the bodies involved in the criminal justice process are not adequately aware of the need to address racism. Reference was also made to the reports of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights where the data collection carried out by Cyprus appears to be inadequate. The equality body concludes that previous investigations have also shown the failure to prosecute racial incidents, adding that although the legislative framework appears to be adequate, the authorities stubbornly refuse to prosecute racial incidents reported by victims or by NGOs or appearing in the media. The report notes with concern the fact that in the incident under investigation the migrants attacked did not file a complaint with the police, which indicates that vulnerable groups feel discouraged from reporting racial incidents for fear of deportation or for lack of trust in the police. At the same time, the underreporting phenomenon shows a general failure of the existing system to record the real picture of racism in Cyprus. This report was not the first instance where the police's recording mechanism was criticised. Similar comments were made both by the Equality Body both before and after this report, with emphasis on the inadequacy of the system of recording racist incidents maintained by the police who clearly make an underestimation of the problem.[4] The inadequacies of the recording mechanism of the police were also highlighted by ECRI reports on Cyprus in 2006 and 2011. [1] <http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/69B49846E30E7A78C2257A6900250E65?OpenDocument> [2] Interview with the officer in charge of the Police Bureau for Combating Discrimination 19.08.2010. [3] Equality body report Ref. AKP/AYT 2/2008, dated 26.01.2009. [4] Similar comments were made by the Equality Body in previous reports: Ref. AKR 37/2005, dated 11.07.2005; Ref. AKR 7/2006, dated 01.08.2007; and Ref. AKR/AYT 2/2008, dated 26.01.2009.

## Danish policy change 2012; on family reunification with spouse



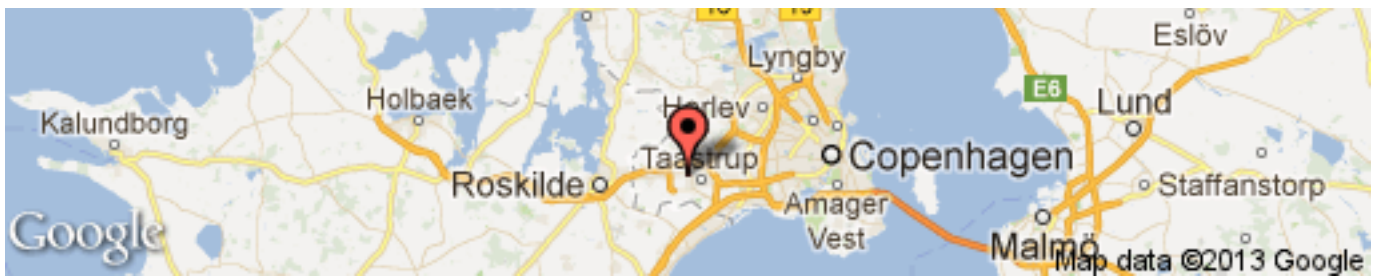
Denmark (DK) - 22/02/12

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

In 2002, the Government at that time introduced the so-called 24 years age requirement and the requirement on aggravated ties, including the rights of Danish citizens to reunification with a foreign spouse. A majority of the Danish Parliament passed the new legislation and it was argued that such rules would benefit young woman, who were in danger of forced marriage. From a human rights perspective, however, this policy was questioned. By way of example, the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination commented on the matter in Concluding Observations on Denmark; CERD/C/60/CO/5 21 May 2002: "The Committee is concerned about the impact of the recent amendments to the Aliens Act, particularly as they abolish the statutory right to reunification of spouses under the age of 25 years. The Committee encourages the State party to take effective measures to ensure that the right to family life is guaranteed to all persons in Denmark without distinction." Also the Woman's Committee found the rules discriminatory CEDAW A/57/38 2002: "341. The Committee is concerned that the Aliens Act, which although gender neutral, indirectly discriminates against women. 342. The Committee recommends that the State party review the Aliens Act and revoke those provisions that are incompatible with the provisions of the Convention, particularly article 2, which prohibits direct and indirect discrimination." Other UN Committees have followed up on this in Concluding Observations on Denmark: "29. The Committee calls upon the State party to take appropriate measures to either repeal or amend the so-called 24-year rule of the 2002 Aliens Act, in line with its obligation to guarantee the enjoyment of the right to family life to all persons in Denmark, without distinction. In this connection, the Committee encourages the State party to consider alternative means of combating the phenomenon of forced marriage involving immigrant women." (E/C.12/1/Add.102, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on 14 December 2004). This was followed by criticism from a row of other international and European institutions. The number of permissions for spouse reunification thus decreased and many Danish citizens moved with a foreign spouse to other European Countries (especially Sweden) according to the EU law of freedom of movement. Since 2002, the rules on reunification were tightened several times. However, in 2010 the Government at that time made some exceptions to the age requirement, in order to allow reunification by "earning point" due to occupational and educational requirements etc. At the same time making it even more difficult to be granted residence permit, if the applicant did not fulfil these new requirements. Due to a general election a new center-left Government came into power in the fall of 2011, and in January 2012 a bill has been introduced for comments amongst NGO's and others which will again make the 24 years requirement mandatory (with no possibility of exemptions due to qualifications), but also ease some of the other stricter requirements on the right to family reunification. All in all, it may be concluded that if the bill is going to be passed in the Danish Parliament in the spring of 2012, the rules of the Danish Aliens Act will be less strict compared to the existing legislation, but still

stricter than the rules invoked in 2002. Consequently, the legal "battle" and the level of national and international courts will continue challenging the rules, as well as the Danish Citizens use of the right to freedom of movement with their spouses to other European countries.

## Danish Policy of the Legal Status of International Human Rights instruments



Denmark (DK) - 22/02/12

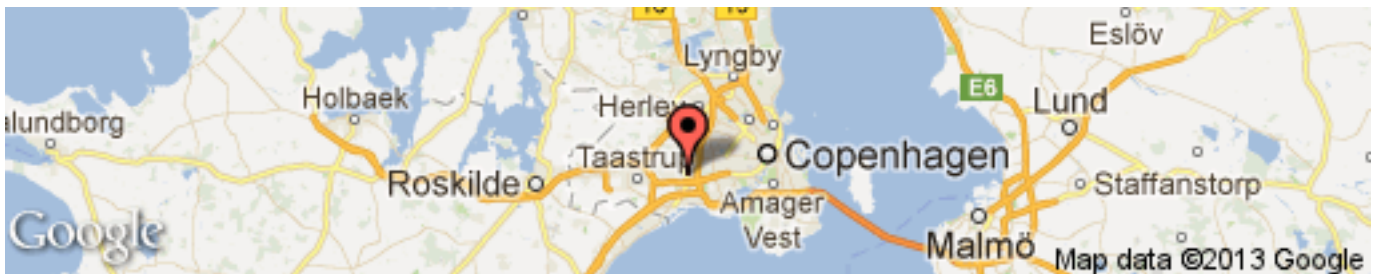
Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities, Majority, Asylum seekers, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Persons with disability, Africans/black people, National minorities]*

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

The European Convention on Human Rights was incorporated into Danish domestic law in 1992. Other Human Rights instruments are ratified but not incorporated and the Ministry of Justice thus established an Ad Hoc Committee of experts to make suggestions for any such incorporation. In the Committee's report from 2001, it was recommended that a number of United Nations Conventions be incorporated; however a newly elected centre-right Government came into power that year and stopped the process. In 2002 the United Nations Committees started to express concern in their "Concluding Observations" on Denmark. By way of example the Committee Against Torture stated that: "7. The Committee recommends that: (a) The State party ensure the speedy implementation of the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee with regard to incorporating the Convention into Danish domestic law". (See Concluding Observations CAT/C/CR/28/1, 12 June 2002. This was also repeated in CAT Concluding Observations in 2007: CAT/C/DNK/CO/5, 16 July 2007). The same year CEDAW stated that: "320. The Committee recommends that the State party take steps to incorporate the Convention into domestic law, when considering the recommendations of the Committee on incorporation of human rights conventions into Danish legislation. The Committee requests that the State party report on progress made in this regard in its next periodic report, including whether the Convention has been invoked before domestic courts". (CEDAW Concluding Observations A/57/38 21 June 2002, See page 124). Also the UN Committee on the Right of the Child stated that: "the Committee notes that some of the concerns and recommendations have not been sufficiently addressed, inter alia those related to the incorporation of the Convention into domestic law, the dissemination of the Convention, adolescent health and the juvenile justice system." (CRC/C/DNK/CO/3, 23 November 2005). This was repeated by the Committee in 2011: "11. The Committee recommends that the State party promote the application of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the courts and administrative decision-making bodies, including by taking measures to fully incorporate the Convention into its national legislation". (Concluding Observations 7 April 2011, CRC/C/DNK/CO/4). The UN Race Equality Committee stated in 2006 that: "10. The Committee, while acknowledging the practice of national courts to directly apply the provisions of the Convention, regrets the State party's decision not to incorporate the Convention in the domestic legal order, particularly in light of the fact that the State party has incorporated other international instruments in domestic law (art. 2). The Committee encourages the State party, in order to give full effect to the provisions of the Convention, to reconsider its decision not to incorporate the Convention in the domestic legal order". (Concluding Observations CERD/C/DEN/CO/17, 19 October 2006. This was again repeated in 2010: "The Committee reiterates its position that the State party should incorporate the Convention into its legal system to ensure its direct application before Danish Courts in order to afford all individuals its full protection". CERD/C/DNK/CO/18-19, 20 September 2010). Also the UN Human Rights Committee stated in its Concluding Observations

2008 that: "6. The Committee notes with concern the decision taken by the State party not to incorporate the Covenant into its domestic legal order, contrary to the recommendation of the Committee on Incorporation of Human Rights Conventions into Danish Law (art. 2). The State party should reconsider its decision not to incorporate the Covenant into its domestic legal order, with a view to ensuring that all rights protected under the Covenant are given full effect in domestic law." After a decade of UN recommendations, the coalition of political parties behind the new centre-left Government taking office in the fall of 2011, have agree to reopen the process on the incorporation of UN Human Rights Conventions, as part of the Governments program of action. This is a positive first step; however, it is yet to see when and how it will be realised.

## Legislative Review of the Danish Board for Equal Treatment



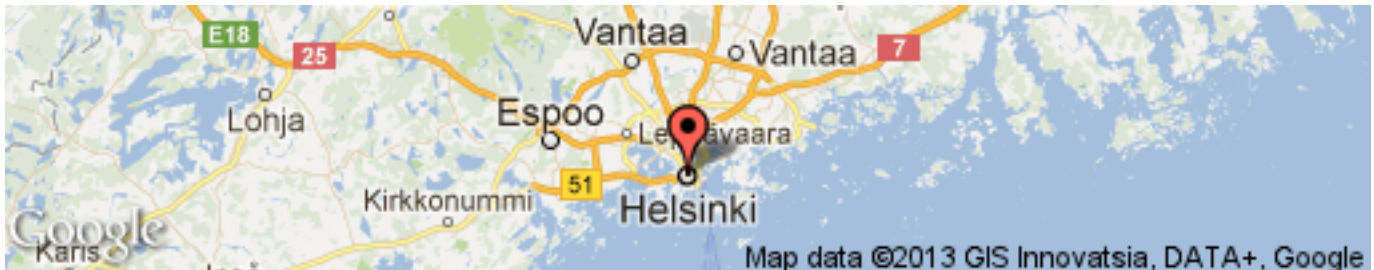
Denmark (DK) - 02/03/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities, Majority, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Persons with disability, Africans/black people, National minorities]*

General Type : *[Discrimination]*

According to article 13 of Directive 43/2000/EF, each Member State must designate a body to, i.a., assist victims of discrimination. In 2009, the existing article 13-body was merged into a joint Board for Equal Treatment with the mandate to receive complaints not only about racial/ethnic discrimination, but also on account of gender, age, sexual orientation, disability and religion. It was also decided that this new Board was to be evaluated by year 2011 and that any changes needed should be presented as a Bill in the Danish Parliament in this connection. During the summer of 2011, a number of social partners/organisations commented on the need for changes of the Board, and on February 9, 2012 the Government presented its draft Bill. Here it was made clear that the suggestions for expanding the mandate of the Board, allow for oral and not just written material as well as other proposals are not to be included at this time. A proposal that the Board may consider cases of discrimination without concrete victims will, however, be reconsidered in the future. Moreover, it is proposed that the secretariat of the Board should have extended competence to reject complaints (as this is already happening) without involving Members of the Board. This proposed Bill will be forwarded to the Danish Parliament soon; however, it should be noticed that the UN Committee on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in its latest examination of Denmark, stated amongst other that: "8. The Committee recommends that the State party strengthen the Board's complaint-lodging procedure to enable complainants to provide oral testimony, which will also assist the panel of the Board to assess and appreciate the demeanour of the parties to the complaint. The Committee urges the State party to revise the procedure of the Board to ensure that the Secretariat does not usurp the powers of the Board by rejecting complaints before they are considered by the panel." (CERD/C/DNK/CO/18-19, 20 September 2010) The Danish Government seems to be doing the exact opposite in the beginning of 2012.

## National human rights institution established in Finland

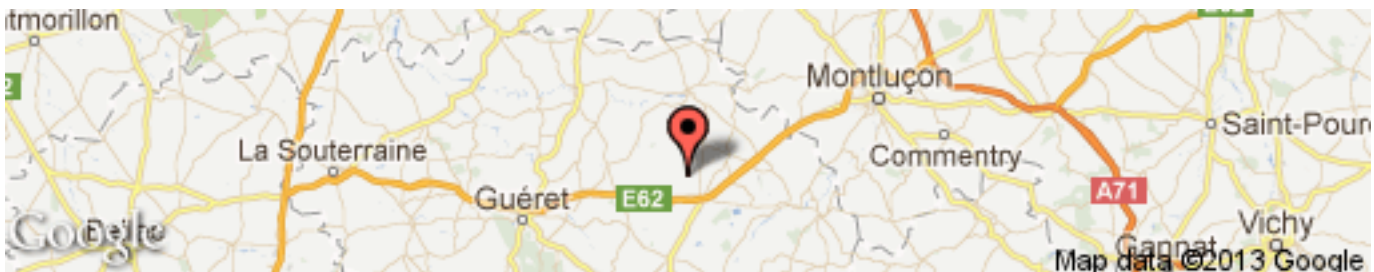


Finland (FI) - 16/03/12

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, Africans/black people, National minorities]*

General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration, Hate crime]*  
 A national human rights institution in accordance with the UN-approved Paris Principles was established in Finland at the beginning of 2012. The institution will comprise of a new Human Rights Centre, the Parliamentary Ombudsman and a Human Rights Delegation. The Human Rights Centre is operationally autonomous and independent, but administratively connected to the Office of the Parliamentary Ombudsman. The tasks of the Centre are: to promote information, education, training and research concerning fundamental and human rights to draft reports on implementation of fundamental and human rights to present initiatives and issue statements in order to promote and implement fundamental and human rights to participate in European and international cooperation associated with promoting and safeguarding fundamental and human rights to take care of other comparable tasks associated with promoting and implementing fundamental and human rights. The Centre does not handle complaints. Nor may it deal with individual cases that belong to the remits of the supreme overseers of legality. The director for the Human Rights Centre took office 1.3.2012. In addition to the director, there will be two other staff members at the Human Rights Centre. The annual appropriation for operation is currently 300000 euro. See: <http://www.oikeusasiamies.fi/Resource.phx/ea/english/hrc/general.htx>

## Four circulars aiming to respond to Roma precarious situations



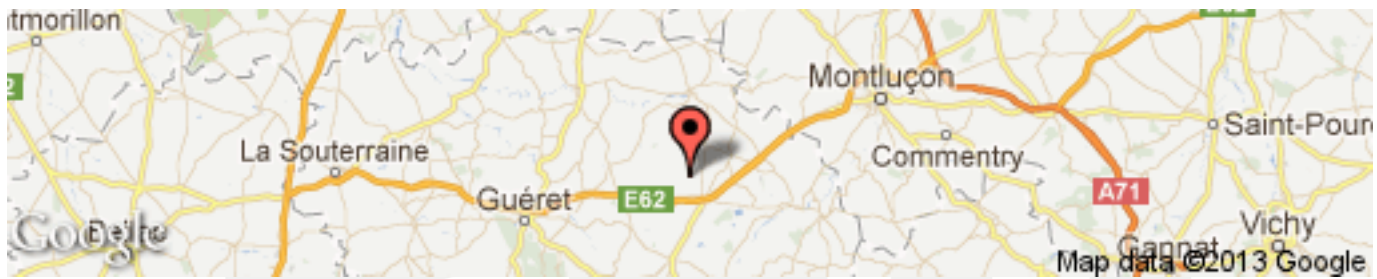
France (FR) - 12/09/12

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

Following numerous Roma camps evacuations that took place from July 2012 in Seine-Saint-Denis, Lyon, Lille, Evry, Marseille, leading to the displacement of 2000-3000 people, four circulars aiming to respond to Roma precarious situations were signed: 26 August 2012 - the inter - ministerial circular on anticipation and accompanying of illegal camps evacuation. According to the circular, the use of emergency

accommodation should be sought prior to the evacuation. In some cases the construction of a temporary reception site can be considered in order to stabilize the situation of Roma and to promote their integration. 12 September 2012 - three circulars of the Ministry of Education. The first circular aims to encourage regular attendance at school and to improve the education of students from homeless and Travellers' families. The second circular refers to the schools' obligation to accept children from such families. The third circular defines the missions and organization of academic centers for the education of newcomers and Travellers' children created in 2002 (Casnav). Source: Le Monde, 18.09.2012, Scolarisation des enfants roms : un « mieux »... dans les textes, <http://lemonde-educ.blog.lemonde.fr/2012/09/18/scolarisation-des-enfants-roms-un-mieux-dans-les-textes/>

## Circular aiming to encourage regular attendance at school of pupils from Travellers' families

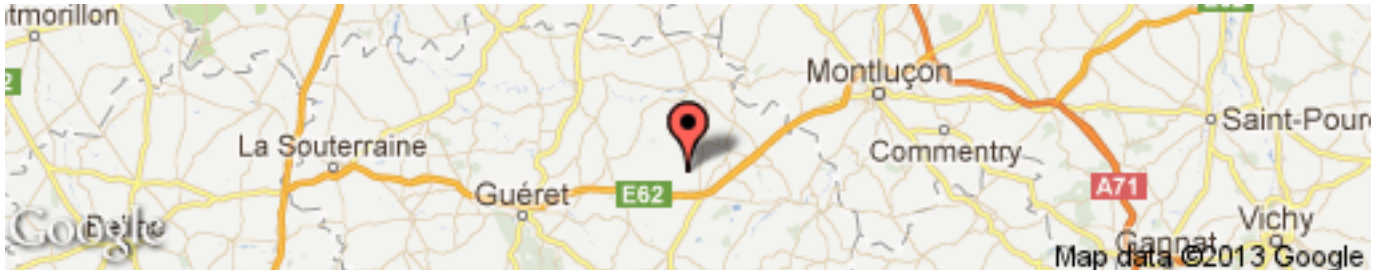


France (FR) - 12/09/12

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

On the 12th of September 2012 the circular of the Ministry of Education aiming to encourage regular attendance at school and to improve the education of pupils from Travellers' families was signed. The following measures are mentioned: - application of simplified administrative procedures to enroll to the school, immediate management in the case of refusal. The circular recalls that even if the family cannot submit required documents immediately, a pupil must be admitted provisionally. The fact that the family is temporarily hosted on the municipal territory shall not affect the right to education. - teacher training in order to promote a better understanding of the diversity, to apply specific education methods. -an information booklet will be distributed to families indicating the enrollment procedures, measures of educational support, the school mediator and the persons responsible for the reception of families and monitoring of the education of students. School bus allowing mediators to pick up pupils and to bring them to school can be provided. -pupils must be included in ordinary classes, but specific units can be created also in order to support them. \_\_\_\_\_ Source: Ministry of Education, 12.09.2012, Circulaire relative à la scolarisation et à la scolarité des enfants issus de familles itinérantes et de voyageurs (Circular aiming to encourage regular attendance at school and to improve the education of pupils from Travellers' families), [http://www.education.gouv.fr/pid25535/bulletin\\_officiel.html?cid\\_bo=61529](http://www.education.gouv.fr/pid25535/bulletin_officiel.html?cid_bo=61529), Accessed on 28.11.2012

## Constitutional Council examined the 1969 Law on the regime applicable to persons traveling in France

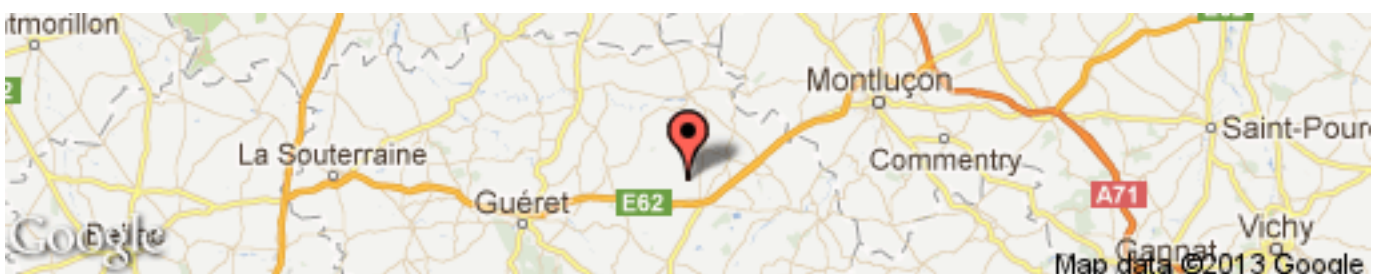


France (FR) - 05/10/12

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

5 October 2012 - The Constitutional Council examined the 1969 Law on the regime applicable to persons traveling in France without a fixed domicile or residence. People without fixed domicile or residence for more than six months must hold specific papers for circulation. According to the Council, this restriction was imposed in order to identify and find these individuals for civil, social, administrative or judicial purposes; it is based on a difference in situation between people, regardless of their nationalities and backgrounds. It is justified by the need to protect public order and is proportionate to that aim. But the difference in treatment based on the criteria of their regular resources was declared unconstitutional. The law provisions requiring from persons circulating in France without fixed domicile or residence the justifications of uninterrupted attachment in the same town in order to be put on the voters list are contrary to the constitutional principles. ----- Constitutional Council, 05.10.2012, Decision n° 2012-279 QPC, <http://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/conseil-constitutionnel/francais/les-decisions/acces-par-date/decisions-depuis-1959/2012/2012-279-qpc/decision-n-2012-279-qpc-du-05-octobre-2012.115699.html>, Accessed on 28.11.2012

## Relaxing of access to French nationality



France (FR) - 08/11/12

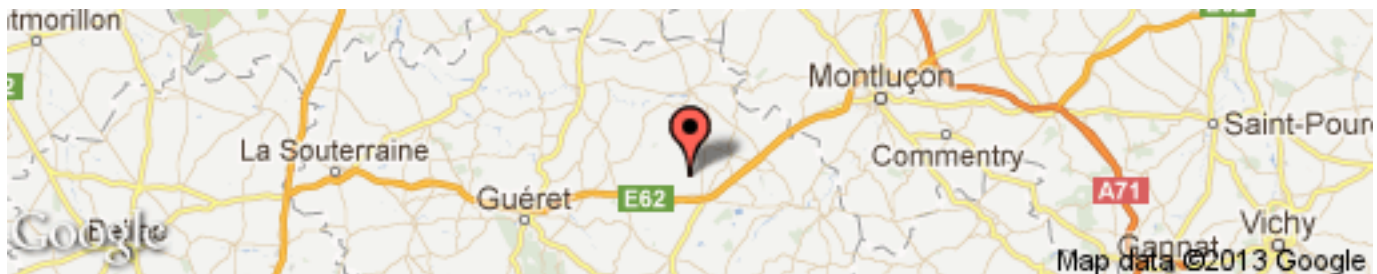
Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants]*  
 General Type : *[Equality/Integration]*

16 October 2012 - The Ministry of the Interior circular softens the employability criterion taken into account when considering requests for access to French nationality. The employability is an essential condition of assimilation but this criterion should be considered with moderation in the context of economic and social crisis. According to the circular, temporary character of a contract should not be any more an obstacle in itself since the activity allows disposing sufficient and stable resources. Student's



residence permit should no longer lead systematically to an unfavorable decision. Naturalization applications of graduates whose course of study is "promising" and allows concluding a contract ensuring the financial autonomy as well as applications of French Grandes Ecoles' students (Polytechnique, École Normale Supérieure, etc.) must be observed with interest. However the circular does not indicate a list of courses promising in terms of stable employment, leaving the marge of appreciation to the services. Source: Ministry of the Interior, 16.10.2012, Circular n° NOR INTK 1207286C "Procédures d'accès à la nationalité française" ("Procedures for access to French nationality"), [http://circulaires.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2012/10/cir\\_35948.pdf](http://circulaires.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2012/10/cir_35948.pdf), Accessed on 08.11.2012.

## A new circular on the criteria for legalizing of illegal immigrants situation signed



France (FR) - 28/11/12

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

A new circular on the criteria for legalizing of illegal immigrants situation was signed on November 28, 2012 and comes into force on December 3, 2012. The situation of the illegal employees can be legalized in 3 cases: they have to justify their presence in France during five years and eight months of work over the last two years or their presence in France during three years and two years of work or their presence in France during seven years and eight months of work. The temporary and part-time jobs will be accepted. But the employer of workers in irregular situation revealing these facts will be exposed to the recovery of taxes. The legalization will be also possible for families justifying their presence of at least five years on French territory and having at least one child enrolled to school since three years. Even if both parents are in irregular situation, they have now the right to file a case. The spouse of a foreigner in regular situation can be legalized if he/she justifies his/her presence in France during five years, 18 months of common life (against five years ago), and sufficient resources. Circular allows new possibilities for legalization of unaccompanied minors and young adults. A young adult has to arrive in France before the age of 16 unless all family members are in regular situation. Only the young adults who arrived in France before the age of 13 years were automatically legalized before. The Circular does not set any "quotas". According to the ministry of the Interior, approximately 350 000 illegal immigrants are currently living in France. Since 1981 there have been four waves of legalization: 1981 - legalization of 130 000 foreigners; in 1987 - legalization of 13 300 asylum seekers; 1992 - legalization of 80 000 spouses of foreigners in regular situation and foreign patients; 2006 - regularization of 7000 parents of children enrolled to school. Sources : Ministry of the Interior, 28.11.2012, Circular n°NOR INTK1229185C, [http://circulaires.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2012/11/cir\\_36120.pdf](http://circulaires.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2012/11/cir_36120.pdf), Accessed on 28.11.2012 Le Monde, 28.11.2012, Sans-papiers : Manuel Valls entrouvre la porte de la régularisation (Foreigners in irregular situation : Manuel Valls opens the door to the legalization), [http://www.lemonde.fr/societe/article/2012/11/28/sans-papiers-m-valls-entrouvre-la-porte-de-la-regularisation\\_1796928\\_3224.html](http://www.lemonde.fr/societe/article/2012/11/28/sans-papiers-m-valls-entrouvre-la-porte-de-la-regularisation_1796928_3224.html), Accessed on 28.11.2012 Le Parisien, 28.11.2012, Sans-papiers : Valls publie ses nouveaux critères de régularisation (Foreigners in irregular situation : Valls publishes its new regulation criteria), <http://www.leparisien.fr/politique/nouveaux-criteres-de-regularisation-pour-les-sans-papiers-28-11-2012-2362395.php>, Accessed on 28.11.2012

## Information and Competence Centre against Right-wing Extremism



Germany (DE) - 24/01/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Majority]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Hate crime]*

In December 2011 the 'Centre against Right-wing Violence' (Gemeinsames Abwehrzentrum Rechtsextremismus, GAR) was established in order to observe criminal and terrorist networks more efficiently by members of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and by the police. Now, the Federal Minister for Family Affairs, Senior Citizen, Women and Youth (Bundesministerin für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend) Katharina Schröder and the Federal Minister of the Interior (Bundesminister des Innern) Hans-Peter Friedrich announced the establishment of an federal 'Information and Competence Centre against Right-wing Extremism' (bundesweites Informations- und Kompetenzzentrum gegen Rechtsextremismus, BIK) at the "Summit against Right-wing Extremism" on 24 January 2012. The BIK will be implemented by the end of 2012. The Centre is financially supported within the programme "Measures to Strengthen Diversity, Tolerance and Democracy" (Maßnahmen zur Stärkung von Vielfalt, Toleranz und Demokratie). The overall goal of the Centre is to improve efforts in the field of prevention of right-wing extremism. The Centre should provide a platform for the transfer of methodological expertise and approaches, which focus on preventive pedagogical work with right-wing orientated adolescents. In addition, advisory services, assistance in the implementation of certain measures as well as continuing trainings should be provided. The Centre targets pedagogical experts as well as politics and general public. Source: Federal Parliament (Bundestag) (2012), Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage der Abgeordneten Daniela Kolbe (Leipzig), Sönke Rix, Martin Gerster, weiterer Abgeordneter und der Fraktion der SPD - Drucksache 17/8809 - Übertragung zivilgesellschaftlicher Aufgaben auf ein staatliches Informations- und Kompetenzzentrum gegen Rechtsextremismus, printed matter 17/9010, 19 March 2012.

## National Action Plan Integration



Germany (DE) - 31/01/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Linguistic minorities, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people, National minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]*

The National Integration Plan of 2007 provides a common framework for all integration policies of the central government, the federal states, communities and civil society actors. The National Integration Plan was converted into the National Action Plan in 2011. The National Action Plan aims at formulating concrete, obligatory and testable integration goals and initiatives. The German chancellor presented the National Action Plan on the fifth Integration Summit in Berlin on 31 January 2012. The Plan was developed within eleven forums for dialogue under the auspices of the federal ministries (Bundesministerien) or the Commissioner of the Federal Government (Beauftragter der Bundesregierung) (BAMF 2011, p.19/28/30; BMI 2011). Following topics have been discussed (BMI 2011): - Early childhood education - Education, training, further education - Labour market, working life - Migrants in the public service - Health, care - Local integration - Language - integration courses - Sports - Active citizenship - Media - Culture "Strengthening the participation of migrants and minorities in the media has been one of the priorities of the National Integration Plan. Concrete steps have been taken with, amongst other activities, the foundation of the Zentrum für mediale Integration [Centre for Media Integration, ZmI] at the Technical University of Dortmund in 2007. The ZmI seeks to promote diversity in the media production and to increase the number of journalists with a migration or minority background. These goals should be achieved, firstly, by analyzing the preconditions of a successful promotion of ethnic diversity in the media and, secondly, by developing training offers and qualifications measures specifically for migrants" (Peucker 2010, p. 27). Source: Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtling, BAMF) (2011), Annual Policy Report 2010 by the German National Contact Point for the European Migration Network (EMN), March 2011, [http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/EMN/emn-policy-report-2010-germany-de.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile](http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/EMN/emn-policy-report-2010-germany-de.pdf?__blob=publicationFile) (accessed on 20.02.2012).

Federal Ministry of the Interior (Bundesministerium des Innern, BMI) (2011), Nationaler Aktionsplan, [http://www.bmi.bund.de/DE/Themen/MigrationIntegration/Integration/Nat\\_Integrationsplan/integrationsplan\\_node.html](http://www.bmi.bund.de/DE/Themen/MigrationIntegration/Integration/Nat_Integrationsplan/integrationsplan_node.html) (accessed on 20.02.2012). Peucker, Mario (2010), Racism and Ethnic Discrimination in Germany - Update Report 2010, [http://www.efms.uni-bamberg.de/pdf/CDC\\_Germany\\_2010\\_efms.pdf](http://www.efms.uni-bamberg.de/pdf/CDC_Germany_2010_efms.pdf) (accessed on 20.02.2012).

## Identification checks based on skin colour constitutes a violation of Germany's anti-discrimination

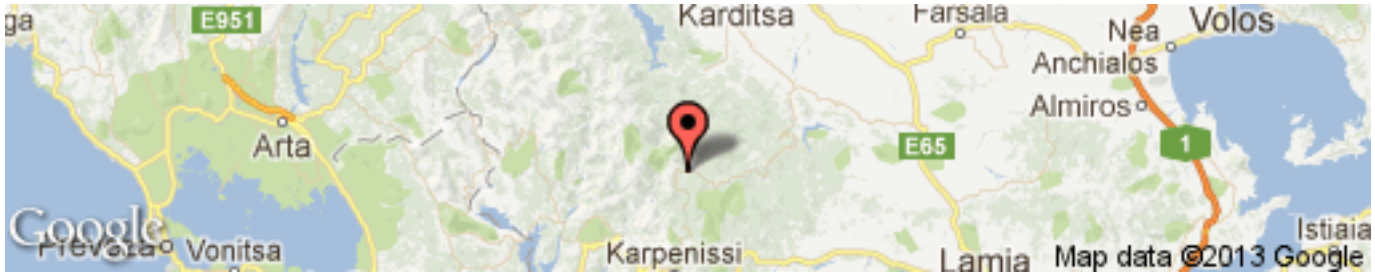


Germany (DE) - 29/10/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Linguistic minorities, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people, National minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Institutional discrimination]*

On 28 February 2012, the Administrative Court Coblenz decided that the German Federal Police is allowed to conduct personal identity verification checks without concrete reasons for suspicion. Yet, the claimant appealed against the decision before the higher administrative court Rheinland-Palatinate (Oberverwaltungsgericht Rheinland-Pfalz, OVG). On 29 October 2012, the court ruled against police checks based on skin colour and thus overturns the previous ruling in the case by the administrative court of Coblenz. According to the jurisdiction, identification checks based on skin colour constitutes a violation of Germany's anti-discrimination law laid out in Art. 3 (3) of the federal constitution/Basic Law (Grundgesetz, GG). Source: Administrative Court (Verwaltungsgericht), Koblenz/5 K 1026/11.KO, 28 February 2012, available at: <http://www.anwaltskanzlei-adam.de/download.php?f=0da80a58fdeef91b01721346561d430>, Accessed on 13.01.2013. Anti Discrimination Agency (Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes, ADS) (2012) 'Polizeikontrollen nach der Hautfarbe: Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes warnt vor Stigmatisierung', Press release, 04 April 2012, available at: [http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2012/Racial%20Profiling\\_20120404.html](http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2012/Racial%20Profiling_20120404.html), Accessed on 13.01.2013; Legal Tribune Online (2012) 'VG Koblenz zur Identitätsfeststellung eines Zugreisenden: Bundespolizei darf nach äußerem Erscheinungsbild kontrollieren', 27 March 2012, available at: <http://www.lto.de/recht/nachrichten/n/bundespolizei-zugverkehr-identitaetsfeststellung-stichprobe-auslaender/>, Accessed on 13.01.2013. Higher administrative court Rheinland-Palatinate (Oberverwaltungsgericht Rheinland-Pfalz, OVG), resolution 7 A 10532/12.OVG, Press release, 29 October 2012, available at: <http://www.mjv.rlp.de/icc/justiz/nav/699/broker.jsp?uMen=6993f1d2-a512-11d4-a737-0050045687ab&uCon=0998fb32-0ba3-10dc-32ae-477fe9e30b1c&uTem=aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-000000000042>, Accessed on 13.01.2013.

## Government Plan "Athena" provides the creation of rural detention centres for irregular migrants

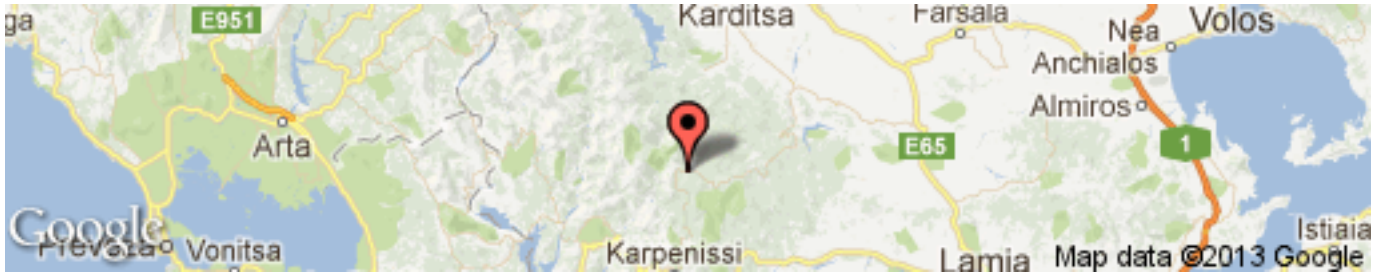


Greece (GR) - 01/04/12

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

Minister of Citizen's Protection, Mr Mihalis Chrysochoides, announced the government plan "Athena" which envisages the removal of irregular immigrants from urban centres - especially the Athens-centre - and the creation of special detention centres for irregular immigrants in all administrative regions. The plan consists of 5 main axes: Construction of a detention centre for irregular immigrants in each administrative region and at least three such centres in Attica (Athens region) Control and arrest operations in areas with high concentration of immigrants and temporary detention of arrested immigrants in detention centres for irregular immigrants. Battle against counterfeit merchandise commerce. Orders have been given to destroy counterfeit goods that are seized in the streets and stores in which these are concentrated. Direct recording and sealing of apartments in which irregular immigrants live in large groups. This measure refer to apartments whose owners rent them by the hour or day to groups of irregular immigrants and that these don't meet the required rules of hygiene. Pressure at consulates and embassies for the immediate granting of passports to immigrants who express the desire to return to their home countries [1]. The minister of Citizen's protection submitted a relative amendment in Parliament, which passed on 10.04.2012 with 117 votes to 37 (146 deputies were absent) [2]. The amendment provides the isolation of illegal immigrants who constitute a risk to public health and their transfer to appropriate sanitary facilities. It is also planned to determine by decree the number of detention centres to be established in the administrative regions. The announcement of the creation of the detention centres has provoked several reactions from local population in many regions. The first detention centre for irregular immigrants will function in Amygdaleza (Attiki) after the Easter period (end of April 2012) [4 & 5]. Sources: To Vima, 01.04.2012, Κωδικός «Αθηνά» για 800.000 παράνομους αλλοδαπούς (Code name "Athena" for 800.000 illegal foreigners), <http://www.tovima.gr/politics/article/?aid=451320>, Accessed on 12.04.2012. Skai.gr, 10.04.2012, Υπερψηφίστηκε η τροπολογία για τα κέντρα υποδοχής παράνομων μεταναστών (The amended for the reception centres for illegal immigrants was voted), <http://www.skai.gr/news/politics/article/200173/uperspsifistike-i-tropologia-gia-ta-kedra-upodohis-paranomom-metanaston-/>, Accessed on 12.04.2012. Kathimerini, 03.04.2012, Κατατέθηκε η τροπολογία για τους παράνομους μετανάστες (The amendment for illegal immigrants is submitted), [http://portal.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/\\_w\\_articles\\_kathbreak\\_1\\_03/04/2012\\_436117](http://portal.kathimerini.gr/4dcgi/_w_articles_kathbreak_1_03/04/2012_436117), Accessed on 12.04.2012. Ethnos, 09.04.2012, Αμυδαλέζα. Στήνουν το πρώτο κέντρο (Amygdaleza. Set up of the first centre), <http://www.ethnos.gr/article.asp?catid=22768&subid=2&pubid=63641811>, Accessed on 12.04.2012. Athina984, 03.04.2012, Στην Αμυδαλέζα το πρώτο κέντρο μεταναστών (In Amygdaleza, the first detention centre for migrants), <http://www.athina984.gr/node/183374>, Accessed on 12.04.2012.

## Provision of the Amendment of Decree 104/2010 on compulsory medical examination is activated

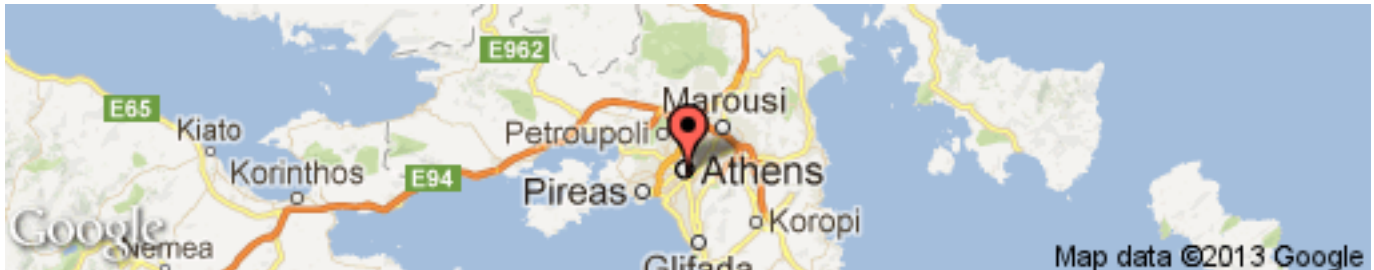


Greece (GR) - 26/04/12

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

On 26.04.2012, the amendment of Decree 114/2010 was activated. The amendment provides for "compulsory medical examination to individuals suffering from infectious disease or belong to groups vulnerable to infectious diseases and their detention in hospital spaces recognizing that these individuals pose a risk to public health." According to the the same provision, "the danger lies in people suffering from infectious disease or belong to groups vulnerable to infectious diseases, particularly because of their country of origin or the use of injecting illegal substances, being a prostituted person... , or living in conditions that do not meet the minimum standard of hygiene." [1] According to the Doctors Without Borders (MSF), the amendment refers to "compulsory medical examination", while article 84 of Law 3386/2005 provide that irregular immigrants have access to the Public health system only in emergency cases. MSF insist that with this particular amendment, "the state not only refuses its responsibility, but converts the "victim" to "perpetrator", as it is the case in detention centres". [2] Sources: Hellenic Parliament, [http://www.hellenicparliament.gr/UserFiles/bbb19498-1ec8-431f-82e6-023bb91713a9/992\\_41\\_2\\_3\\_2012.pdf](http://www.hellenicparliament.gr/UserFiles/bbb19498-1ec8-431f-82e6-023bb91713a9/992_41_2_3_2012.pdf), Accessed on 28.04.2012 Medecins sans Frontiers, 27.04.2012, Αστυνομικές-υγειονομικές επιχειρήσεις και κλίμα εκφοβισμού δεν προστατεύουν τη δημόσια υγεία (Police-Sanitary operation in an intimidation context don't protect public health), [http://www.msf.gr/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=2700&Itemid=236](http://www.msf.gr/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=2700&Itemid=236), Accessed on 28.04.2012

## First detention centre opened in Amigdaleza before the legislative elections

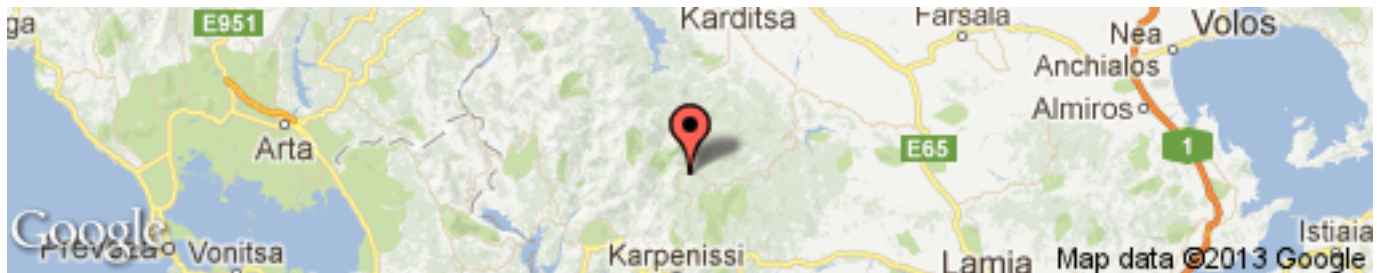


Greece (GR) - 29/04/12

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

Reprinted from Infomobile: A detention center for undocumented immigrants in Amygdaleza, northwest of Athens, started operating on Sunday [29.04.2012], despite vehement protests by local residents and rights groups, with the transfer of dozens of migrants detained over the past few days in police sweeps in central Athens. Police said they transferred a group of 56 migrants in the early afternoon and were to move another 164 into the compound late last night. Meanwhile residents staged a protest against the center outside the police training school which is adjacent to the facility. According to Citizens' Protection Minister Michalis Chrysochoidis, a total of 1,200 migrants are to be moved into the center until mid-May. Then additional centers are to open in different parts of the country, according to the minister, who insists that this project will solve Greece's problem with illegal immigration. The minister noted, in a posting on his Twitter account yesterday, that the opening of the first facility was a success. "With Amygdaleza we have proven that a government can and should work even a few days before elections," he said. In a separate posting on Facebook he expressed conviction that local residents would accept the center once they see how it operates. Last week the minister had brushed off objections of local residents to the project, noting that security concerns were not an issue due to the proximity of the police training school to the facility. In a related development, a spokeswoman for the Doctors Without Borders aid group complained about the health checks being conducted by joint teams of police officers and health officials on undocumented immigrants living in crowded apartments in central Athens. "Public health cannot be safeguarded through police-led inspections and through scaremongering," the head of the group's Greek office, Reveka Papadopoulou, said. UNHCR upon visiting the new detention centre expressed reservations on the operation of new detention centres for irregular migrants, as they said in their Press Release on May 1: "Although the delegation found that material detention conditions are better in comparison with other migrant detention facilities in the country, UNHCR would like to express reservations as to the operation and effectiveness of the recently announced detention centres. What remains critical for UNHCR is the procedure, criteria and conditions of police operations leading to mass arrests of undocumented aliens, with a view to transfer them to Amygdaleza detention centre, as well as to other centres that are to be created in the future. This concern is aggravated by the fact that access to the asylum procedure at the Attica Aliens Directorate (Petrou Ralli), as well as at other police directorates around the country, remains today significantly limited. Therefore, among those arrested with a view to be removed from the country, there may be persons in need of international protection, who, nevertheless, were unable to submit their asylum claim. According to the current legislation, administrative detention of undocumented aliens is allowed only for a limited period of time and only ahead of their removal from the country. In case their removal is not possible (due to legal or practical reasons), the effectiveness of the detention measure is doubtful." [1] Source: Infomobile, 30.04.2012, First detention centre opened in Amigdaleza, Athens a week before the elections, <http://infomobile.w2eu.net/2012/04/30/first-detention-centre-opened-in-amigdaleza-athens-a-week-before-the-elections/>, Accessed on 01.05.2012

## Council of Europe Human Rights to Investigate Golden Dawn Alleged Attacks



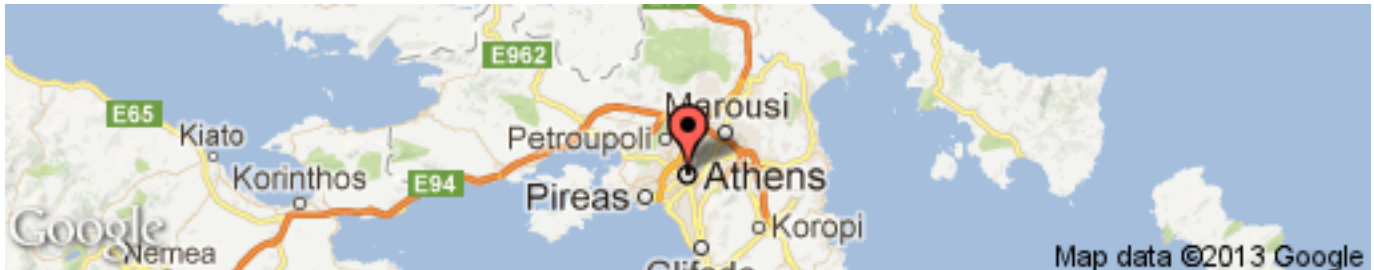
Greece (GR) - 14/07/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Muslims, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Hate crime]*

From the Greek Reporter: <http://greece.greekreporter.com/2012/07/15/council-of-europe-human-rights-to-investigate-golden-dawn-alleged-attacks/> The Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe is reportedly to visit Athens to investigate allegations of attacks against immigrants and journalists by the elected far-right Golden Dawn. Nils Mouiznieks, the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, told the known Greek newspaper "To Vima" that the council is closely monitoring the situation in Greece. He will visit Athens to investigate any links between the far-right political party, and the Greek police, given that half of the Greek police force voted for Golden Dawn in the election. Mr. Mouiznieks said, "We received information that the Greek police is not doing its job in terms of racist crimes. We must thoroughly investigate any links of the Golden Dawn with police, as well as how to deal with racist violence by the police." His remarks follow a report issued this week by Human Rights Watch (HRW) that Greek police are ignoring racist attacks on immigrants. The Commissioner went on to say that the rise of the far-right is not unique to Greece but Golden Dawn "is more open to extremist and Nazi views than any other party in Europe." However, he acknowledged that Golden Dawn is a legitimate political party under Greek legislation. Le HuffPost avec AFP: Aube dorée: l'Europe met en doute la légalité de ce parti se revendiquant du nazisme To Vima: Να ερευνηθεί η σχέση της Χρυσής Αυγής με την Αστυνομία Kathimerini: EU to probe racist attacks



## Triple jumper, Paraskevi Papachristou, expelled from the Greek olympic team for racist tweet

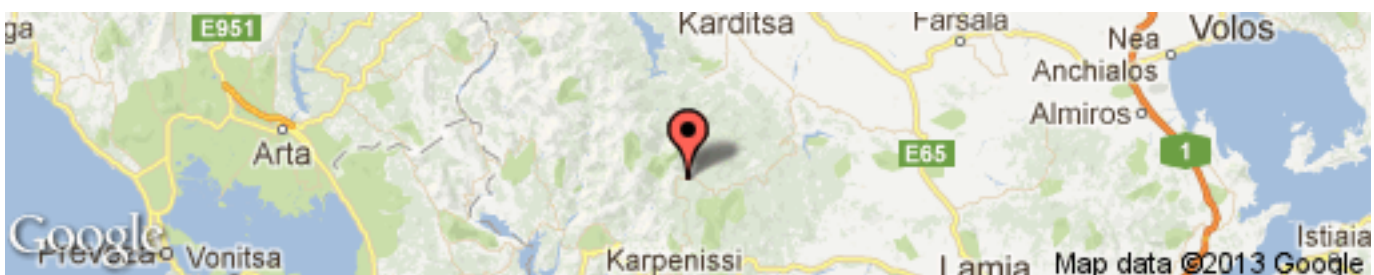


Greece (GR) - 25/07/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

Greek triple jumper Paraskevi Papachristou was withdrawn from the London Olympics by the Greek Olympic Committee after posting a racist comment on her tweeter account about African immigrants. She wrote: "With so many Africans in Greece... the West Nile mosquitoes will at least eat homemade food!!!" [1]. The Greek committee justified its decision by saying that Papachristou had been "placed outside the Olympic team for statements contrary to the values and ideas of the Olympic movement" [2]. Sources: The Independent, 25.07.2012, Greek triple jumper Paraskevi Papachristou withdrawn from Olympics following racist tweet about African immigrants, <http://www.independent.co.uk/sport/olympics/news/greek-triple-jumper-paraskevi-papachristou-withdrawn-from-olympics-following-racist-tweet-about-african-immigrants-7976442.html>, Accessed on 26.07.2012. BBC, 25.07.2012, Greek Olympian Papachristou expelled for 'racist tweet', <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-18987678>, Accessed on 26.07.2012.

## Simplification of procedures for renewal of residence permits for third-country nationals



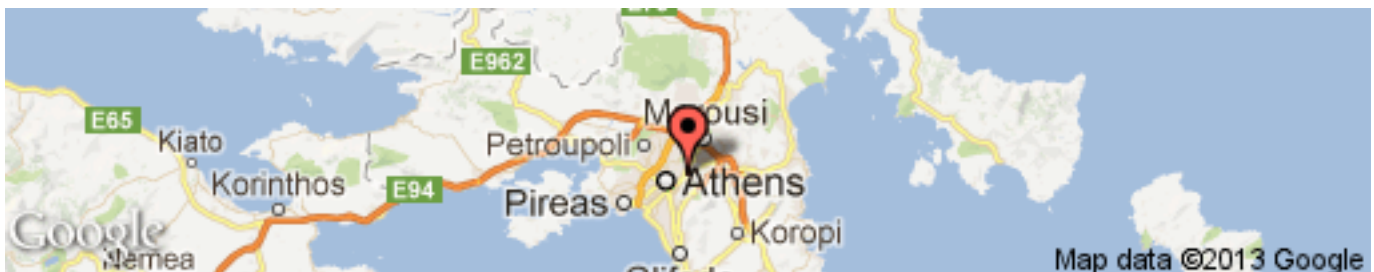
Greece (GR) - 05/09/12

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

Deputy minister of Interior, Charalampos Athanassiou, and the director of the Manpower Employment organization (OAED), Elias Kikilias, signed a protocol of collaboration for the implementation of electronic communication and interactive information between the two bodies. According to this protocol, the certificate of unemployment will be no longer required as a document for the renewal of residence permits, since the pertinent department of the Ministry of the Interior will have an direct electronic access to the unemployment record of third-country nationals. The implementation of this system aims at

the simplification of procedures for the renewal of residence permits, the reduction of administrative burdens for citizens and services and the elimination of falsification of documents submitted to public services. Source: Zougla.gr, 05.09.2012, Ηλεκτρονική διασύνδεση για τις άδειες παραμονής στην χώρα μας (Electronic interface for residence permits in our country), <http://www.zougla.gr/greece/article/ilektroniki-diasindesi-oaed-ip-esoterikon-gia-tis-adies-paramonis-stin-xora-mas>, Accessed on 10.09.2012

## Deputies of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party will no longer be protected by police guards

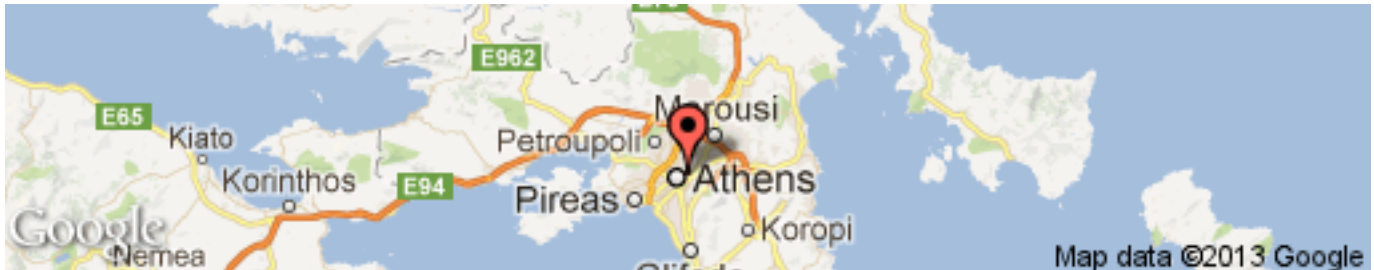


Greece (GR) - 10/09/12

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

Ministry of Citizen protection decided on September 10th, 2012, to no longer protect the deputies of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party with police guards, in response to the participation of Golden Dawn's deputies in the violent attacks against immigrants in the open markets of Rafina and Messolonghi. The ministry said in a statement that "the police force has decided to remove police protection for Golden Dawn members of parliament after the party announced that it will continue with violent actions and abuse of authority. The decision is aimed at protecting police guards from unintentional conflict of duty in guarding lawmakers, since their duty is to pursue and arrest violators." [1, 2 & 3] The ministerial decision exempts those officers assigned to guard the headquarters of the Golden Dawn and the protection of the General Secretary of the party. The statement concludes with a message of the minister of Citizen Protection "that the Greek Police is responsible for law enforcement and security in the country and any attempt to replace it addresses the legal consequences. Towards this direction have been given clear instructions to the police so that the people preparing such actions or participate in them brought to justice. " [4] Sources: The Irish Times, 10.09.2012, Greece scraps far-right protection, <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/breaking/2012/0910/breaking38.html>, Accessed on 11.09.2012. CBS News, 10.09.2012, Greece pulls extreme rightists' police guards, [http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-501714\\_162-57509311/greece-pulls-extreme-rightists-police-guards/](http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-501714_162-57509311/greece-pulls-extreme-rightists-police-guards/), Accessed on 11.09.2012. GR Reporter, 10.09.2012, Members of Golden Dawn have been deprived of security guards, [http://www.grreporter.info/en/members\\_golden\\_dawn\\_have\\_been\\_deprived\\_security\\_guards/7640](http://www.grreporter.info/en/members_golden_dawn_have_been_deprived_security_guards/7640), Accessed on 11.09.2012. To Vima, 10.09.2012, Χωρίς αστυνομική φρουρά οι βουλευτές της Χρυσής Αυγής (Without police guard the members of the Golden Dawn), <http://www.tovima.gr/society/article/?aid=474112>, Accessed on 11.09.2012.

## Supreme Court prosecutor says Parliament members may be arrested if committing felonies



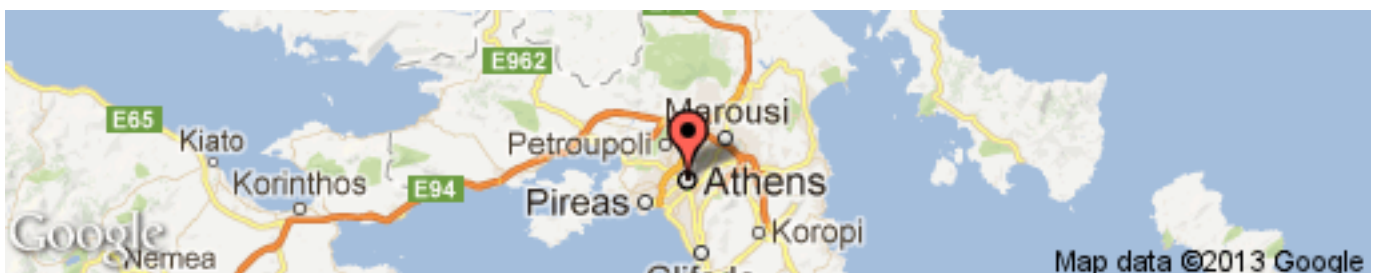
Greece (GR) - 18/09/12

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, Africans/black people, National minorities]*

General Type : *[Hate crime]*

From Ekathimerini.com: Supreme Court prosecutor Yiannis Tentes issued a circular informing authorities on Tuesday that they are within their rights to detain members of Parliament if they are seen committing felonies. Tentes issued the notice after police failed to react when three Golden Dawn deputies took part in two recent raids at open-air markets and attacked stalls operated by migrants. The incidents are being investigated and the three lawmakers face having their immunity lifted. Tentes's missive said that police have the right to intervene and stop parliamentary deputies even if their immunity has not be lifted. The prosecutor said that authorities only have to wait for MPs' immunity to be lifted if the offense is considered a misdemeanor. Source: Ekathimerini, Lawmakers can be arrested in some cases, says prosecutor, 18.09.2012, [http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/\\_w\\_articles\\_wsite1\\_1\\_18/09/2012\\_461912](http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/_w_articles_wsite1_1_18/09/2012_461912), Accessed on 18.9.2012.

## Minister of Public order announces the creation of special services to combat racist violence



Greece (GR) - 29/10/12

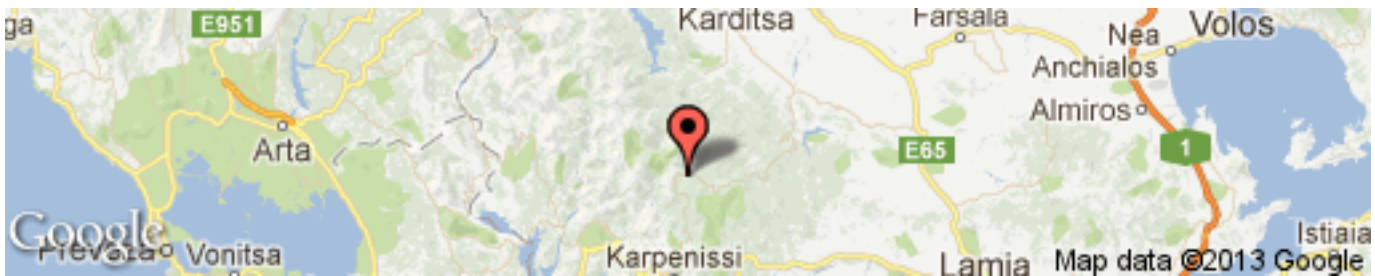
Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Asylum seekers, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Persons with disability, Africans/black people]*

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

Minister of Public Order and Citizen's Protection, Nikos Dendias, announced on 29.10.2012 the creation of specialized services of the Greek Police across the country, to combat racist violence. The new sections will start from Athens and Thessaloniki and then throughout the country. In addition, a hotline for complaints on racist incidents is to be created. Personnel will intervene ex officio or upon a complaint or a lawsuit. It will also collect and analyze data on the investigated offenses, keep a racist violence database, oversee areas where there is a high risk of developing racist incidents, inform victims on their rights and

produce each year a report on investigated incidents. Source: To Vima, 29.10.2012, Μέτρα αντιμετώπισης της ρατσιστικής βίας παρουσίασε ο Ν. Δένδιας (Measures to combat racist violence presented by N. Dendias), <http://www.tovima.gr/society/article/?aid=481586>, Accessed on 30.10.2012.

## Announcement of Coordinating body of immigrants communities and organizations

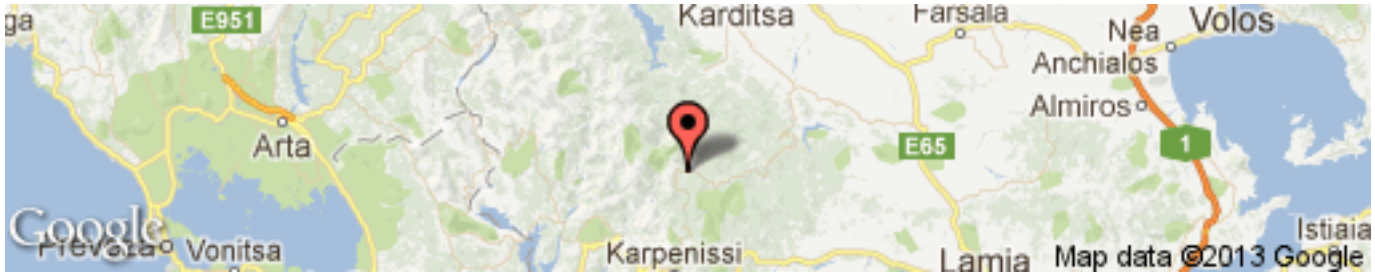


Greece (GR) - 20/11/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Muslims, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Hate crime]*

Representatives of immigrants communities announced the creation of a coordinating body that can represent and take action on behalf of all participating communities. This body will represent 20 immigrants communities and 3 African immigrant organizations. Immigrants communities aim, with this initiative, at giving a common representation to immigrants and assisting their defense against major problems, such as racist violence [1]. Saeed Aldogan, representative of Kurdish immigrants, expressed the intention to recourse to domestic courts and the European Court of Human Rights to defend victims of racist violence. He said on the subject of racist violence against immigrants: "To date, we have collected hundreds of complaints of attacks against immigrants. The police have not registered most of them. If our main problem before was to obtain documents and legal status, the most important thing for us now is to survive, as we do not know from which corner they will attack us, arrest and send us to a detention centre for immigrants" [2]. Sources: in.gr, 20.11.2012, Συντονιστικό όργανο για την προστασία των δικαιωμάτων τους δημιουργούν μετανάστες (Immigrants create Coordinating body for the protection of their rights), <http://news.in.gr/greece/article/?aid=1231222899>, Accessed on 23.11.2012. GRReporter, 20.11.2012, Immigrants will sue Greece for attacks by Golden Dawn, [http://www.grreporter.info/en/immigrants\\_will\\_sue\\_greece\\_attacks\\_golden\\_dawn/8175](http://www.grreporter.info/en/immigrants_will_sue_greece_attacks_golden_dawn/8175), Accessed on 23.11.2012.

## Greek Police sets up offices for combating, recording and reporting racist violence.



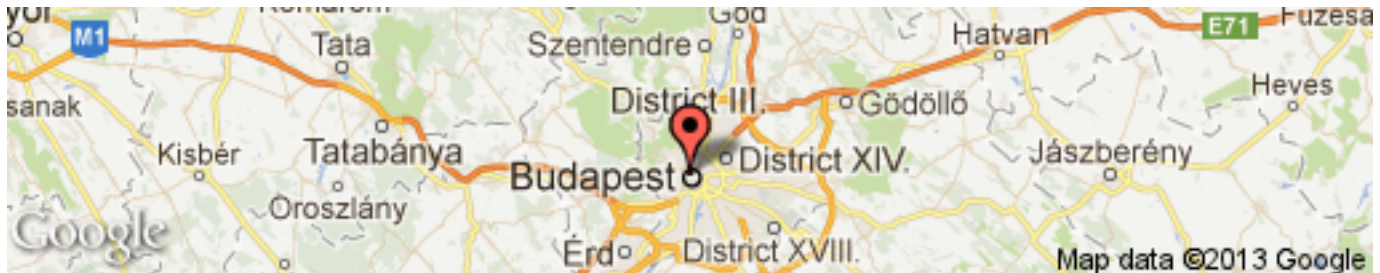
Greece (GR) - 11/12/12

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, Africans/black people, National minorities]*

General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination, Hate crime]*

Since December 2012 a network of 68 competent Police directorates throughout the country and 2 central Departments are assigned the task of collecting data and reporting on racist violence. The 70 new local/regional Police offices against racist violence announced by the Greek Public order minister started to operate on January 2013. They are staffed by 200 police officers in 68 offices throughout the country + 2 central departments in Athens. There is also a new countrywide hotline (11414) and an online form for reporting racist crime. These police offices have been set up on the basis of the PD 132/2012 and they provide a number of services to victims with the clear mandate to combat hate motivate crimes (or incitement to) or actions which may cause discrimination, hate or violence against persons or groups of persons because of their race, colour, religion, ethnic or national origin. Moreover the mandate of these offices is: - intervene also on own initiative in investigating and persecuting crimes concerning public incitement, provoking or stimulation to the commission of offenses or event acts or actions that can lead to discrimination, hatred or violence against persons or group of persons because of race, skin colour, religion, descent and national or ethnic origin. - aim at cooperating with civil society and victim organisations and to prevention of RV undertaking or supporting positive initiatives. - keep a record of incidents investigated. - inform victims and services who are competent for victims' support and provides for interpreter if necessary. - publish an annual report every January. - provide surveillance of particular areas, with increased risk of racist attacks. Source: Presidential Decree 132/2012 about the creation of departments and offices combating racist violence (11.12.2012), Download pdf

## The abolition of the Position of the Parliamentary Commissioner for the National and Ethnic Minority



Hungary (HU) - 05/06/12

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

According to the former Act on the Rights of National and Ethnic Minorities, a specialized Parliamentary Commissioner had competence in cases of ethnic discrimination (among a variety of minority rights). The new Act on the Parliamentary Commissioner of Fundamental Rights [1] abolished the position of an independent minority ombudsperson, and from 1 January 2012, a deputy commissioner of the Parliamentary Commissioner of Fundamental Rights will be the responsible protecting the rights of ethnic and national minorities. According to legal experts, this raises concerns from the viewpoint of the European Union Racial Equality Directive [2] because it is not clear if the new deputy commissioner has the same mandate,[3] and apparently, the abolition of the position of the minority ombudsperson means a cutback compared to the pre-existent level of protection.[4] Sources: 2011. évi CXI. törvény az alapvető jogok biztosáról [Act CXI of 2011 on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Fundamental Rights], [http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy\\_doc.cgi?docid=A1100111.TV](http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A1100111.TV), Accessed on: 27.01.2013. Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin. Official Journal L 180, 19/07/2000 P. 0022 - 0026, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32000L0043:en:HTML>, Accessed on: 27.01.2013. Bánkuti, M et. al., February 2012, Opinion on Hungary's New Constitutional Order: Amicus Brief for the Venice Commission on the Transitional Provisions of the Fundamental Law and the Key Cardinal Laws, <https://sites.google.com/site/amicusbriefhungary/>, Accessed on: 27.01.2013. Pap, A, 06.07.2011, Kisebbségi jogok az alaptörvénybe [Minority rights in the Fundamental Law], Szuverén.hu, <http://szuveren.hu/vendeglap/pap-andras-laszlo/kisebbségi-jogok-az-alaptorvenyben>, Accessed on: 27.01.2013.

## Irish Public is Failing to Report Online Racism, Hotline.ie Says.

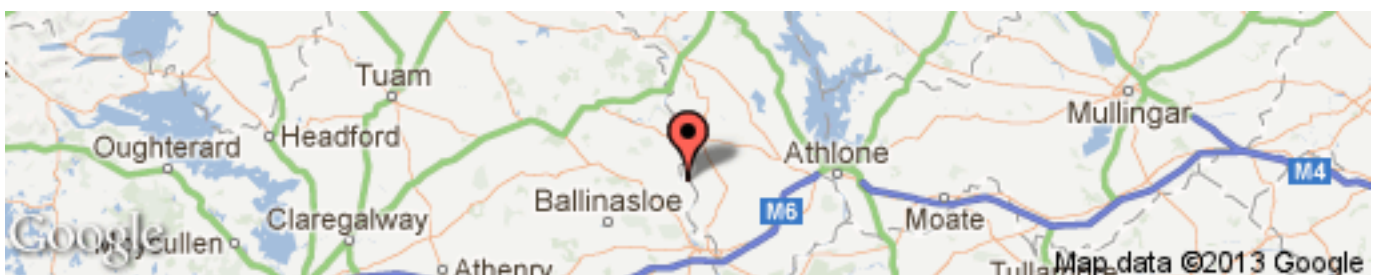


Ireland (IE) - 10/04/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Asylum seekers, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist discourse, Hate crime]*

Hotline.ie, the Irish internet watchdog for illegal content, provides a service through which incidents of incitement to hatred can be reported anonymously online. Hotline.ie can be contacted in cases of "illegal online activity, including child pornography, material causing incitement to hatred and fraudulent websites that try to illegally obtain a user's banking or personal details." However, it is argued that there has been a failure by the Irish public to make use of said service. Source: Silicon Republic, 10.04.2012, Irish public is failing to report online racism, Hotline.ie says, <http://www.siliconrepublic.com/strategy/item/26626-irish-public-is-failing-to/>, Accessed on 10.04.2012.

## Reforms in Asylum Process “not a cure-all”

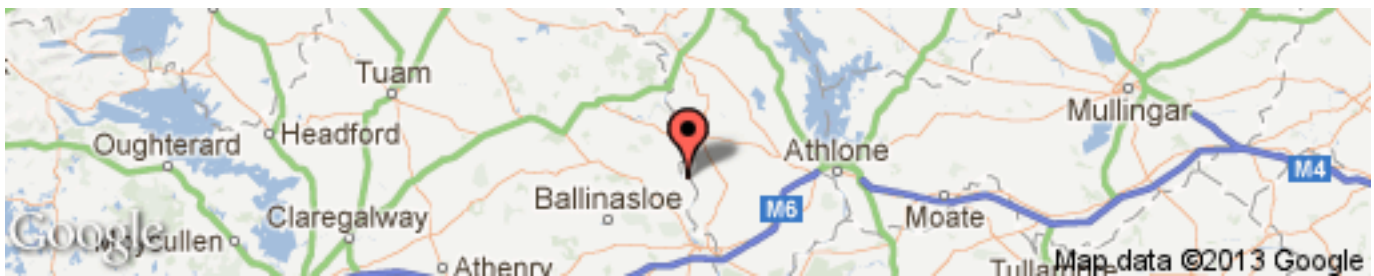


Ireland (IE) - 01/05/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Majority, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Institutional discrimination, Equality/Integration]*

Presently, "delays from application to decision" forces asylum seekers to persevere in the limbo of the direct provision system. A prohibition from pursuing paid employment has resulted in the applicants' placement in State accommodation entailing "needless costs for the taxpayer" - also partially caused by "costly High Court proceedings". "[A] single protection procedure and a revised tribunal" are the main reforms in the proposed Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill intending to cut down on delays. However, the Irish Refugee Council (IRC) has argued that the reforms are not "a cure-all". The latest figures released show "a very low acceptance rate for those claiming subsidiary protection and very long delays". A large number of applicants (3,096) has been waiting for a decision for three or more years and a number of 272 has been in the process for over seven years. Source: The Journal, 1.5.2012, Reforms in asylum process “not a cure-all”, <http://www.thejournal.ie/reforms-in-asylum-process-not-a-cure-all-434593-May2012/>, Accessed on 23.2.2013.

## Government criticised for increasing immigration registration fee



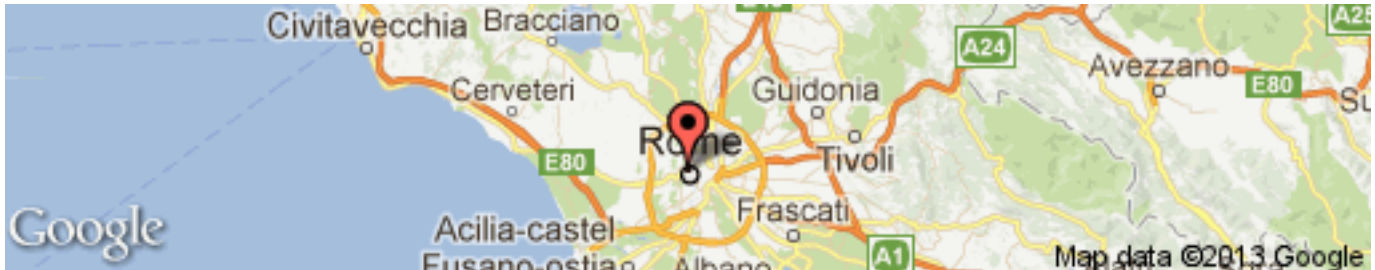
Ireland (IE) - 18/11/12

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

The Irish government has increased the registration fee for immigrants from non-EEA countries "without any warning or consultation" by 100% from €150 to €300; this applies to people who wish to remain in Ireland for more than three months. The Immigrant Council of Ireland is criticising this development calling the fee "unfair and unjust" predicting that "it will hit families hard". International students will also be affected. Sources: Irish Examiner, 18.11.2012. Government Criticised for Increasing Immigration Registration Fee. <http://www.irishexaminer.com/breakingnews/ireland/government-criticised-for-increasing-immigration-registration-fee-574642.html>. Accessed 22.11.2012. thejournal.ie, 18.11.2012. Price Hike for Immigration Fee Criticised. <http://www.thejournal.ie/cost-immigration-fee-ireland-679396-Nov2012/>. Accessed 22.11.2012.



## Italy needs a clear break with past practices for human rights protection

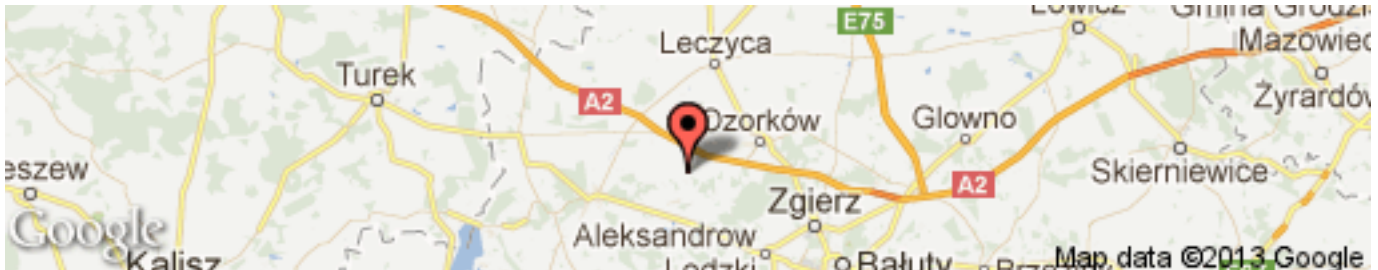


Italy (IT) - 09/07/12

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

Nils Muižnieks, Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, after a four-day visit to Rome between 3 and 6 July said “The Italian government has been giving signs of a shift in policy, which suggests that there may be an opportunity to finally stop and reverse the erosion of human rights standards in the country. What Italy needs now is for these signs to be transformed into concrete, unambiguous policies and actions”. The Commissioner focused on the human rights of Roma and Sinti and on the human rights of migrants, including asylum seekers. As regards Roma and Sinti, the Commissioner welcomed the recent adoption in Italy of the first national strategy for the integration of Roma, adding that he was very pleased to see that the Roma and Sinti themselves had been consulted and involved in its development. The Commissioner said that the good co-operation established between municipal authorities and Roma and Sinti in some cities should become the rule and be built upon to ensure that forced evictions into isolated camps are relegated to the past. Concerning migrants, the Commissioner welcomed recent declarations at the highest political level that the “push-back” policy will no longer be applied, in the light of the Hirsi Jamaa judgment of the Strasbourg Court. The Commissioner also pointed out that once officially recognized, refugees and other beneficiaries of international protection do not receive the crucial support they need to integrate into Italian society, and are therefore forced to live in destitute conditions. With regard to expulsion centre (CIE), he underlines the length of proceedings which is detrimental not only to Italian citizens and the Italian economy, but also to the European system of human rights protection. He acknowledged the significant efforts to address this problem, but stressed that “it will not be resolved unless all interested parties contribute to the solution, including the Ministry of Justice, the High Council of the Judiciary, as well as judges, prosecutors and lawyers”. Source: [http://www.coe.int/t/commissioner/News/2012/120709Italy\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/commissioner/News/2012/120709Italy_en.asp) <http://www.soros.org/voices/top-human-rights-official-censures-italy> <http://www.statewatch.org/news/2012/feb/ecj-italy-libya-judgment.pdf>

## Amendments to the Act on foreigners

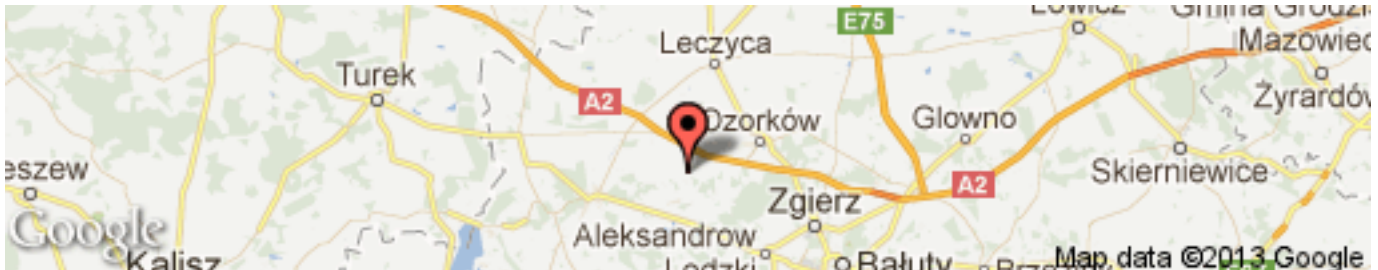


Poland (PL) - 12/06/12

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

On 12 June, 2012 amendments to the Act on foreigners and the Act on employment promotion and labour market institutions entered into force, which resulted from the obligation of transposition of the UE regulations into the Polish legal system [1]. In majority, the changes concern the question of granting permissions for residence permit for a specified period for the purposes of highly qualified employment which are issued by way of a single administrative procedure covering both the residence permit in Poland and the work permit. They also concern the regulations of expulsion of foreigners who stay illegally in the European Union by stressing the significance of the third-country nationals' voluntary return to their countries. Moreover, the next amendment is being prepared and is going to enter into force in 2013. The purpose of the changes mentioned in the project is to introduce a number of facilitations in procedures for the foreigners working and studying in Poland as well as those who would like to legalize their stay. Nevertheless, the public consultations showed that a number of proposed solutions were criticized by non-governmental organizations working for the sake of foreigners [2]. Sources: Urząd do Spraw Cudzoziemców, 28.05.2012, Nowa ustawa o zmianie ustawy o cudzoziemcach oraz ustawy o promocji zatrudnienia i instytucjach rynku pracy (The amendments to the Act on foreigners and the Act on employment promotion and labour market institutions), <http://www.udsc.gov.pl/NOWA,,USTAWA,O,ZMIANIE,USTAWY,O,CUDZOZIEMCACH,ORAZ,USTAWY,O,PROMOCJI,ZATRUDNIENIA,I,INSTYTUCJACH,RYNKU,PRACY,,2095.html>, Accessed on 12.12.2012. Stowarzyszenie Interwencji Prawnej, 19.11.2012, Uwagi Stowarzyszenia Interwencji Prawnej do rządowego projektu ustawy o cudzoziemcach (The comments of the Association for Legal Intervention on the governmental project of the Act on foreigners), <http://interwencjaprawna.pl/uwagi-stowarzyszenia-interwencji-prawnej-do-rzadowego-projektu-ustawy-o-cudzoziemcach/>, Accessed on 12.12.2012.

## Guidelines for prosecutors on hate speech on the Internet

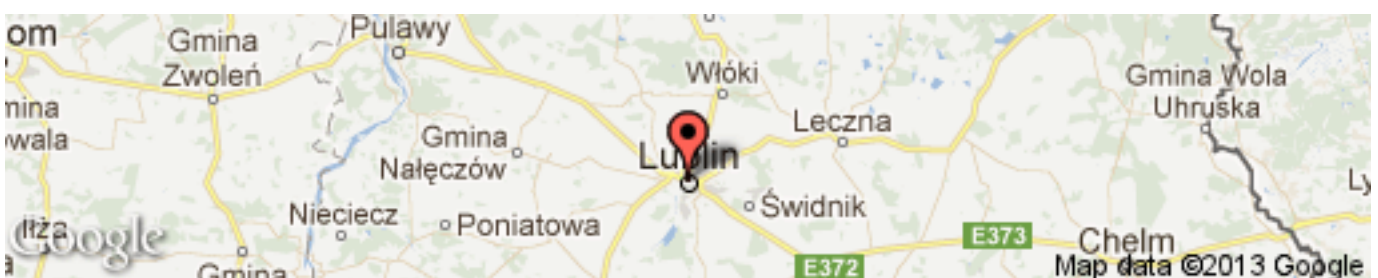


Poland (PL) - 29/10/12

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

The Prosecutor General Andrzej Seremet signed the guidelines for prosecutors concerning the acts of persecuting hate speech on the Internet which are supposed to, among others, help the accused or the defamed on the web on racial, national and religious grounds. At the conference titled "Hate speech on the Internet - How to fight against it?", organized by the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights on 29 October, 2012 in Warsaw, the Prosecutor underlined that anonymity on the web is wrongly identified by some Internet users with impunity. He added that there is no need for new law to persecute the above mentioned acts, and the problem itself lies within the scope of practical competences of the prosecutor's office. Source: Newsweek.pl, 29.10.2012, Walka z mową nienawiści w Internecie: prokuratura ma wytyczne (Counteracting hate speech in the Internet: guidelines of the public prosecutor's office), <http://spoleczenstwo.newsweek.pl/walka-z-mowa-nienawisci-w-internecie--prokuratura-ma-wytyczne,97790,1,1.html>, Accessed od 12.12.2012.

## Controversial tickets in Lublin



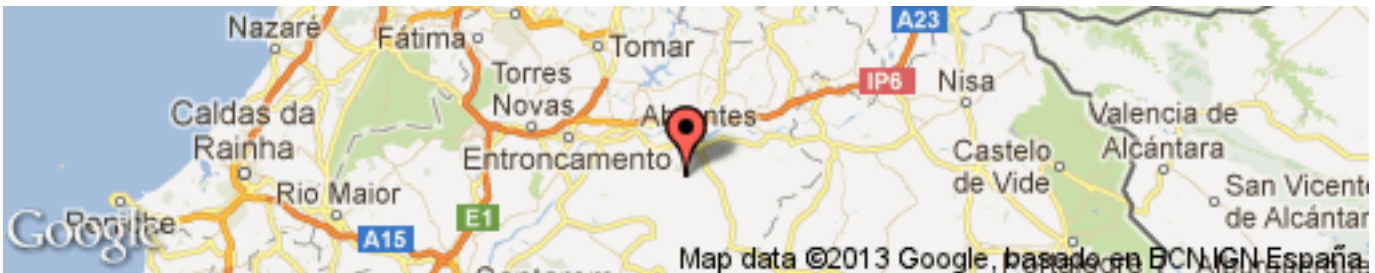
Poland (PL) - 30/12/12

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

Lublin's public transport administration ZTM launched a new series of tickets within the action "Lublin for everyone" organized by Pracownia Sztuki Zaangażowanej Społecznie "Rewiry" (Studio of Socially Engaged Art "Rewiry") in Centrum Kultury (Cultural Centre) in Lublin. Two types of cartoon drawings were printed: one of them presented a Jew hugging two people and the other - a man of African origin. The drawing also featured the name of Lublin's football club "Motor" written in the way football fans chant it at the match. According to the club's authorities who protested against the drawings on the tickets, the project strengthens the stereotypical image of a racist football fan while negative phenomena concerning intolerance appear in all environments and areas of social life. Therefore, they cannot be linked to one social group only. The authorities of ZTM in Lublin decided to withdraw the distribution of controversial

tickets. Source: Gazeta.pl Lublin, 19.11.2012, Żyd i czarnoskóry też kibice. Ci "prawdziwi" protestują (A Jew and a Black are fans, too. The "real" fans are protesting, [http://lublin.gazeta.pl/lublin/1,48724,12886662,Zyd\\_i\\_czarnoskory\\_wsrod\\_kibicow\\_Motoru\\_Lublin\\_Jest.html](http://lublin.gazeta.pl/lublin/1,48724,12886662,Zyd_i_czarnoskory_wsrod_kibicow_Motoru_Lublin_Jest.html), Accessed on 12.12.2012

## Ninth Week Against Racism in Sports



Portugal (PT) - 24/02/12

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

The ninth Week Against Racism and Violence in Sports Promoted by the Sindicato dos Jogadores Profissionais de Futebol (SJPF) [Professional Football Players Union] took place between February 24th and March 2nd. Within this initiative different activities were organised, like workshops, football competitions, initiatives in stadiums having television broadcasted games and many other minor activities that took place in the most multicultural square of Lisbon where many migrants perform their business. In the closing ceremony the president of the SJPF, Joaquim Evangelista, expressed that his organization is alert on the racism issue although his believe is that racism is not a worrying phenomena and does not have great expression. Sources: Sindicato dos Jogadores Profissionais de Futebol [Professional Football Players Union]: [http://sjpf.pt/?pt=projrasc\\_notc&op=detail&id=2748](http://sjpf.pt/?pt=projrasc_notc&op=detail&id=2748) Jornal Record: [http://www.record.xl.pt/jornal\\_oficial/exclusivos/interior.aspx?content\\_id=744531](http://www.record.xl.pt/jornal_oficial/exclusivos/interior.aspx?content_id=744531)

## UEFA applies fine to FC Porto for racist chants of their supporters



Portugal (PT) - 03/04/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist discourse]*

On April 3rd of 2012 the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) Control and Disciplinary Body has imposed a fine of €20,000 on FC Porto for the racist conduct of their supporters at their UEFA Europa League round of 32 first-leg match against Manchester City FC in Porto on 16 February. The insults that

sounded like monkey noises were directed at two football players of African descent, Mário Balotelli and Yaya Touré. Sources: Guardian: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/football/2012/feb/17/uefa-racist-abuse-mario-balotelli> Jornal Público: <http://desporto.publico.pt/noticia.aspx?id=1534175> Rádio TSF: [http://www.tsf.pt/PaginaInicial/Desporto/Interior.aspx?content\\_id=2317994](http://www.tsf.pt/PaginaInicial/Desporto/Interior.aspx?content_id=2317994) UEFA: <http://www.uefa.com/uefa/footballfirst/matchorganisation/disciplinary/news/newsid=1779620.html> Jornal Sol: [http://sol.sapo.pt/inicio/Desporto/Interior.aspx?content\\_id=45849](http://sol.sapo.pt/inicio/Desporto/Interior.aspx?content_id=45849)

## Demand the closure of the Centre for Foreigners in Barcelona.



Spain (ES) - 26/01/12

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

Various organizations, groups and citizen organizations calling for the closure of Barcelona Center for Foreigners (CIE) in Barcelona and all of Spain CIE considering that can not be deprived of liberty anyone for not having their administrative status regularized. These entities, which include the Federation of Neighbourhood Associations of Barcelona (FAVB) and SOS Racism, made public a statement denouncing it since it opened in 2006 in Barcelona ICN "there have been numerous irregularities that have resulted in the systematic violation of rights of persons. " The Center for Foreigners in Barcelona has been the focus of attention of all agencies working with immigrants and in favor of human rights since the January 5 died young Guinean Idrissa Diallo, 21 in unclear circumstances. <http://www.abc.es/agencias/noticia.asp?noticia=1069624>

## Spain will include a regulation of runs in Immigrant Detention Centers

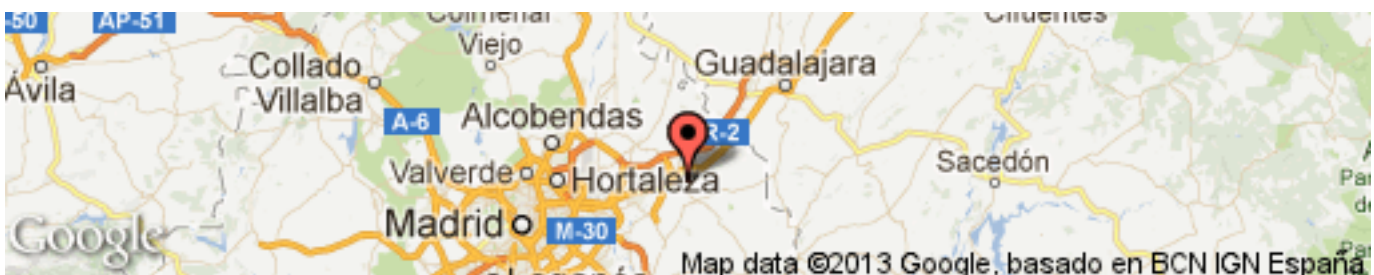


Spain (ES) - 13/02/12

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

Spanish government will reform the Centers for Foreigners (CIE) to the barrage of criticism over its operation and after the death of two immigrants in recent months. But the ad does not end with the campaign for the closure of many consider prisons. Among the reforms announced by the minister of internal affairs for the 12 CIE in Spain is that of policing to limit the monitoring tasks only leaving the care of inmates to other personnel. This measure is incorporated in the new regulations the government has prepared for these government centers. The organization SOS Racism branded the measures announced as "insufficient and not specific enough" and demanded the closure of these centers as incompatible with democracy to detain people who have not committed a crime. Most immigrants in Spain come from Latin America, followed by those from the European Union (EU) and North Africa. <http://www.euroxpress.es/index.php/noticias/2012/2/9/espana-reformara-los-centros-de-internamiento-para-extranjeros/>

## Spain will promote the protection of the rights of African descent



Spain (ES) - 13/02/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Discrimination]*

Spain will promote in 2014 as headquarters of the II World Summit of African descent, to be held at the University of Alcala de Henares, the rights of African descendants in the world. During the celebration of the First International Symposium of Experts on Indigenous Populations of African Descent in Europe has given recognition as Afrodescendant of Honor to the Princess Irene of Greece-president of the association "World in Harmony" - for their commitment in the fight and rights of these peoples. Of the more than 200 million African descent in the world, about 10 million live in Europe and of these, two million in Spain,

according to the Afrohispanos. Its president, Guillermo Ponce, explained that in Spain, this population lives in situations of exclusion and invisibility and that within the immigrant community is the one with largest number of unemployed people in an irregular situation, ie without valid documentation to live or work in Spain. [http://www.ideal.es/agencias/20120209/mas-actualidad/sociedad/espana-impulsara-proteccion-derechos-afrodescendientes\\_201202091427.html](http://www.ideal.es/agencias/20120209/mas-actualidad/sociedad/espana-impulsara-proteccion-derechos-afrodescendientes_201202091427.html)

## Court confirms the dissolution of Hammerskin by 'racist violence'



Spain (ES) - 20/02/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Asylum seekers, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Persons with disability, Africans/black people, National minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Discrimination]*

The Supreme Court has confirmed the dissolution of neo-Nazi group Hammerskin-Spain, considering that its aim was to spread hatred and racist violence, and has ratified the sentences of a year and a half to two and a half years on prison imposed on fifteen its members. The judgment confirms a 2009 decision of the Provincial Court of Madrid, that the first resolution that was agreed to the dissolution of a neo-Nazi group, ordered an end to all activities to conclude that it had committed an offense of conspiracy, since its purpose was to spread hatred and xenophobic violence. The Supreme Court thus rejected the appeal of convicted and indicates that "it is so clearly hate speech Hammerskin-Spain preaches that even the word 'hate' written proclaimed appears on the knuckles of the hand of one of the appellants." <http://www.rtve.es/noticias/20120217/supremo-confirma-disolucion-hammerskin-violencia-racista-condena-15-miembros/498807.shtml>

## The PP will include sessions on anti-Semitism and xenophobia in their training activities.



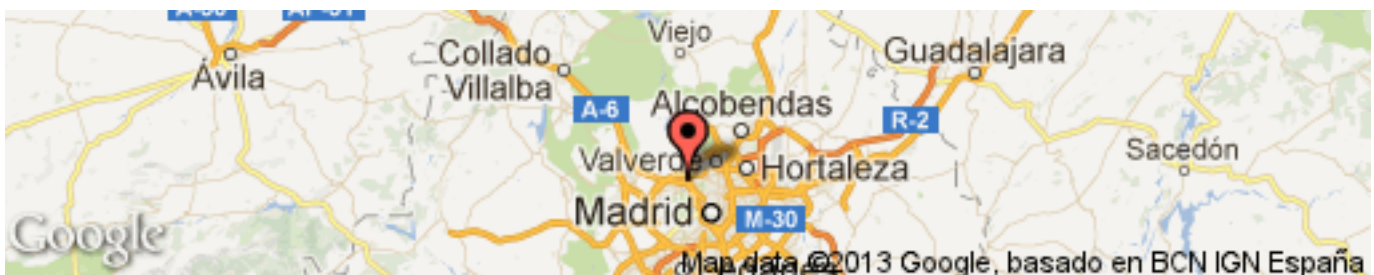
Spain (ES) - 12/03/12

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

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

The International Relations Secretary of the People's Party met with the heads of Sepharad-Israel Center. The Popular Party is committed to include awareness sessions against anti-Semitism and xenophobia in its training activities with political leaders and schools aimed at training young people. The Executive Secretary of International Relations of PP, Jose Ramon Garcia Hernandez, acquired this compromise at their meeting held on Monday with Alvaro Albacete, director of Sepharad-Israel and ambassador for relations with the Community and Jewish Organizations, and Cherub Isaac, president of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Spain. Those responsible Sepharad-Israel Center have pointed out that already have agreements with regions that allow them to explain the Holocaust in schools and the roots of anti-Semitism, according to Europa Press has said Garcia Hernandez, who has been in favor of the PP also take special awareness to these issues. <http://www.europapress.es/nacional/noticia-pp-incluirea-sesiones-antisemitismo-xenofobia-actividades-formacion-cargos-partido-20120312174212.html>

## International Day against Racial Discrimination.



Spain (ES) - 21/03/12

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

General Type : *[Discrimination]*

The labor union Workers Commissions (CCOO) has expressed its condemnation to the xenophobic attitudes, in his view, "are still present in Europe" and are "increased, if possible, by the economic crisis, unemployment, and segregationist populism used by certain political leaders for electoral gains. " On the occasion of International Day Against Racial Discrimination, held on Wednesday, the union listed to the different ways that racism and xenophobia can acquire in many areas. In Spain, the recent adoption last November 4, 2011, the 'comprehensive strategy against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, is "an important new tool that provides the different areas in that discrimination can



occur and provides measures for its development. <http://www.europapress.es/sociedad/noticia-ccoo-manifiesta-repulsas-actitudes-xenofobas-continuan-estando-presentes-toda-europa-20120321105416.html>

## Senior officials say there will be no more racism arrests in Spain.



Spain (ES) - 23/03/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Ethnic minorities, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

Delegate of the government in Madrid, Cristina Cifuentes has been explicit. The practice by the police to make raids racist is completely banned after that she and the general manager of the National Police, Ignacio Cosidó, at the entire state have been instructed to end this practice. That is what informed the Minister of Social Affairs of the Community, Salvador Victoria, who, following a meeting with the president, declared: "We realize that the police have very specific instructions for these raids do not continue to occur." Cifuentes also encouraged citizens to witness how these controls to "denounce" them at the station or to the Government Office itself if recur to take disciplinary action against police officers. This is intended to end a controversy that has been facing over the past months NGOs, part of citizenship, immigrant groups and the main police union with the government. <http://www.20minutos.es/noticia/1348636/0/cifuentes/anima-denunciar/redadas-racistas/>

## It has suspended the Fund for the Integration of Immigrants in Spain.

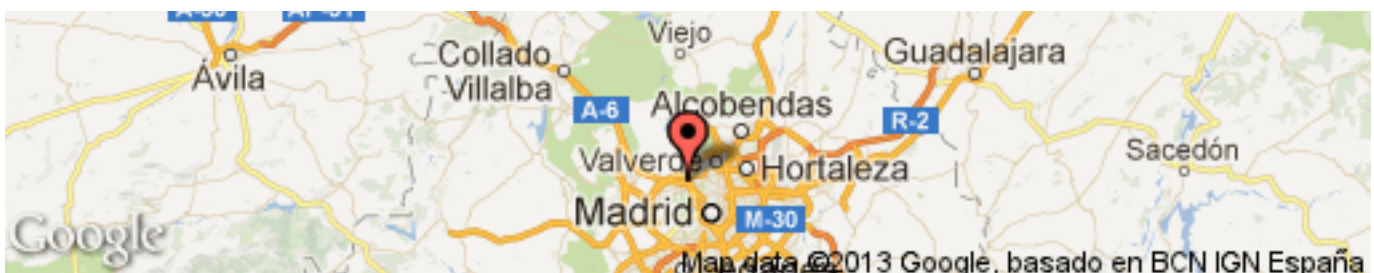


Spain (ES) - 24/04/12

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

The Fund for the Integration of Immigrants in Spain was left without resources, although it depends on the financing of plans for social inclusion, employment and education of immigrants, a move widely criticized by social organizations and political opposition. The fund was established in 2004 to support the reception, integration and educational support of immigrants and funded training programs, promotion of employment and intercultural mediation implemented by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), autonomous regions and municipalities. But the Ministry of Employment suspended the allocation of resources to the fund in the 2012 general budget, adopted on 30 March by the government. <http://www.amodominicana.com/2012/04/espana-suspende-fondos-para-la-integracion-de-inmigrantes/>

## Spanish government left without health insurance card to hundreds of thousands of immigrants.



Spain (ES) - 25/04/12

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

The illegal immigrants were left without health insurance card. Only be able to go to the emergency department. The criticism of cutbacks in health, have today entered into force after its publication in the Government Gazette, not long in coming. The opposition parties and several associations attending the immigrant population, have expressed their opposition to the measure of the Government to withdraw the medical card to the undocumented. PSOE leader, Alfredo Pérez Rubalcaba, has called a "xenophobic" settings, while other organizations such as CEAR (Spanish Commission for Refugees) thrown to the ground the government's arguments to justify their reform NHS. "It is an unjustified measure, ineffective and unsupportive to harm foreigners more vulnerable," reported in a statement. Under criticism, the

Minister of Health, Ana Mato, today called patriotism to justify reform. "He just left without a health card that corresponds to the Spanish" <http://www.publico.es/espana/430731/mato-la-tarjeta-corresponde-a-los-espanoles>

## The Ombudsman transmitted to the UN allegations of racist raids in Spain.



Spain (ES) - 07/05/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Institutional discrimination]*

The Ombudsman has included citizen complaints of police on the street identifications based on racial criteria. The report sent to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights contains a complement information sent by the Government and twenty NGOs and will serve in this body to review the implementation in Spain of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This question could be, therefore, one of the need to clarify when the Spanish delegation on Monday to undergo oral examination committee. For two days, must defend the report by the Government on the implementation of the Covenant and respond to demand from experts on the issues raised by NGOs and the Ombudsman in their respective jobs. The text of the Ombudsman includes a number of cases analyzed in their annual reports for 2007-2010, as cited racist raids, for which reference "numerous complaints from citizens of foreign origin who have been arrested following identification checks systematically performed in different places of Madrid. " <http://www.20minutos.es/noticia/1421223/0/defensor-pueblo/onu/redadas-racistas-cie/>

## Thirty social organizations formally oppose to legislation that cuts health rights of immigrants.



Spain (ES) - 01/06/12

Groups affected / Interested in : [Refugees, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]  
 General Type : [Institutional discrimination]

Fifteen social organizations have come together to write a letter to members of different parliamentary groups in the House of Representatives to vote against the Royal Decree of reforms undertaken by the Government to ensure the sustainability of the NHS. All of them believe that this legislation violates the principle of equity. The fifteen organizations Members highlighted the situation faced by immigrants, following the adoption of this standard, and remind them that only a "150,000" foreigners are entitled to emergency health care, except in the case of pregnant women and minors. In addition, they urge the Government to take "into account" the recommendations made by the Agency of Fundamental Rights of the European Union advised that access to necessary health must "provided" to illegal immigrants under the "same standards" nationals and "applying the same rules on fees and exemptions." <http://www.europapress.es/epsocial/noticia-quince-organizaciones-sociales-escriben-carta-diputados-pidiendo-voten-contra-real-decreto-salud-20120514185814.html>

## Police stop making racist raids against immigrants.



Spain (ES) - 01/06/12

Groups affected / Interested in : [Refugees, Asylum seekers, Africans/black people]  
 General Type : [Institutional discrimination]

The Police Department has approved a statement by which prohibit quotas for immigration detention and raids "indiscriminate". This document seeks to remove any ambiguity in the maintenance of public safety and ensuring the rights and freedoms. The document also specifies the IDs of people who will be made grounds for believing in a balanced, respectful and so generate less impact in the area of the individual. These instructions reiterate the prohibition of actions unnecessary, arbitrary, unfair or involving an abuse of the powers the law gives the Forces of State Security. <http://www.diarioprogresista.es/la-policia-prohibe-las-redadas-racistas-contra-inmigrantes-12612.htm>

## The European Commission gives the example of Spain on the integration of the Roma community.



Spain (ES) - 01/06/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers, Ethnic minorities, National minorities]*  
 General Type : *[Equality/Integration]*

The Roma population is the largest ethnic minority in the European Union, with nearly 12 million citizens. Some 800,000 are Spanish. The Commission has under review national strategies for each Member State has undertaken in response to what was agreed in April 2011. And although the Commissioner for Justice of the EU, Viviane Reding, stressed that Member States "have fulfilled the commitment to present a national strategy," the findings of the latest report released by the Human Rights Agency (FRA) and the United Nations Program for Development (UNDP) argue that many Roma still face discrimination and social exclusion across the EU. <http://www.abc.es/20120526/espana/abci-integracion-gitanos-espaa-201205252043.html>

## Spain is sentenced to pay 30,000 euros for a racist abuse and insults an a prostitute.



Spain (ES) - 27/07/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Africans/black people]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Discrimination, Institutional discrimination]*

The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) sentenced Tuesday to Spain to pay compensation of 30,000 euros to a Nigerian woman who alleged ill-treatment and racist abuse by the National Police after being arrested twice in Palma de Mallorca. According to data collected, the opinion of the Strasbourg Court

considers that in this case there has been a violation of Article 14 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which prohibits discrimination, has also been breached Article 3 of the same text (against degrading treatment). Further considers that the Spanish authorities did not act with all due care required to clarify the facts denounced affected, arguing that the searches were not enough deep and effective in order to comply with the requirements of the convention. <http://ecodiario.eleconomista.es/sociedad/noticias/4141833/07/12/Espana-condenada-a-pagar-30000-euros-por-malos-tratos-e-insultos-racistas-a-una-prostituta.html> <http://medios.mugak.eu/noticias/noticia/308157> <http://www.abc.es/20120725/espana/abci-nigeriana-condenada-estrasburgo-201207242015.html> <http://www.publico.es/internacional/440019/estrasburgo-condena-a-espana-por-malos-tratos-a-una-nigeriana>

## The "economic and social cuts" in Spain left without health coverage to illegal immigrants.

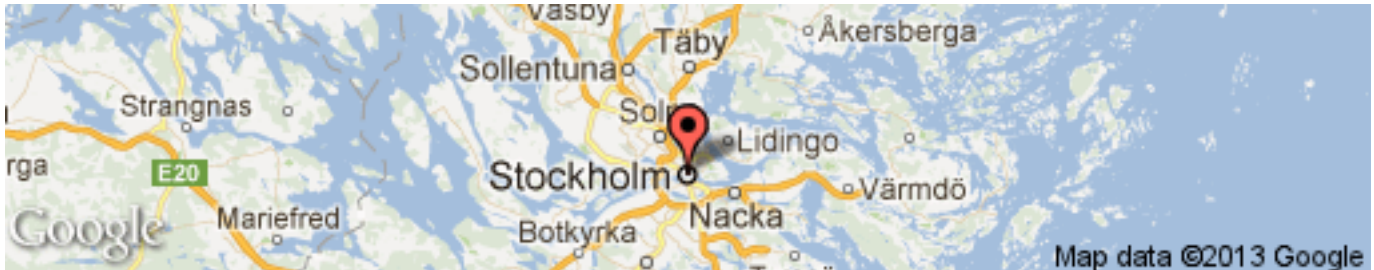


Spain (ES) - 14/09/12

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

In the Spanish region of Castilla la Mancha those illegal immigrants who have no health insurance card and emergency will have to pay 222.73 euros whether hospitalized in the center as if they are discharged from hospital. They will have to pay other costs of additional tests were made in those emergency services and exceeding the price fixed for the medical consultation. The resolution sets the fees for various services and events: Childbirth, between 2369 and 6264 euros depending if natural birth or had complications, outpatient surgery, 738.41 euros; session in a day hospital onco-hematology, 255.50 euros (besides medication); consultation radiotherapy, 126.37 euros, an MRI, 294.31 euros, a diagnostic mammogram, 82.62 euros, cytology, 37.43 euros, a hemodialysis 282.64 euros, a laparoscopy, 263.24 euros amniocentesis 229.19 euros audiometry, 183.89 euros. Transfers by accident and emergency service in an advanced life support ambulance costs 1033.13 euros. Castilla-La Mancha was not one of the autonomous regions which announced when undocumented immigrants lost their health insurance card, on September 1, his rebellion against the decree of the Government of Mariano Rajoy and his decision to serve immigrants on equal terms or similar to those previously <http://www.publico.es/espana/442268/cospedal-cobra-a-los-sin-papeles-222-euros-por-ir-a-urgencias-y-hasta-6-200-por-parir>

## The Government report "Främlingsfienden inom oss" (The xenophobe within)



Sweden (SE) - 09/11/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Africans/black people, National minorities]*

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

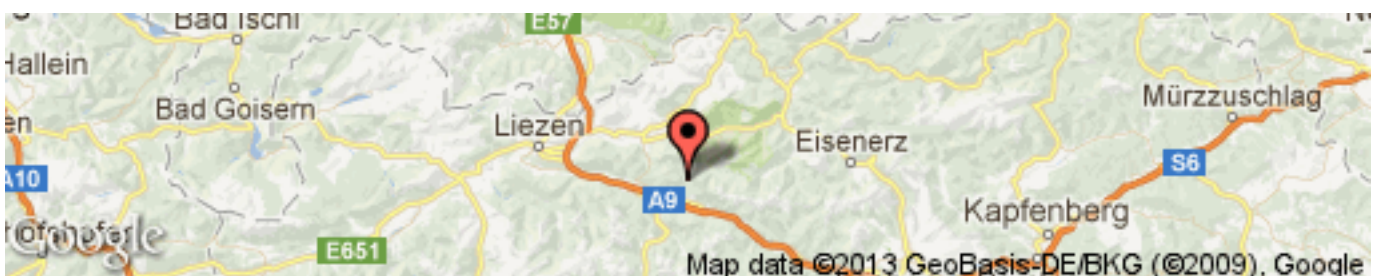
The Government report "Främlingsfienden inom oss" (The xenophobe within), the Internet is identified as an important channel for xenophobic organisations and individuals to spread their message to the public. The extreme right has skilfully utilised the internet and have even functioned as trend setters of sorts. In the Government report it is stated that there are more than a hundred xenophobic websites in Sweden. Every tenth person under the age of 30 has visited such a site in the past year. Most active are those who are 20 years old or younger. One of the larger news sites, avpixlat.info, had over 200,000 unique visitors per week in June 2012. The largest racist forum in Sweden, nordisk.nu, has over 20,000 registered members. What is appealing to many about the Internet is the chance of expressing opinions anonymously. Never before has it been so easy for persons who harbour xenophobic ideas to get in contact with like-minded people. There are posts on the internet that are in violation of the law, but the Police often have difficulties intervening as the servers are often located in the USA where they enjoy strong protection. The Swedish Government, Främlingsfienden inom oss, SOU 2012:74, 9 november 2012, Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet, available at: <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/108/a/203123>

## RED EWS | Case Studies (Visual)



Austria (AT), Cyprus (CY), Denmark (DK), Greece (GR), Ireland (IE), Poland (PL), Spain (ES)

## Institutional racism



Austria (AT) - 21/02/12

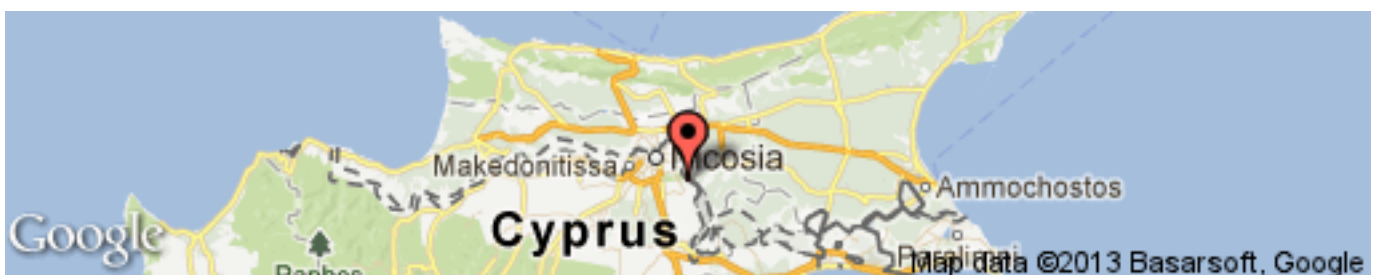
Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Asylum seekers]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Discrimination]*

In recent years reports on ill-treatment of migrants, asylum seekers or persons on grounds of ethnic origin or colour of skin by the police or the judiciary has been reported by the media and NGOs. The most prominent cases of abuse of migrants and/or persons from ethnic minorities by the police or in custody are the following incidents: - In 1999, Marcus Omofuma, an asylum seeker who had been refused, died during deportation because police officers tied him up and taped up his mouth and nose. - In 2003, Seibane Wague, a Mauretanian student, died during his arrest after being fixated by police officers. - In 2006, Bakary J. was tortured and abused by police officers after a failed deportation attempt. - In 2006, a Turkish born Austrian wanted to seek help and file a complaint against a drunken man who had threatened him and his wife with a baseball bat. The former participant in the Olympics says that the four police men at the Viennese police station that he had turned to sent him and his wife away using racist epithets (“Scheißkanaken”, meaning about the same as “fucking wogs”). - In 2006, a Mexican citizen was insulted and threatened by police officers after asking the way to the nearest underground station at the Donauinsel Festival. Subsequently, he was pushed, pulled to the ground, injured, handcuffed and taken to



the police station. - In 2009, an African American teacher in Vienna was pulled to the ground and beaten up by plain-clothes policemen after leaving the metro at Spittelau station. After the intervention of his girl friend he was taken by the ambulance to the hospital where he was diagnosed to be severely injured. Although there are repeated incidents of abuse and ill-treatment there is no systematic evaluation of police violence against migrants/minorities in custody. The Human Rights Advisory Board, which was established in 1999 and is responsible for the monitoring and observation of all activities of the security services, has published several reports including a report on "problematic deportations", a report on the problem of minors as immigration detainees, a report on human rights issues in the context of the detention of women, a report on the problem of information of detained persons, a report on the medical care of detained persons, a report on the conditions of detention in police cells, a study and report on the habitual language use of police officials, a report "Use of police force - fixation methods - positional asphyxia" and a report on appropriate state's response on alleged human rights violations. Concerning the state's response on alleged human rights violations it states that the investigation of ill-treatment and abuse by the police is neither independent nor done quickly and comprehensively. On April 9th, 2009 amnesty international published its report on racism in the police and justice system in Austria. The report comprises a description about the Austrian obligations under international law, followed by a background analysis of the situation of ethnic minorities, racism and xenophobia in Austria. Furthermore it delineates on the legislative provisions in Austrian law before elaborating on the indicators of institutional racism. The report also covers the appointment of ethnic minorities within the police force as well as the education and training of police officers. The results disclose that the Austrian police as well as the judiciary are not granting all persons irrespective of their origin or colour of skin equal access to their services. There are repeated incidents of racist and xenophobic assaults by police officers, which are not individual cases but indicating structural and institutional forms of racism and xenophobia. Sources: Amnesty International (2009): Österreich Opfer oder Verdächtige. Eine Frage der Hautfarbe. Wien. [http://www.amnesty.at/uploads/tx\\_amnesty/Report\\_EN\\_Austria\\_complete\\_web.pdf](http://www.amnesty.at/uploads/tx_amnesty/Report_EN_Austria_complete_web.pdf); <http://wien.orf.at/stories/152878> ZARA Report 2009, available at: <http://www.zara.or.at/materialien/rassismus-report/racism-report-2006.pdf> der Menschenrechtsbeirat, <http://www.menschenrechtsbeirat.at> (Accessed on 21.02.2012)

## Supreme Court upholds law depriving Turkish Cypriots of a student grant



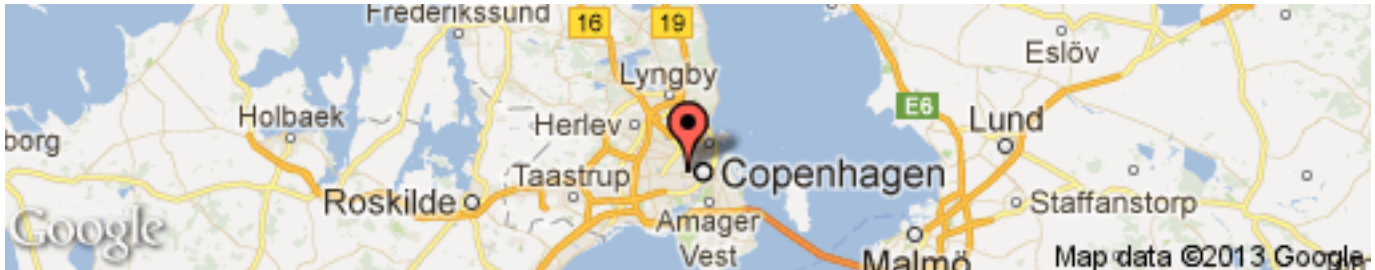
Cyprus (CY) - 22/11/12

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

In the case of Nebil Yilmaz Aziz Guvenler & Ahmet Guvenler v. Ministry of Finance (Supreme Court decision Appeal No. 73/2009, Case No. 2411/2006 issued on 02.02.2012) the applicants were Cypriot citizens belonging to the Turkish Cypriot community, born and residing in the northern part of Cyprus, currently occupied by the Turkish army. The applicants had applied to the Ministry of Finance for a student grant payable to all students attending tertiary education. Their application was rejected because the law under which these grants were paid<sup>[1]</sup> requires that the grant is paid to every family that has a child in tertiary education and has its permanent residence in the areas controlled by the Republic (which excludes the northern part of the country). The applicants argued that the Law's requirement regarding

place of residence violates the equality principle safeguarded by Article 28 of the Constitution because it introduces unlawful discrimination against a group of Cypriot citizens. The applicants claimed that the said requirement of the Law runs contrary to Protocol 12 of the ECHR and that it violates well established principles of the EU acquis, but did not specify details. The Court rejected the application, arguing on the one hand that if the law complained of is declared unconstitutional, then the applicants will derive no benefit since they will have no legal basis upon which to premise their claim for a grant; and on the other hand that in order for the grant to be paid to the applicants an amendment to the law is required, which cannot be performed by the Courts, but only by Parliament. To justify its reasoning, the Court referred to a previous Supreme Court decision issued a few months earlier, that of Ertalu[2] where the applicants had applied for a student grant under the same law, which was rejected by the Ministry of Finance by reason of the applicants not having their residence in the Republic-controlled area of Cyprus. The applicant's lawyer had argued that the legal doctrine of refraining from declaring a law unconstitutional where this would not ensure the claimant satisfaction of his/her claim, has unjustifiably undermined the right to equality protected by article 28 of the Constitution. The Court responded to that by stating that the constitutionality check cannot, through the invocation of the equality principle, be transformed into a tool for expanding the scope of the law in areas beyond the legislator's will. This decision signals yet another failure of the Courts to invoke and apply the law transposing the Racial Equality Directive (Law N59(I)/2004), which ought to have been applied in spite of any provisions to the contrary in the national legislation. Given that the law complained of indirectly but intentionally excluded Turkish Cypriots from its scope, this should have led the Court to the conclusion that the said law contained indirect discrimination prohibited by law. Also, the legal precedent of refusing to subject any law to the constitutionality test, which effectively (at least in this case) means refusing to test the law for compliance with the anti-discrimination principle, leaves a gap which creates an injustice as well as an issue of non-compliance with the Racial Equality Directive, which requires all discriminatory provisions to be revised. Comment: The Court's refusal to revise this provision, hiding behind an alleged reluctance to interfere with the legislator's will, is highly problematic. The doctrine of refusing to subject laws to the constitutionality test when the result would not have offered satisfaction to the applicant's claim was judge-made; it was not the result of legislation passed by parliament. The Courts who appear unaware of the changes brought to the Cypriot legal order by the EU acquis. [1] Law on the provision of Special Grants N. 77(I)/1996) as amended. The 1996 law had provided for student grants to be paid to "all Cypriot citizens"; however, when the sealed border between north and south of Cyprus was opened in 2003 and Turkish Cypriots started coming to the south to access services, the law was revised in 2006 in order to exclude Turkish Cypriots from eligibility to claim these state grants. [2] Gonul Ertalu & Imge Ertalu v. Ministry of Finance, 17 November 2011, Review Appeal no. 104/2008

## Danish Implementation of the 1951 UN Refugee Convention article 23

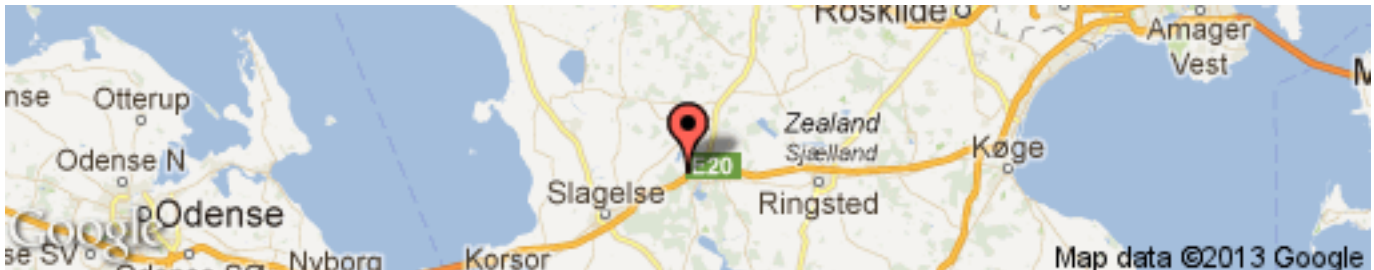


Denmark (DK) - 22/02/12

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

Since the Danish ratification of the 1951 Refugee Convention, Denmark has granted rights to newly arrived Convention Refugees that other foreigners are not entitled to. Newly arrived foreigners have no right to social benefits, however according to the Refugee Convention article 23 Convention Refugees living lawfully in a member state has the same right to social benefits as the citizens of that country. Consequently, those Refugees who are not able to earn an income right away received social benefits on an equal footing as Danish nationals until they found employment. In 1998 the new "Introduction benefit" was introduced in order to assist the Convention Refugees in the process of entering the labor market. According to the Government, refugees had no incentive to take a job, because the amount of social benefits in Denmark is too high, and thus the new Introduction benefit was about half the size. Accordingly, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) contacted the Danish Government and informed that this new policy was in violation with article 23 of the Convention. Also other UN bodies expressed their concern and in the fall of 1999 the policy was dismantled by the Government, thus Convention Refugee would again receive the same amount of social benefits as before 1998. In 2002, however, a new liberal Government re-invented the policy that Refugees should only receive about half the amount of benefit as other citizens according to the Law on Integration establishing the so-called "Starting allowance". This time however, the new Government included Danish citizens, who after living abroad for a number of years, are returning to Denmark. This way round, it was argued that the Refugees were not discriminated compared to the group of Danish nationals in a similar situation - i.e. those who entered Denmark, just like the newly arrived refugees. Nevertheless the UNCHR again observed that this is discriminatory and a number of test cases were thus taken to Court on behalf of refugees. The first test case was decided on 15 February 2012 by the Danish Supreme Court. According to the ruling the "Starting allowance" is not in violence with the Danish Constitution or the European Convention on Human Rights, and accordingly the Integration Act (Starting allowance) is not discriminatory. The Court decision was made just after the decision of the new center-left Danish Government to dismantle the Starting allowance in 2012 in order for Convention Refugees to (again) receive social benefits on the same level as Danish Nationals. With the recent Court decision, however a change in political power would allow future Governments to reestablish the "Starting allowance", and therefore the decision of the Supreme Court will be challenged at the international level. Note: UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Concluding Observations on Denmark 1999: "16. The Committee is also concerned that the new Alien Integration Act may have a discriminatory impact on refugees." E/C.12/1/Add.34, as of 14 May 1999.

## UN: Denmark failed to investigate racist attack

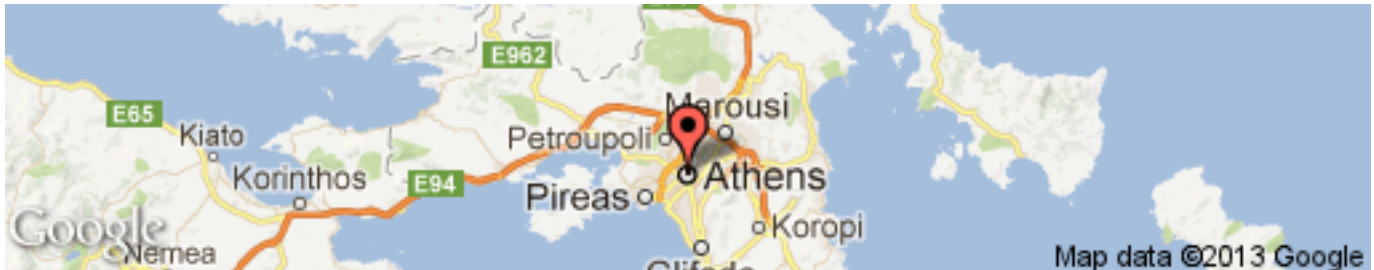


Denmark (DK) - 26/04/12

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

On 6 March 2012, in its opinion in the case of Dawas and Shava v. Denmark (No. 46/2009), the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) concluded that a violation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination had occurred. In 2004, Mr. Dawas, an Iraqi refugee, his wife and children were violently assaulted in their own home by 35 offenders, some of them armed, shouting racist phrases. Four men were charged on counts of, i.a., violence, but the Prosecution requested that criminal proceedings be undertaken as summary proceedings based on the defendants' guilty pleas, and decided to revise charges from so-called qualified violence to so-called simple violence. Because of the summary proceedings and revised charges, the possible racist nature of the offence was already set aside at the level of criminal investigation, and was not adjudicated at trial. The defendants were sentenced to 50 days' imprisonment (suspended). The victims then sought compensation for moral damages in civil a proceeding, but their claim was rejected on the ground that they had failed to provide sufficient evidence that the assault committed was racially motivated, or otherwise undertaken on specific the ground of the petitioners' race, nationality or ethnic origin. The UN Committee held that the Danish authorities had violated their positive obligation to properly investigate and prosecute the serious assault suffered by the petitioners. The Committee considered, i.a., that "the onus was on the State party to initiate an effective criminal investigation, instead of giving the petitioners the burden of proof in civil proceedings". The Committee recommends Denmark to offer the petitioners redress by granting them adequate compensation for the moral and material injury caused by the violation. It further recommends that Denmark review its policy and procedures concerning the prosecution in cases of alleged racial discrimination or racially motivated violence. It is yet to see how the Danish Government will implement these recommendations. Source: Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Dawas and Shava v. Denmark, <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/jurisprudence.htm>, Accessed on 23.2.2013.

## Golden Dawn's electoral rise and escalating violence & hate speech in Greece



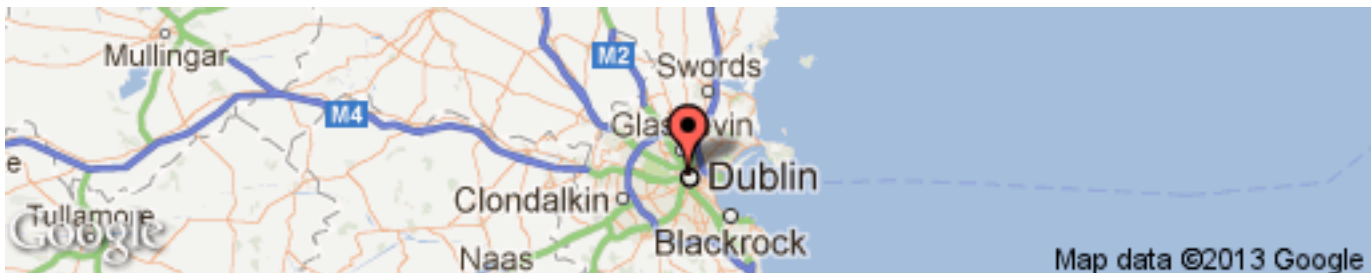
Greece (GR) - 19/09/12

Groups affected / Interested in : *[Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Persons with disability]*  
 General Type : *[Racist violence, Racist discourse, Hate crime]*

While the popularity of the far right-wing party, LAOS (Nationalist Popular Orthodox Rally) is in decline, to some extent as a result of its three-month stint in the interim government of Loukas Papademos, the Golden Dawn (Chrysi Avgi, Χρυσή Αυγή in Greek), a neonazi organisation, entered the parliament by receiving about 7% of the popular vote in the May and June 2012 national elections. The outburst of the economic crisis in Greece and the highlighting of ghettos in Athens found far-right wing groups, especially Golden Dawn, taking the lead of the so-called "self-organised committees of residents" acting against the presence of migrants in their neighbourhoods and resulting in several violent incidents [5]. Such violence reached unprecedented levels following the murder of a 44-year-old Greek in Athens in May 2011 [6]. Police intervention has been insufficient and rarely led to perpetrators' arrests. After the election of Golden Dawn in the Parliament, the racist violent incidents against migrants and minorities increased well out of control, but still remain not investigated and unpunished. In September 2012 some initiatives by the Minister of Public Order and the Supreme Court Prosecutor promise to deal with the problem and even arrest Parliament Deputies if committing crimes. See also the file [7] and video [8] of Jungle-Report blog on Golden Dawn's ideological profile, discourse and action. Sources: Public Issue, 15.03.2012, p.19, <http://www.publicissue.gr/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/varometro-mar-2012.pdf>, Accessed on 16.03.2012. Public Issue, 05.03.2012, p.20, <http://www.publicissue.gr/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/varometro-feb-2012-1o-ektakto-kyma.pdf>, Accessed on 16.03.2012. Public Issue, 08.02.2012, p.24, <http://www.publicissue.gr/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/varometro-feb-2012.pdf>, Accessed on 16.03.2012. Public Issue, 08.12.2011, p. 32, <http://www.publicissue.gr/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/varometro-dec-2011.pdf>, Accessed on 16.03.2012. Eleftherotipia, Dama G., Τρόμου και ρατσισμού γωνία, 27.05.2009, <http://www.enet.gr/?i=news.el.article&id=48314>, Accessed on 16.03.2012. Herald Sun, 11.05.2011, <http://www.heraldsun.com.au/news/breaking-news/neo-nazi-attacks-on-immigrants-after-athens-killing/story-e6frf7jx-1226053826626>, Accessed on 16.02.2012. Jungle-Report, 15.03.2012, Φάκελος "Χρυσή Αυγή" (File "Golden Dawn"), <http://jungle-report.blogspot.com/2012/03/blog-post.html>, Accessed on 16.03.2012. Jungle-Report video on Golden Dawn, Uploaded on 13.03.2012, [http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player\\_embedded&v=DMAyqI4Wbyw](http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=DMAyqI4Wbyw), Accessed on 16.03.2012. The Guardian, Greece's Golden Dawn isn't a political party - it's more like a criminal gang, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2012/sep/04/greece-golden-dawn-not-political-party> Accessed on 4.9.2012. The Business Insider, Greek Neo-Nazis Golden Dawn Are The Only Major Party To Gain Popularity Since Elections. <http://www.businessinsider.com/support-for-neo-nazi-golden-dawn-party-tops-10-in-greece-2012-9> Accessed on 6.9.2012 The Telegraph, Rise of neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party leads to spate of immigrant attacks in Greece, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/greece/9330223/Rise-of-neo-Nazi-Golden-Dawn-party-leads-to-spate-of-immigrant-attacks-in-Greece.html> Accessed on 13 June 2012. Petition for a Judicial Investigation against Golden Dawn. Investigate Greece's Golden Dawn neo-Nazi Party. [http://www.avaaz.org/en/petition/Investigate\\_the\\_Golden\\_Dawn\\_neoNazi\\_Party\\_of\\_Greece/](http://www.avaaz.org/en/petition/Investigate_the_Golden_Dawn_neoNazi_Party_of_Greece/) Accessed on 12.9.2012 Council of Europe Human Rights to Investigate Golden Dawn Alleged Attacks, <http://www.red-network.eu/?i=red-network.en.items&id=856> Ekathimerini, Lawmakers can be arrested in some cases, says prosecutor, [http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/\\_w\\_articles\\_wsite1\\_1\\_18/09/2012\\_461912](http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/_w_articles_wsite1_1_18/09/2012_461912) 18.9.2012

Ekathimerini, Golden Dawn, police at loggerheads, [http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/\\_w\\_articles\\_ws1\\_1\\_10/09/2012\\_460610](http://www.ekathimerini.com/4dcgi/_w_articles_ws1_1_10/09/2012_460610), 10.9.2012 An article on the conditions in which Golden Dawn gained support in Greece: Georgiadou V., Πέρα από τη «χρυσουλογία»... Οι αιτίες της ανόδου της Χρυσής Αυγής, <http://www.metarithmisi.gr/el/readText.asp?textID=12226&mra=yes&sw=1366>, 20.9.2012 An article on factors contributing to the rise of hate speech in Greek society and a neonazi party in the Parliament (in Greek): Pavlou M., The rise of hate speech/when a plane crashes: <http://www.protagon.gr/?i=protagon.el.article&id=16651> 6.7.2012. Google translation: [http://translate.google.com/translate?sl=el&tl=en&js=n&prev=\\_t&hl=el&ie=UTF-8&layout=2&eotf=1&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.protagon.gr%2F%3F%3Dprotagon.el.article%26id%3D16651&act=url](http://translate.google.com/translate?sl=el&tl=en&js=n&prev=_t&hl=el&ie=UTF-8&layout=2&eotf=1&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.protagon.gr%2F%3F%3Dprotagon.el.article%26id%3D16651&act=url) A report on the introduction and consolidation of hate speech through political debates and media in Greece: RAXEN - Human rights issues and debates during the 2009 EU Parliament election campaign: <http://www.i-red.eu/?i=institute.en.publications.303>

## Racism in Irish Sports

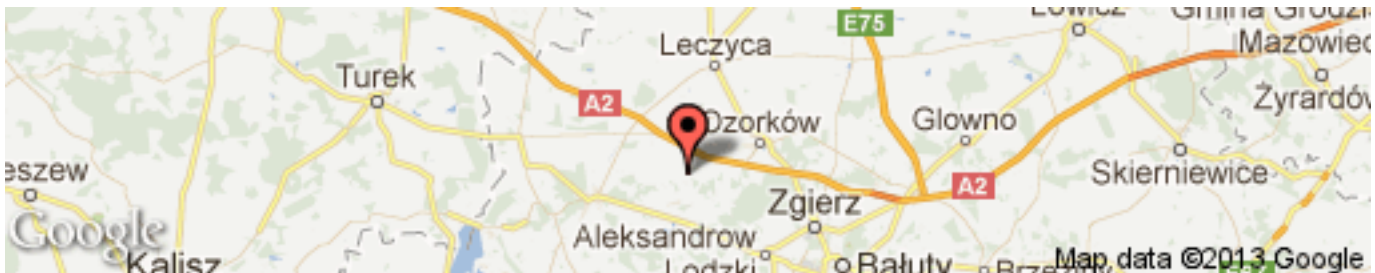


Ireland (IE) - 04/12/12

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

The most recent case of racist slur on a GAA (Gaelic Athletic Association) pitch whereby a player of Irish-African heritage was called a 'nigger' and a 'Paki' follows a number of previous incidents earlier this year. In March 2012, it was alleged that "Armagh captain Ciaran Mckeever was called a 'British bastard' by a Laois player. In June 2012, Wexford player Lee Chin stated that he has been putting up with racist abuse "for my entire life". In view of the most recent allegations, both Ulster Council president Aogán Ó Fearghail and GAA president Liam O'Neill have condemned "any form of abuse" (O'Neill). Ó Fearghail stated that "racial abuse would not be tolerated at any level" and that "if proven guilty certainly severe penalties would be applied" as such behaviour was in breach of Rule 1 stating that the GAA was anti-sectarian and anti-racism. A person using racist slur had discredited the association and will entail a ban of a minimum of eight weeks to a lifetime. More information can be found following the links provided below. Sources: Irish Times (2012). GAA Promise Swift Action if Racial Abuse Claim Proved. Accessed 4 December 2012, at <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/sport/2012/1204/1224327436007.html> Irish Examiner (2012). Racism in Sport - Deny Funds to Clubs That Host Racists. Accessed 4 December 2012, at <http://www.irishexaminer.com/opinion/editorial/racism-in-sport--deny-funds-to-clubs-that-host-racists-215837.html> Irish Examiner (2012). O'Neill Vows to Stamp Out Abuse. Accessed 4 December 2012, at <http://www.irishexaminer.com/breakingnews/sport/oneill-vows-to-stamp-out-abuse-576563.html> Irish Independent (2012). GAA Star Lee Chin Speaks Out About Racist Abuse to Stop it For Younger Players. Accessed 4 December 2012, at: <http://www.independent.ie/national-news/gaa-star-lee-chin-speaks-out-about-racist-abuse-to-stop-it-for-younger-players-3147849.html> Irish Central (2012). Armagh GAA Hits Out at "Racist and Personal Attacks" During Recent Laois Game. Accessed 4 December 2012, at: <http://www.irishcentral.com/news/Armagh-GAA-hits-out-at-racist-and-personal-attacks-during-recent-Laois-game-143789936.html>

## Exemplary case of a discrimination victim on the ground of sexual orientation granted compensation

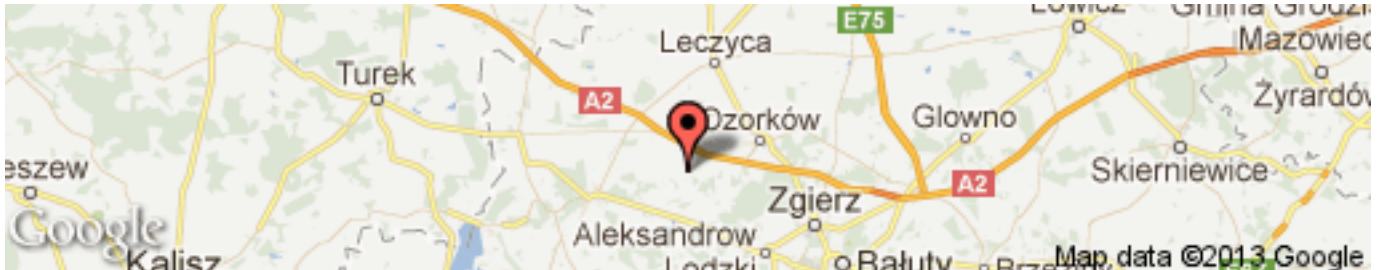


Poland (PL) - 30/12/12

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

The case concerned I. M., a Netto shop cashier, who was mocked at and called names by the shop manager after he found out about the homosexual orientation of his employee. A year later, Ireneusz was fired without a justifiable reason. The District Court in Gorzów Wielkopolski passed a sentence which was supposed to make the cashier be granted compensation of 18,000 PLN (approximately 4,500 EUR), which is worth 12 monthly salaries. In its justification, the Court stated that I. M. was humiliated a number of times by the shop manager who mocked and laughed at him also in front of the customers. "The sentence is a clear warning to other employers. They are especially in charge of taking care about the workplace so that there was no incidents of discrimination on any ground" - said the vice-president of District Court in Gorzów. The shop's management accepted the sentence; the compensation is going to be paid as soon as possible. The manager, having heard the sentence, submitted his resignation. Source: Gazeta.pl, 30.11.2012, *Dyskryminowany gej wygrał proces z Netto. Dostanie 18 tys. za obelgi* (A homosexual discriminated against won in the court with Netto shop. He will get 18 thousands zlotych for the insults), [http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/1,114871,12950257,Dyskryminowany\\_gej\\_wygral\\_proces\\_z\\_Netto\\_Dostanie.html](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/1,114871,12950257,Dyskryminowany_gej_wygral_proces_z_Netto_Dostanie.html), Accessed on 12.12.2012.

## A man condemned to 5 months of imprisonment for racist threats

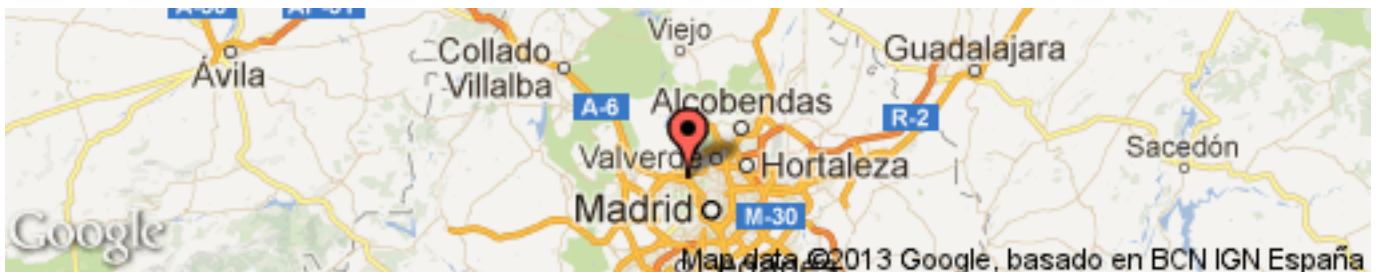


Poland (PL) - 30/12/12

Groups affected / Interested in : [Africans/black people]  
 General Type : [Racist discourse, Hate crime]

A 31-year-old inhabitant of Kędzierzyn-Koźle, Jarosław W., was condemned by the District Court in Opole for 5 months of imprisonment suspended for 2 years for racist threats addressed to a black woman. He also has to pay 500 PLN of punitive damages. The court found him guilty of the racist threats as the victim might have feared of them „even if in the mind of the defendant a thought to put them into effect did not arise“. The defendant and the victim who has resided in Poland for 12 years, live in the neighbourhood. Once, the woman cut in on Jarosław W. while driving a car. A few days later, they met in their housing estate and the man insulted and threatened the woman calling her a „nigger“ and asking to leave Poland in a vulgar way. In the court room Jarosław W. apologized to her but denied being racist and called the incident an ordinary quarrel. The judgement is not yet legally binding. If the verdict remain unchanged in the second instance, it would be an important signal that also a hate speech constitutes an offence and won't be tolerated in Poland. Source: Gazeta.pl, 30.11.2012, Opolanin skazany za rasizm (A citizen of Opole condemned for racism), [http://m.wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/1,117915,12959037,Opolanin\\_skazany\\_za\\_rasizm\\_Wrzeszczal\\_do\\_czarnoskorej\\_.html](http://m.wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/1,117915,12959037,Opolanin_skazany_za_rasizm_Wrzeszczal_do_czarnoskorej_.html), Accessed on 12.12.2012.

## Racism in Spain increased over the Internet.



Spain (ES) - 27/02/12

Groups affected / Interested in : [Migrants, Refugees, Roma & Travelers, Muslims, Ethnic minorities, Religious minorities, Africans/black people, National minorities]  
 General Type : [Racist discourse, Discrimination]

In the same way as social networks and the Internet approach people and foster relationships, also serve as speaker dangerous for those messages that promote racism and hatred against a group as vulnerable as immigrants. Many websites are proliferating on the Web with racist and are causing a dangerous outbreak of the exaltation of a phenomenon that the economic crisis facing the country to become more evident. The enormous popularity and ease of internet access has made the neo-Nazi groups have opted in



recent years by this means as appropriate to bring their proclamations a large part of society. More than 400 websites in Spain flooded the network with messages decorated with clearly racist messages that have caused this phenomenon has re-emerged and threatens to spread even faster than it has in previous decades. <http://www.malagahoy.es/article/malaga/939385/mensaje/racista/recala/internet.html> <http://www.rlp.com.ni/noticias/93076> <http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/country-by-country/spain/ESP-CBC-IV-2011-004-ESP.pdf> <http://rollingstone.es/specials/view/asi-es-la-extrema-derecha-espanola-en-internet> <http://www.canalsolidario.org/noticia/ong-piden-mas-voluntad-politica-para-abordar-el-racismo-en-espana/8649>

## Racism in Spanish sport.



Spain (ES) - 27/02/12

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

The existence of fanatical followers and the little consideration of some players with others of different origin or ethnic seem to be the two main causes of racism in Spanish sports. During the last years there have been many incidents of racism in football and other sports fields throughout Spain, from lower category of many sports to the most notorious Spanish elite sports like football. Aware of these facts, the Spanish authorities published in 2007 the law against violence, racism, xenophobia and intolerance in sport, but although many have taken disciplinary action against players, clubs and fans, cases of racism in Spanish football continues. These are some of the most prominent cases of recent years. <http://arbitrobombero.blogspot.com/2011/02/racismo-en-el-deporte-espanol-un-mal.html> <http://www.spaniards.es/foros/2011/02/08/racismo-en-el-futbol-espanol> <http://www.movimientocontralaintolerancia.com/html/Admin/verNoticia.asp?cod=766&esBusq=True> <http://www.emol.com/noticias/deportes/2005/03/02/174627/futbol-deportivo-debera-pagar-600-euros-por-racismo-de-sus-hinchas.html> <http://www.elmundo.es/elmundodeporte/2006/02/26/futbol/1140910900.html> <http://www.csd.gob.es/csd/sociedad/5ViolDep/leycontraviolencia/> [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/spanish/misc/newsid\\_4026000/4026877.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/spanish/misc/newsid_4026000/4026877.stm) <http://www.diariosur.es/20111017/deportes/futbol/futbol-espanol-unido-foro-201110171944.html> <http://motor21.com/los-insultos-racistas-ponen-peligro-f1-espana-39223/> <http://www.publico.es/deportes/220215/kanoute-critica-el-racismo-en-la-liga-y-el-trato-a-los-musulmanes> [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/spanish/deportes/newsid\\_7595000/7595655.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/spanish/deportes/newsid_7595000/7595655.stm)

Date	Title	Description
30/01/12	<b>Public Statement - citizenship bonds beyond blood &amp; European acquis</b>	i-RED, 10 members of the RED Network combating racism and Xenophobia, the Greek Forum of Migrants, Asante, 12 migrant communities and the Refugee Forum in Greece, the European Network Against Racism, the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), the Migrants' Rights Network and the AEDH (Association Europeenne des Droits de l'Homme), express their support to the Greek citizenship reform and to those migrants who wish to participate to the Greek and European societies as citizens with rights and obligations, pursuing their constitutional aims, by respecting and sharing human rights and civic values. In times of unprecedented economic as well as socio-political crisis in Greece and in Europe, the respect and consolidation of notions such as 'common good' and 'public interest' cannot occur but by valorizing and building on the people and their wish to serve the collectivity by participating productively in their society of belonging. Greece in 2010 has ad... <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
17/03/12	<b>RED System Launch in Brussels</b>	The RED Network Combating Racism and Xenophobia announces the public launch of the RED Portal and of the Early Warning System and Atlas of Racism, Discrimination and Equality on 19th March 2012 in Brussels. RED System launch will take place at the Eurocities venue (Salle Meeûs, Square de Meeûs 1, 1000, Brussels) at 10:00 am. <a href="http://www.red-network.eu">www.red-network.eu</a> The RED Network 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, Institute of Rights Equality & Diversity, based in Greece, is leading the RED Network. 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... <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
19/03/12	<b>RED Annual Report 2011</b>	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 href="#">[Read more]</a>
14/08/12	<b>RED Alert GREECE - Assassin racist attacks and escalation of racist violence against migrants and refugees by Golden Dawn extremists</b>	A young Iraqi immigrant was murdered in Athens on Sunday. Racist violence has escalated in intensity and number in Greece through numerous attacks against migrants and refugees by far-right extremists. This comes after the last June election in the Greek Parliament of the Neonazi far-right party 'Golden Dawn' (7% and 21 seats) and few days after the implementation of mass arrests of migrants in Athens by the Greek Police. Widespread xenophobic and racist discourse in the public sphere goes hand-in-hand with the - equally unpunished - hate crimes by young men in black attacking immigrants and refugees. Overview of the situation in Greece Most recent related RED Early Warning System Alerts: Iraqi immigrant dies after attack out of a muslim worship place in the Athens centre August 12, 2012 Extremist attacks on muslim worship places in Piraeus during the Ramadan August 11, 2012 Extremist attacks & interethnic clashes following the mass expulsion operation "Xenios Zeus" August 11, 2012 ... <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
14/09/12	<b>Neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party organizes Greek-only blood bank and food delivery</b>	Members of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party organized food delivery only to indigent Greeks at Aghios Panteleimonas (Athens centre) on September 14th, 2012. Greek citizens who received food from Golden Dawn were asked to provide full contact details. In addition, Golden Dawn members organized a Greek-only blood bank in several cities, in which only Greeks could offer their blood [1, 2 & 3]. During these events, Golden Dawn's MP, Elias Panagiotaros turned out an old foreign woman who asked for food (see video). The MP told the woman to ask food from Syriza, the left-wing

party in opposition [4]. Doctors throughout Greece expressed their opposition to the Greek-only blood donation in Athens and Thessaloniki. The Federation of Greek Hospital Doctors (Ομοσπονδία Ενώσεων Νοσοκομειακών Γιατρών Ελλάδας/OENΓΕ) and the Association of Hospital Doctors of Thessaloniki (Ένωση Νοσοκομειακών Ιατρών Θεσσαλονίκης/ΕΝΙΘ) asked the cancellation of the blood donations and invited doctors to deny their pa... [Read more]

13/11/12 **Greek Council of State declares unconstitutional the 2010 Citizenship Law**

The Council of State declared unconstitutional the law on acquiring Greek citizenship voted in 2010. The Ragousis Law (Law n.3838/2010), named after former Interior Minister Yannis Ragousis - permits voting rights to local elections to second-generation immigrants (Art.14); - introduces jus soli by granting automatically Greek citizenship to children born in Greece if at least one parent is also born in Greece (Art. 1); - grants Greek citizenship to persons being born to immigrant parents that have been living in Greece legally for five years if they have studied at a Greek school for at least six years (Art.1A). [1] The last provision (Art.1A) was questioned by the Council of State, which questioned in a ruling "whether these criteria were suitable for deciding a person's citizenship and whether stronger ties with Greece should be required". Furthermore, the Council of State "deemed unconstitutional the part of the law [Art.14] that allows non-Greek citizens to vote and stand as ca... [Read more]

27/11/12 **Two FRA Reports on Hate Crime in the EU**

From: <http://fra.europa.eu/en>: Hate crime is a daily reality throughout the European Union (EU), two new reports by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) confirm. Violence and offences motivated by racism, xenophobia, religious intolerance, or by a person's disability, sexual orientation or gender identity are all examples of hate crime, which harm not only those targeted but also strike at the heart of EU commitments to democracy and the fundamental rights of equality and non-discrimination. To combat hate crime, the EU and its Member States need to make these crimes more visible and hold perpetrators to account. Greater political will is needed on the part of decision makers to counter pervasive prejudice against certain groups and compensate for the damage. Victims and witnesses should therefore be encouraged to report such crimes, and legislation should be adopted at the EU and national levels obliging Member States to collect and publish hate-crime data. This w... [Read more]

RED

## RED ATLAS | Trends



Denmark (DK), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Poland (PL), Romania (RO), Spain (ES) : Member States (MS)

MS	#	Date	Change
DK	RED36	31/03/12	<b>Deterioration</b> - European Far-Right Anti-Islam Groups to Rally on 31 March 2012 in Aarhus, Denmark <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
FR	B17	01/01/12	<b>Improvement</b> - The number of foreign pupils following the tertiary education slightly increased in 2012 <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	S1		<b>Deterioration</b> - The number of anti-Semitic actions and threats increased in 2012 <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
			<b>Improvement</b> - The overall number of racist and hate crimes decreased in 2012 <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
			<b>Improvement</b> - The number of racist and xenophobic actions decreased in 2012 <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
DE	RED47	28/02/12	<b>Deterioration</b> - A court decision reaffirmed the police practice to select persons for identity check on grounds of appearance <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
GR	RED8	11/12/12	<b>Improvement</b> - Greek Police sets up offices for combating, recording and reporting racist violence <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	RED33	06/05/12	<b>Deterioration</b> - Neo-Nazi "Golden Dawn" party enters the Greek Parliament with 6,97% of votes and 21 deputies <a href="#">[Read more]</a>

RED34	09/03/12	<b>Deterioration</b> - Rapid increase of anti-migrant hate speech by political parties before the 2012 national elections [ <i>Read more</i> ]
RED35	26/03/12	<b>Deterioration</b> - Widespread xenophobic discourse in the political sphere prior to the upcoming national elections [ <i>Read more</i> ]
	03/04/12	<b>Improvement</b> - New draft provision on migrants' detention centres withdrawn from parliament [ <i>Read more</i> ]
RED36	15/03/12	<b>Deterioration</b> - Neo-nazi party Golden Dawn (Chryssi Avgi) appears in polls to enter Parliament in the upcoming 2012 legislatures [ <i>Read more</i> ]
RED47	26/03/12	<b>Deterioration</b> - Mass police controls and arrests of migrants in Athens and announcement of 30 detention centres throughout Greece [ <i>Read more</i> ]
RED91	01/04/12	<b>Deterioration</b> - New measures announced for migrants: health certificate required to work legally and hospital wings restricted to migrants [ <i>Read more</i> ]

MS	#	Date	Change
HU	RED31	29/02/12	<b>Stable</b> - Special sanctions for public servants for racist crimes [ <i>Read more</i> ]
	RED33	06/03/12	<b>Improvement</b> - Growing support for extreme-right Jobbik party, according to public opinion research data [ <i>Read more</i> ]
	RED66	29/02/12	<b>Stable</b> - Housing segregation of the Roma [ <i>Read more</i> ]
	RED79		<b>Stable</b> - Still no effective governmental measures aimed at improving poor educational provision for minority or migrant groups [ <i>Read more</i> ]

MS	#	Date	Change
IE	RED34	21/02/12	<b>Deterioration</b> - Government party sanction member over racist comments [ <i>Read more</i> ]
	RED99	22/03/12	<b>Improvement</b> - Irish Police hold consultation process with minority groups [ <i>Read more</i> ]

MS	#	Date	Change
IT	RED8	27/02/12	<b>Improvement</b> - The last UNAR report on ethnic discrimination in Italy stresses that in the 2010-2011 there have been implemented mechanisms to collect data. [ <i>Read more</i> ]
	RED14	28/02/12	<b>Improvement</b> - The ECRI's report on Italy (2012) highlights that the number of NGOs entitled to represent victims has increased [ <i>Read more</i> ]
	RED35	27/02/12	<b>Deterioration</b> - the 2012 February ECRI report on Italy stresses that there is racist and xenophobic discourse in political sphere. [ <i>Read more</i> ]
	RED85		<b>Improvement</b> - The ECRI's report (2012) stresses that Ministry of Education has promoted seminars for teaching and projects for promotion of integration and non-discrimination at school. [ <i>Read more</i> ]
	RED125		<b>Improvement</b> - The ECRI's report notes that the authorities have adopted legislation aimed at preventing racially motivated violent acts at sporting events, providing for aggravated penalties for such acts and establishing a national observatory on sports events [ <i>Read more</i> ]

MS	#	Date	Change
PL	RED11	31/01/12	<b>Improvement</b> - The Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment filed a motion to punish a member of parliament for his racist and homophobic statements. [ <i>Read more</i> ]
	RED20	17/02/12	<b>Improvement</b> - The Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment proposed that the Minister of Justice should change the Polish Penal Code in order to penalize hate speech based on sexual orientation and gender identity. [ <i>Read more</i> ]

RED10 14/02/12 **Improvement** - New Polish Citizenship Act offers more possibilities to obtain Polish citizenship. [\[Read more\]](#)

MS	#	Date	Change
RO	RED26	12/03/12	<b>Stable</b> - Still no comprehensive mechanism for data collection on discrimination within the judicial system <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	RED35		<b>Deterioration</b> - High-level racist discourse has increased in frequency in the past years <a href="#">[Read more]</a>

MS	#	Date	Change
ES	RED10	14/02/12	<b>Improvement</b> - The Congress of Deputies will evaluate the Human Rights Plan and approve in the coming months, a human rights strategy. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	RED24		<b>Improvement</b> - Increased numbers of sanctions by Spanish courts to racist organizations. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	RED33	19/01/12	<b>Deterioration</b> - Several political parties exploit the economic crisis to express anti-immigrant and xenophobic speech. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	RED39	02/01/12	<b>Deterioration</b> - The reduction of public funding decreases the number of projects and NGOs dedicated to combating racism. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	RED50	02/02/12	<b>Deterioration</b> - Several NGOs reported a massive increase in police identity checks targeted in neighborhoods with large presence of immigrants and ethnic-based criteria. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>

## 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), Sweden (SE) : Member States (MS)

MS	Strand	Overview
AT	<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	In 2011, according to the yearbook migration & integration there lived 1,493,375 (17.7%) persons with migration background in Austria, of which 522,834 (6.2 per cent) are Austrian citizens who were born in a foreign country; 144,369 (1.7 per cent) were born in Austria but are not Austrian citizens and 826,172 (9.8 per cent) are foreign citizens who were born in a foreign country but are living in Austria. In 2011, there were 3,572 (20.7 per cent of cases closed in 2011) asylum status granted. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	<b>EQUALITY</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	<b>RACISM</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	<b>STATISTICS</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>

MS Strand Overview

BG	<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>EQUALITY</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>RACISM</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>STATISTICS</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
MS	<b>Strand</b>	<b>Overview</b>
CY	<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>EQUALITY</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>RACISM</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>STATISTICS</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
MS	<b>Strand</b>	<b>Overview</b>
DK	<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	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. [\[Read more\]](#)

<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>EQUALITY</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>RACISM</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>STATISTICS</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>

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

MS Strand Overview  
FR **DEMOGRAPHICS**

<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	The population in metropolitan France is around 63,5 mln people (2012). In 2010 (the latest available data) 195 337 first residence permits were issued, asylum status was granted to 10 340 adults, including 8 305 statutory refugees and 2 035 persons having subsidiary protection status. In 2011 the Office for Refugees received 45 654 requests including 40 464 initial requests from adult asylum seekers. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>EQUALITY</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>RACISM</b>	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 National Action plan against racism was adopted in 2012. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>STATISTICS</b>	According to the official figures of the Ministry of the Interior, during the first nine months of 2012 432 Anti-Semitic acts and threats, 140 Anti-Muslim acts and threats, 571 racist and xenophobe acts and threats were registered. In 2011 Public Defender of Rights, who replaced the High Commission Against Discrimination and for Equality (HALDE), received 1926 complaints on the ground of origin (23,5%). 431 condemnations were pronounced for racist, anti-Semitic or discriminatory offences by Penal Courts the same year. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>

MS Strand Overview

DE	<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	In 2011, 7,198,946 (8.8 per cent) foreigners lived in Germany. Thereof 2,628,300 (3.2 per cent) were citizens of other EU Member States and 4,570,600 (5.6 per cent) were citizens of non-member countries. In 2011, there were 45,098 applications for asylum (first-time applications). This constitutes an increase of 11 per cent compared to the previous year. In 2011, the main countries of origin were Afghanistan, Iraq and Serbia. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>EQUALITY</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>RACISM</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>STATISTICS</b>	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 <i>[Read more]</i>
MS	<b>Strand</b>	<b>Overview</b>
GR	<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	Third Country Nationals 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€. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	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). <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>EQUALITY</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>RACISM</b>	A neonazi party, Golden Dawn, has been elected in the Greek Parliament in two consecutive elections of spring and summer 2012. Hate motivated violence by extremist groups, most often identified as Golden Dawn supporters, against migrants has escalated in 2012 even further. The Gree Police introduced regional and central Directorates specialised in combating racist violence, data collection and reporting and in providing support to victims. Anti-racist legislation is rarely applied by courts. Anti-racist organisations providing support to victims are numerous and relatively effective. A new NGO network for recording racist violence coordinated by the UNHCR Greece and the National Commission for Human Rights has been active in reporting data on hate crime victimisation and promoting proper data collection and combating hate crime by the authorities. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>STATISTICS</b>	There is no official data on racist/hate crimes. In the i-RED Database on Racist Violence, 267 cases have been reported from 2007 to 2012. 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. <i>[Read more]</i>

MS	Strand	Overview	
HU	<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	There is a lack of comprehensive and reliable data on the demographics and economic participation of minority and migrant groups. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	
	<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	The legal framework for anti-discrimination is, according to the European norms, adequate. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	
	<b>EQUALITY</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	
	<b>RACISM</b>	The legal framework for anti-racisms is improving. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	
	<b>STATISTICS</b>	There is a lack of reliable statistical data on ethnic groups. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	
MS	<b>Strand</b>	<b>Overview</b>	
	IE	<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	
	<b>EQUALITY</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	
	<b>RACISM</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	
<b>STATISTICS</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>		
MS	<b>Strand</b>	<b>Overview</b>	
	IT	<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	
	<b>EQUALITY</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	
	<b>RACISM</b>	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*]

**STATISTICS**

During the last years there have been an 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**

**Overview**

**PL DEMOGRAPHICS**

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 2011 there were 100 298 residence-card holders. In 2011 around 6 890 people applied for asylum in Poland, 153 persons have been granted refugees status, 153 persons have been granted subsidiary protection and 170 persons have been granted tolerated stay. In three quarters of 2012, 78 persons were granted refugee status (data available only for the first instance decisions). 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**

There were 152 initiated proceedings referring to racism in 2011. The prosecutorial system recorded 158 new proceedings referring to racism in the first six months of 2012. The courts passed 22 verdicts in the cases of hate crimes in the first six months of 2012. No racially motivated killing have been reported/recorded. As of 30 November 2011, the Human Rights Defender received 64 cases regarding discrimination on grounds of nationality/ethnicity or race, among which 57 were undertaken to inquire. [*Read more*]

**MS Strand**

**Overview**

**PT DEMOGRAPHICS**

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*]

<b>RACISM</b>	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 awoke 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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>STATISTICS</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>MS</b>	<b>Strand</b>
<b>RO</b>	<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>
	<b>Overview</b>
	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 Eastern 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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>
	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>EQUALITY</b>
	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>RACISM</b>
	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." <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>STATISTICS</b>
	Romania does not collect official data on hate crimes by bias motivation. The equality body is the only one to collect relevant statistics for its own case law, but has recently registered delays in publishing their annual report (for 2011) where such statistical data was presented. 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. <i>[Read more]</i>

<b>MS</b>	<b>Strand</b>	<b>Overview</b>
<b>SI</b>	<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	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). <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>DISCRIMINATION</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>EQUALITY</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
	<b>RACISM</b>	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. In 2012 the European Court of Human Rights found a violation of Article 14 for the first time - In the case Kurić and others v. Slovenia (the "erased people" case) ECHR found Slovenia responsible for violation of Article 8, Article 13 in conjunction with Article 8 and Article 14 in conjunction with Article 8 of the European Convention of Human Rights. [\[Read more\]](#)

**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 ... [\[Read more\]](#)

**MS Strand Overview**

**SE DEMOGRAPHICS**

About 70 per cent of migrants living in ethnic segregated neighbourhoods did not have an income from work. People with incomes below the relative poverty line (60 percent of median income) were overrepresented in ethnic migrant segregated neighborhoods. [\[Read more\]](#)

**DISCRIMINATION**

EU Directives have been transposed into national legislation, and the new Anti-discrimination Act. Several complaints are brought to the Equality Ombudsman and to the local Anti-discrimination agencies. Although non-profit organisations have the legal standing to litigate discrimination cases, they often lack the resources to actually take discrimination cases to court. The Equality Ombudsman has been effective in reaching settlements by claiming compensation using the new law. Discrimination is reported regarding employment, housing, education, access to health, and other areas of society. Roma are particularly discriminated against in housing while migrants are particularly discriminated against in employment. [\[Read more\]](#)

**EQUALITY**

In education there are still cases reported to the Equality Ombudsman of victimisation in schools, bullying, harassment and racist violence of migrant and minority students. The Committee for Social Rights concluded in 2011 that the situation in Sweden was not in conformity with several articles in the European Social Charter, among others Article 17§2 of the Charter on the ground that children unlawfully present in the territory do not have effective access to education. There is also evidence that migrants have unequal access to the Swedish Health Care, housing, the employment market and the judicial system. [\[Read more\]](#)

**RACISM**

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, which does not fully capture discrimination based on skin

colour. 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 and migrants in particular Roma. [\[Read more\]](#)

## STATISTICS

Sweden does not collect data on the ethnic composition of the population other than citizenship and country of birth. The main rule according to the Swedish Personal Data Act (1998:204) states that '[...] the maintenance of personal data that reveals race or ethnic origin is prohibited'. In the opinions delivered by International monitoring bodies, such as the Advisory Committee established under the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM) and the UN Committee which monitors the Convention on the Elimination of Race Discrimination (CERD), the lack of data was critiqued as contributing to the complication of the formulation, implementation, evaluation and improvement of minority and migrant policies. [\[Read more\]](#)

RED

# 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), Sweden (SE) : Member States (MS)

MS	Key Area	Overview
AT	<b>Anti-discrimination Legislation &amp; Implementation</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	<b>Anti-racist Crime Legislation &amp; Implementation</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	<b>Political Parties-organisations - Racist &amp; Xenophobic Discourse</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	<b>Anti-racist Policies &amp; Organisations</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	<b>Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
	<b>Employment</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>



### **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**

## **Overview**

### **BG Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation**

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 International Conventions and the EU law. A specialised equality body Commission for Protection against Discrimination (CPD) receives and investigates complaints for

	cases of discrimination. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>Anti-racist Crime Legislation &amp; Implementation</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>Political Parties-organisations - Racist &amp; Xenophobic Discourse</b>	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). <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>Anti-racist Policies &amp; Organisations</b>	There are no specific government policies on combating racism and related ideologies. The civil society organisations are active in opposing racist activities. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>Employment</b>	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 in not available. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>Housing &amp; Segregation</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>Education</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>Health And Social Protection</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>Political &amp; Civic Participation</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>Policies On Integration - Cohesion</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>Public Life, Culture, Sport &amp; Media</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>
<b>Migration &amp; Minority Demographics/Statistics</b>	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. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>

**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**

**Overview**

**CY Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation**

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 accomodation, and instances of homelessness. The Nicosia municipality is evicting migrants from unfit premises but offers them no alternative accomodation. 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 thier special Romani identity and is unable to cater for thier needs, leading to high drop out rates and poor attainment. The housing seggregation of the Roma leads to school seggregation, 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. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Health And Social Protection**

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

**Migration & Minority Economics**

The Cypriot government declined to make available the funds allocated each year from the European Refugee Fund, the European Integration Fund and the European Return Fund. [\[Read more\]](#)

**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**

**Overview**

**DK Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation**

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

**Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation**

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

**Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse**

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

<b>Anti-racist Policies &amp; Organisations</b>	the media constantly projecting a negative image of minority groups in general and Muslims in particular." <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Employment</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Housing &amp; Segregation</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Education</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Health And Social Protection</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Political &amp; Civic Participation</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Policies On Integration - Cohesion</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Public Life, Culture, Sport &amp; Media</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Migration &amp; Minority Demographics/Statistics</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Migration &amp; Minority Economics</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics</b>	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). <i>[Read more]</i>

**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**

**Overview**

**FR Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation**

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

**Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation**

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

**Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse**

The vast majority of members of the main political parties have the firm discourse against many forms of racism. But extreme-right parties still persist in the French political landscape. 2 deputies from the extreme-right party National Front were elected in the Parliament in 2012. The phenomenon becomes more widespread on the eve of elections. Various debates took place during the presidential and legislative campaigns in 2012 on halal food, minarets, burqas, secularism, national identity, immigration, and prayers in the streets. The debates tended to raise Muslims as problematic for France. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Anti-racist Policies & Organisations**

Severely criticized by the experts of the CERD, the French authorities elaborated the National Action plan against racism which was finally adopted in 2012. 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. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice**

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

**Employment**

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

**Housing & Segregation**

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

**Education**

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

**Health And Social Protection**

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

**Political & Civic Participation**

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

**Policies On Integration - Cohesion**

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 Action Plan against racism in France. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media**

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 [\[Read more\]](#)

**Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics**

The population in metropolitan France is around 63,5 mln people (2012). In 2010 (the latest available data) 195 337 first residence permits were issued, asylum status was granted to 10 340 adults, including 8 305 statutory refugees and 2 035 persons having subsidiary protection status. In 2011 the Office for Refugees received 45 654 requests including 40 464 initial requests from adult asylum seekers. [\[Read more\]](#)

**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**

According to the official figures of the Ministry of the Interior, during the first nine months of 2012 432 Anti-Semitic acts and threats, 140 Anti-Muslim acts and threats, 571 racist and xenophobe acts and threats were registered. 431 condemnations were pronounced for racist, anti-Semitic or discriminatory offences by Penal Courts the same year. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Discrimination Statistics**

In 2011 Public Defender of Rights, who replaced the High Commission Against Discrimination and for Equality (HALDE), received 1926 complaints on the ground of origin (23,5%). 431 condemnations were pronounced for racist, anti-Semitic or discriminatory offences by Penal Courts the same year. In 2012 the ECHR examined 2 complaints relying on Article 14 of the Convention (Chabauty/France, Gas and Dubois/France), but it concluded that there had been no violation of Article 14. The same year the European Committee of Social Rights has found a violation of the Revised Charter in the case European Roma and Travellers Forum against France. [\[Read more\]](#)

**MS Key Area**

**Overview**

**DE Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation**

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 225 right-wing extremist organisations and associations of several persons in 2011. [\[Read more\]](#)

**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. [\[Read more\]](#)

### **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 2011, 7,198,946 (8.8 per cent) foreigners lived in Germany. Thereof 2,628,300 (3.2 per cent) were citizens of other EU Member States and 4,570,600 (5.6 per cent) were citizens of non-member countries. [\[Read more\]](#)

### **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**

The overall number of politically motivated right-wing crimes increased from 16,375 in 2010 to 16,873 in 2011. In particular, politically motivated, right-wing violent crimes based on xenophobic motifs increased by 22.7% compared to 2010. 1,239 anti-Semitic right-wing crimes were recorded by the police. The number of violent right-wing crimes with an anti-Semitic motivation was 29 in 2011. 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**

#### **Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media**

## 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 Ministry of Public Order has established 60 Police directorates combating hate crime throughout Greece in late 2012 along with a hotline and data collection mechanism. 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. [\[Read more\]](#)

For the first time in Europe after World War II a nazi party, Golden Dawn, has been elected in the Parliament through 6,9% while polls in late 2012 indicate that it may well be strengthened as third political party of the country. GD members have been involved in violent incidents against migrants in various Greek cities. [\[Read more\]](#)

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

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 Demographics/Statistics**

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

**Migration & Minority Economics**

4.015.377,16€ were planned to be allocated through the European Refugee Fund for the year 2012; 5.422.370,24€ through European Integration Fund for the year 2012; 37.357.613,00€ through the European Return Fund for the year 2002. 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 starting in 2007, among which 17 cases 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**

**HU Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation**

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

**Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation**

The legal framework combating racism is improving, however, there is no monitoring system to evaluate the effectiveness of it and the relevant trends. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse**

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

**Anti-racist Policies & Organisations**

While there are NGOs assisting victims of racist abuse, and raising awareness on racism, governmental efforts seem to be insufficient. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice**

While there is a lack of evidence, apparently, members of Roma communities suffer more likely from police abuse than majority citizens. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Employment**

First of all, members of Roma communities are suffering discrimination on the labour market. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Housing & Segregation**

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

**Education**

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

**Health And Social Protection**

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

**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**

**Overview**

**IT Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation**

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 access 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, Senegaleses, 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

## Overview

### PL Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

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]*

### **Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation**

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

### **Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse**

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

### **Anti-racist Policies & Organisations**

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

### **Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice**

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

### **Employment**

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

### **Housing & Segregation**

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

### **Education**

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

### **Health And Social Protection**

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 2011 there were 100 298 residence-card holders, around 6 890 people applied for asylum in Poland, among them 153 persons have been granted refugees status, 153 persons have been granted subsidiary protection and 170 persons have been granted tolerated stay. In three quarters of 2012, 78 persons were granted refugee status (data available only for the first instance decisions). [\[Read more\]](#)

**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 2011 there were 152 initiated proceedings referring to racism (arts 256 and 257 of the Criminal Code). The prosecutorial system recorded 158 new proceedings referring to racism in the first six months of 2012. The courts passed 22 verdicts in the cases involving racism in the first six months of 2012. No racially motivated killing have been reported/recorded. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Discrimination Statistics**

As of 30 November 2011, the Human Rights Defender received 64 cases regarding discrimination on grounds of nationality/ethnicity or race, among which 57 were undertaken to inquire. 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 Overview**

**PT Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation**

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**

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 unit 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. [\[Read more\]](#)

<b>Employment</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Housing &amp; Segregation</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Education</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Health And Social Protection</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Political &amp; Civic Participation</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Policies On Integration - Cohesion</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Public Life, Culture, Sport &amp; Media</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Migration &amp; Minority Demographics/Statistics</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Migration &amp; Minority Economics</b>	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€. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>
<b>Discrimination Statistics</b>	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. <i>[Read more]</i>



**MS Key Area**

**RO 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 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 and civil compensations awarded are modest. No thorough assessment of the implementation of the Directives has been published, or an analysis of the Romanian equality body jurisprudence and consistency in the solutions it reaches. [\[Read more\]](#)

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) [\[Read more\]](#)

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, but mainstream politicians do make discriminatory statements. A politician with the largest "record" of discriminatory statements, considered extremist, has entered the Parliament in 2012 on the lists of the National Liberal Party, a mainstream party which he joined in 2012. [\[Read more\]](#)

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

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." [\[Read more\]](#)

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. We could not identify an assessment of the impact of the use of EU structural funds on equality in Romania. [\[Read more\]](#)

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. This trend has continued in 2012, with the local authorities of Baia Mare demolishing informal settlements and relocating Roma to, among others, lab buildings of a former factory, with children having to be taken to the hospital their first night there. [\[Read more\]](#)

Roma children experience the most severe problems in the field of education (poor performance, high drop-out rates) against the background of discrimination. 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 courses related to human rights were introduced, the mainstream school population does not benefit of them as mandatory subjects and the curricula and teaching materials do not reflect diversity. [\[Read more\]](#)

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

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, when these are clearly coming from ethnic communities. The OSCE/ODIHR Election Expert Team report on the December 2012 Romanian Parliament elections noted that legislation favoured minority organizations already represented on the Council of National Minorities and did not allow for pluralism and competition, mentioning that a number of minority organizations could not register to run in elections. [\[Read more\]](#)

**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. 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 racist crime throughout the judicial system. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Discrimination Statistics**

The equality body collects data with regards to its own caselaw, but the courts do not have indicators regarding the number of cases of discrimination brought in civil proceedings. [\[Read more\]](#)

**MS Key Area**

**Overview**

**SI Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation**

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 2011, 202 refugee statuses were recognized in Slovenia, recognition rate is 1%. [\[Read more\]](#)

### **Migration & Minority Economics**

In 2012 the total ERF allocation was 554.209,00, total EIF allocation was 1.361.524,00 EUR and total European Return Fund allocation was 1.118.892,00 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 systemic 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**

**Overview**

**ES Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation**

The Law 62/2003 of december 30th defines direct and direct discrimination: when one person will be trated in a less favourable way than another in an analougs 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 ocial Integraation defines in its article no. 23the discriminatory acts. E.g: considering this law,discrimination can be defined as "any cact that directly or indirectly implies a diferentiation, exclusion, restriction or preference agains 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 Cataluña), there are other regional or national parties such as emocracia 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 aproved 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 plocies 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% inmigrants. 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 Barceona. 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 mirtality 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 nationalyty 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 noth 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 ... [\[Read more\]](#)

**MS Key Area**

**Overview**

**SE Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation**

Sweden adopted a new Anti-Discrimination Act (SFS 2008:567) which came into force on 1 January 2009 and merged the anti-discrimination legislation into one law and extended the scope of protection. The different Ombudsmen were merged into a single institution. Regarding human rights, Sweden is still in the process of establishing an accredited National Institution for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation**

The provision on agitation against a national or ethnic group in the Penal Code is the main provision implementing the Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law. There are criminal provisions on hate speech are found in the two constitutional laws and in the Swedish Penal Code. There is also aggravating circumstances concerning common offences with a racist motive. Despite existing legislation, the majority of the police authorities, as well as the Swedish Prosecution Authority and the Swedish National Courts Administration do not have anybody working specifically with questions relating to hate crime. The Chancellor of Justice is not effectively taking cases to court regarding crimes of incitement to racial hatred. In 2010 the Chancellor of Justice decided to initiate investigations only on five cases out of the 140 received. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Political Parties-organisations - Racist & Xenophobic Discourse**

The far-right nationalist party, Swedish Democrats (Sverigedemokraterna, SD) polled 5.7% and won 20 parliamentary seats in the 2010 general election. The Sweden Democrats leader, Jimmie Åkesson expressed racist and xenophobic sentiments in the form of hate speech towards Muslims stating that "Islam is the biggest threat to Sweden since World War II". The party also promote an anti-migrant and anti-minority agenda. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Anti-racist Policies & Organisations**

Anti-racist organisations in Sweden have been effective in mobilising against hate speech/racist-xenophobic discourse as a wider phenomenon in the political and public sphere. One concern is still that Sweden does not prohibit racist organizations, which raised concern by the CERD Committee of the absence of any explicit criminal law provisions declaring illegal and prohibiting organizations promoting and inciting racial hatred. (art.4). [\[Read more\]](#)

**Policing - Law Enforcement - Justice**

Migrants and national minorities face disproportionate problems in accessing justice. Evidence show that discrimination is a serious issues within the Swedish legal system. Victims of migrant background are less likely to access justice in court compared with victims with a Swedish background. There are also indications of ethnic profiling in Sweden. Swedish police officers use this method when conducting controls of foreigners and when conducting other kinds of controls. The persons in Sweden that are most commonly victims of ethnic profiling are persons originating from countries outside Europe. Several incidents of ethnic profiling within the police force surfaced during December 2008 in various media. [\[Read more\]](#)

### Employment

In 2011, the number of employed immigrants was 67,1 % compared to 71,9% of the general population. The rate is particularly low among immigrant women, for whom the employment rate is 56.5% and has decreased since 2010. The UN Committee which monitors the Convention on the Elimination of Race Discrimination (CERD), in its most recent recommendations on Sweden's compliance with CERD (2008) stated that Committee is concerned that the new Anti-Discrimination Act of July 2008 does not provide for the adoption of special measures regarding vulnerable racial or ethnic groups, with the exception of certain measures related to immigrant employment agencies. [\[Read more\]](#)

### Housing & Segregation

Discrimination in the housing sector persists. There is evidence of significant levels of segregation between migrant groups and the majority population. Migrant and minority groups face especially serious problems in accessing housing of an acceptable quality. Roma are reported to be most segregated and discriminated on the housing market. [\[Read more\]](#)

### Education

There are problems with educational attainment by migrant students. One in four students with a migrant background left compulsory school without the qualifications to enter the national programme in upper secondary school (gymnasiet) compared to one in 10 pupils with a Swedish background. The legal regulations in the educational field for the national minorities is still weak and children's right to their minority language is not realized. [\[Read more\]](#)

### Health And Social Protection

Sweden does not offer equal access to health care to all persons, irrespective of ethnic origin and status. Undocumented migrants have still no access to health care on equal terms, despite the recommendations done by the inquiry on health for all. The number of undocumented migrants in the country is estimated to be between 10,000 and 35,000 people. The vulnerability for migrant and ethnic women in accessing and receiving effective health care is indicated by the available cases brought to the Equality Ombudsman. [\[Read more\]](#)

### Political & Civic Participation

In the elections 2010, about 7.6% of the officials elected to the municipality were born abroad, while in the county councils the figure is 7.7% and 8% in parliament. Third country nationals have the right to vote at the if they have been registered residents in Sweden for a continuous period of three years. Only Swedish citizens are entitled to vote in the National Parliamentary Elections. To become a Swedish citizen, generally you have to be a resident in Sweden for five years. National minorities also face obstacles regarding political participation in society. Very few changes have been made to strengthen the Sámi Parliament or the Sámi's indigenous rights, despite the fact that Sweden has been heavily criticized in the international arena for its handling of Sámi issues. Regular consultations with national minorities have not yet been established in many municipalities and county councils, in spite of the requirements in the Minority Act. [\[Read more\]](#)

### Policies On Integration - Cohesion

Integration is defined by the Government as; "Equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities for all regardless of ethnic or cultural background." The new strategy for integration is directed only on special measures for newly arrived immigrants' establishment on the labour market. Migrants representation in all areas of society is limited. Public administration (including judiciary and executive) does not reflect the ethnic diversity of society. The Integration minister also deals with issues of discrimination and racism. The policies in these areas have mainly focused on xenophobia and far-right extremism on the internet. Policies on tackling issues of structural and institutionalised racism and discrimination in all areas of society are still lacking. [\[Read more\]](#)

### Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

The representation of journalists with a foreign background is limited, only 3 % of the total media workers in Sweden. Those who manage to work as journalists are mainly found among a segment of media workers with very specific features. They are relatively young, born in Sweden and immigrated at an early age, have a Swedish school and college education and speaks flawless Swedish. In sports, the Swedish media has reported on several incidents of racism, hate speech and racial violence against black football and ice-hockey players. Discrimination and social exclusion of migrants in sports is also reported, especially towards muslim women, denying them access to sport facilities. [\[Read more\]](#)

### Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

The population of Sweden at the end of 2011, was 9,482 855. About 7 percent of Sweden's population today has a foreign-born parent, and 4 percent have two foreign-born parents. On 31 December 2010 the total population of migrants in Sweden was 1 384 929 people. The majority of migrants live in the three largest cities, Stockholm, Malmö and Gothenburg. In 2011 the number of asylum seekers was 29648. According to reports from the Swedish Migration Board, about 2,657 unaccompanied children came to Sweden during 2011. In a few years, the proportion of unaccompanied minors has increased from 2 to 10% of the total number of asylum seekers. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Migration & Minority Economics**

The Swedish ESF Council is a government agency under the Ministry of Labour, responsible for managing the Social Fund and the Integration Fund. The European Return Fund yearly allocation is administered by the Swedish Migration Board and the average budget in 2007 was; 241 706 000 SEK (27 037 042 Euros). The Cost/fees for 1 year residence/work permit is 2000 SEK (224 Euros). The cost/fees for Long term / permanent Residence permit is SEK 1000 (112.540 Euros) for adults and SEK 500 (56.2701 Euros) for children under the age of 18. The cost/fees for Citizenship acquisition is SEK 1 500 (169 euros). [\[Read more\]](#)

**Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics**

The Swedish National Council on Crime prevention collects the official statistics on hate crimes in Sweden. In 2010, it was reported that nearly 5,800 hate crimes were reported to the police. The majority of these, more than 3,800 cases, are xenophobic/racial hate crimes. Of these, 20 % (818 cases) were reported to be Afrophobic hate crimes. There were 161 reports of anti-Semitic hate crimes, 272 reports of Islamophobic hate crimes and 150 Anti-Roma hate crimes in 2010. [\[Read more\]](#)

**Discrimination Statistics**

The majority of the complaints reported to the Equality Ombudsman in 2010 were 992 complaints of which 289 concerned ethnic discrimination. The Equality Ombudsman showed in a recent study that 20 % of all complaints on housing came from Roma, indicating that Roma are highly deprived of their rights to adequate housing. The majority of the complaints reported to the Equality Ombudsman in 2010 were in the area of employment. In 2010, a total of 992 complaints of discrimination in employment were made to the Equality Ombudsman, 289 of which concerned ethnic discrimination. [\[Read more\]](#)

RED

## RED ATLAS | Network 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), Sweden (SE) : Member States (MS)

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED1	<b>Is racial discrimination defined in national law?</b>	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. Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	French law defines and prohibits discrimination on the ground of ethnic or racial origin.
		DE	Yes, partly.
		GR	Partially. 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. 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	<b>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?</b>	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  Yes
		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

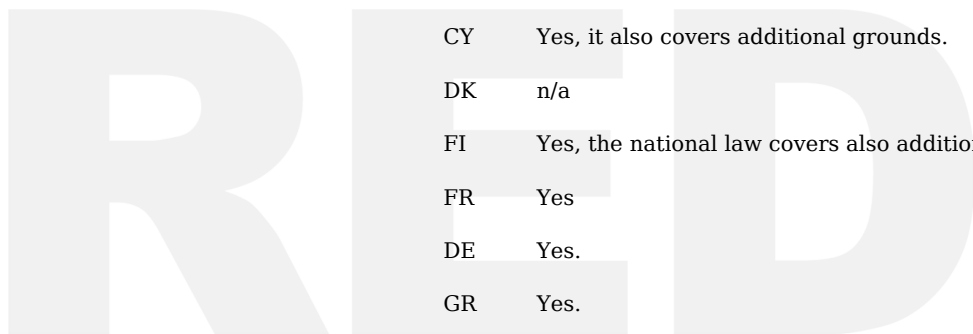
- SI Yes. The Act Implementing the Principle of Equal Treatment contains a prohibition of race, ethnic origin and religious discrimination in accordance with the EU directives.
- ES Yes, in the same terms as defined in Race and Employment Directives.
- SE Yes, in the Discrimination Act (2008:567) the 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**

RED3 **Does the national law cover all grounds of discrimination as in the International Conventions and EU law or additional discrimination grounds?**

**MS Answer**

- AT National legislation covers all grounds as in International Conventions and in EU Directives, but does not cover additional grounds.
- BG Yes.  
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.  
Yes, national law covers 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	<b>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?</b>	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.  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	<b>Does statelessness serve as a ground for discrimination in access to public goods and services and/or deprivation of economic and social rights?</b>	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. 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	<b>Discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origin and/or religion is prohibited in all the areas provided for by the EU Directives?</b>	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.  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.
MS	Answer
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.

#	Question
RED7	<b>Are there specialised bodies/agencies/mechanisms which receive, handle/investigate complaints in discrimination cases?</b>

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

#	<b>Question</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>Answer</b>
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RED8	<b>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?</b>	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  Yes. Police Directorates and specially assigned Prosecutor in addition to civil society data collection mechanisms.
		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.

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.

There are some mechanisms in place to collect data on complaints of 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

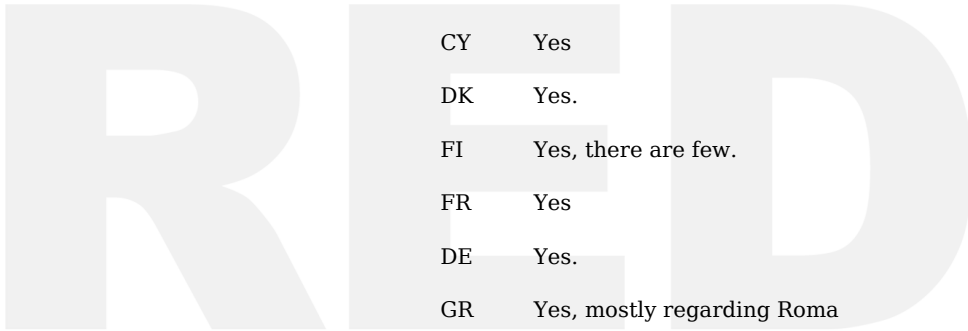
IT	No.
PL	Yes.
PT	Yes, legislation provides for the possibility of adopting positive measures to prevent or compensate for disadvantages linked to racial or ethnic origin.  Yes, legislation provides for the possibility of adopting positive measures to prevent or compensate for disadvantages linked to 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	<b>Are special/positive measures for securing advancement and protection of certain racial or ethnic groups widely adopted and implemented?</b>	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.  Yes, but there are not many of them.
		PT	No, positive measures are not widely adopted and implemented.  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
RED11	<b>Is the State or are state representatives reported to engage in discriminatory acts or practices by independent authoritative sources?</b>	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. Yes, they are famous mostly for their 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. Yes, in 2012 the European Court of Human Rights confirmed that the act of "erasure" committed by the Ministry of Interior in 1992 (when more than 25.000 individuals were unlawfully deprived of their legal status) was an act of discrimination.
		ES	No. A few isolated cases in some municipalities.
		SE	Yes.



#	Question	MS	Answer
RED12	<b>Is legal support for victims available from public agencies/bodies? Is there access for victims to assistance and justice?</b>	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.

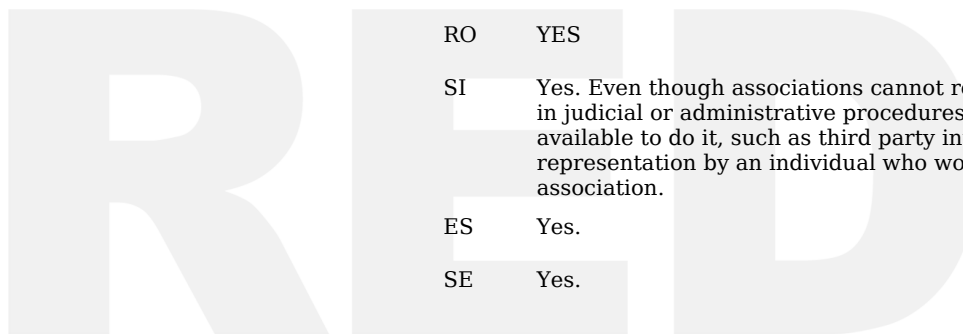
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED13	<b>Does the law foresee the shift of the burden of proof in civil / administrative procedures? Are there problems of implementation reported by</b>	AT	Yes. The shift of the burden proof is foreseen by Equal Treatment legislation. Problems in concrete interpretation are reported by independent sources.

**independent authoritative 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	<b>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?</b>	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. Yes.
PT	Yes. 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	<b>Is class action or actio popularis possible? (court claims or action in the name of a group)</b>	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  Several victims can be represented in court by an association and/or by a trade union. "Class actions" will be the key measure of "consumption Bill" that must be presented to Parliament in spring 2013.
		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**  
**RED16 Are sanctions foreseen/provided by anti-discrimination legislation?**

- | <b>MS</b> | <b>Answer</b>   |
|-----------|---|
| 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.<br>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**

RED17 **Is there provision within anti-discrimination legislation/practice for financial compensation/restitution of rights and are these applied in practice?**

**MS Answer**

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.  
Yes, there is provision within 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	<b>Are there any problems concerning the implementation of national legislation prohibiting discrimination?</b>	<p>AT Yes. There are several problems with the implementation of the Equal Treatment legislation and access to justice in discrimination cases in Austria.</p> <p>BG No.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>DK Yes.</p> <p>FI Yes.</p> <p>FR Yes</p> <p>DE Yes, partly.</p> <p>GR Yes</p> <p>HU No comprehensive information is available.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>IT Yes.</p> <p>PL Yes.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>RO YES</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ES Yes.</p> <p>SE Yes.</p>
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#	Question	MS	Answer
RED19	<b>Has there been a thorough evaluation/assessment of the effectiveness of the national implementation of EU Anti-discrimination Directives?</b>	<p>AT</p> <p>BG</p> <p>CY</p>	<p>No. There has not been a thorough evaluation of the effectiveness of the national implementation of the EU Anti-discrimination Directives so far.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>No official assessment was ever carried out, just research or scholarly papers.</p>

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.

REED

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED20	<b>Is there legislation against racist and hate crime?</b>	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



#	Question	MS	Answer
RED21	Is there a legal definition of racist-hate crime?	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. 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. 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
		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	<b>Is there a legal definition of hate speech?</b>	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 offences.
		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.  Yes, in Article 297 of the Criminal Code.
		ES	No
		SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED23	<b>Are there legal definitions of racist incident and racist violence?</b>	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. 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	<b>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?</b>	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.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED25	<b>Is there an independent assessment of the impact of anti-racist legislation and its application in practice?</b>	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.
		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**

RED26 **Is there an estimate or evidence that hate crime cases/incidents are under-reported disproportionately in relation to other crimes?**

**MS Answer**

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

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.  
No, there is neither estimate nor evidence that hate crime cases or incidents are under-reported disproportionately in relation to other crimes. However the perception of NGO's working in the field, such as SOS Racismo, is that hate crime cases are under-reported.

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.

**# Question**

**MS Answer**

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED27	<b>Is policing reported to be adequate in terms of combating racist violence/hate crime effectively?</b>	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. 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. 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	<b>Is the judiciary reported to be adequately and effectively combating racist violence/hate crime?</b>	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	<b>In the context of hate crime, is racist motivation treated as an aggravating circumstance?</b>	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	<b>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?</b>	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	<b>Does national legislation provide specific sanctions against public servants reported as perpetrators of racist violence/hate crime?</b>	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	<b>Have public servants been reported as being perpetrators of racist violence/hate crime?</b>	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	<b>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?</b>	AT	Yes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes, there is a political party identifiable as promoting an anti-migrant agenda.
		FR	Yes  Yes
		DE	Yes, there are political parties in Germany that express racist or xenophobic sentiments/discourse in the form of hate speech or promote an anti-migrant and/or anti-minority agenda. Yet, no such political party is represented in the German government or German parliament in 2012.
		GR	Yes. Golden Dawn is an extreme right party, of neonazi orientation, represented in the Greek Parliament with 18 seats (6,97%).

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.  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.  No parties which expressly assume such an agenda, through their statutes, could be identified. Yet, certain parties have been qualified as extremist in the course of time.
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

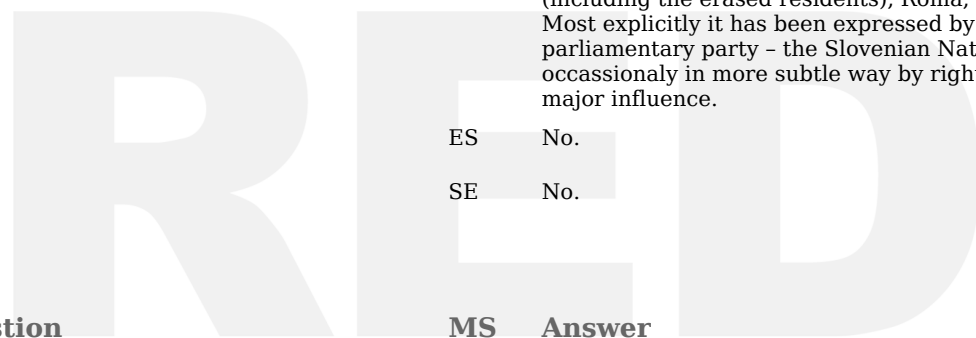
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED34	<b>Parties that express xenophobic discourse in the form of hate speech or promote an anti-migrant and/or anti-minority agenda</b>	AT	Especially the FPÖ and the BZÖ are said to express racist and xenophobic statements and sentiments.
		BG	Yes. These are ATAKA and IMRO.
		CY	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  Extreme-right parties and National Front.
		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. Golden Dawn, LAOS.

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.  No parties which expressly assume such an agenda could be identified, but parties identified as extremist in the course of time do exist (see also indicator answering to: "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?")
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	<b>Is hate speech/racist-xenophobic discourse a wider, more 'mainstream', phenomenon in the political sphere?</b>	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  Yes, partly.
		DE	No.
		GR	Yes. It is considered to be one of the factors favouring the electoral rise of the neonazi Golden Dawn.
		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.  
No, hate speech or racist discourse is not a wider phenomenon in the political sphere.
- RO Discriminatory speech 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.  
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, many times in highest-level positions. Romania continues to be a country where granting minority rights, especially if the Hungarian minority is the main beneficiary, stirs debates with nationalistic sentiments still being easy to re-ignite.
- 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	<b>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</b>	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.

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".

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

RED37 **Has the national government developed policies/programmes aimed at combating racism and related ideologies? Have these policies/programmes been implemented and in what way?**

MS Answer

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.

Yes

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
	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, it has. Implementation is not monitored.
	Yes, it has. Implementation is not monitored.
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	<b>Has regional/local governance made a significant attempt at combating racism and related ideologies?</b>	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.
			Sometimes local authorities support NGO projects aimed at combating racism and its manifestations, while within the "Equal treatment as a standard for good governance" project in 2012 a series of regional conferences titled "Administration against discrimination" were organized.
		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, while at the same time sanctioning in a dissuasive manner local authorities which discriminate.
- SI All relevant activities take place on the national level.
- ES Yes.
- SE Yes

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED39	<b>In your country are there any non governmental organisations whose principal objectives relate to opposing/undermining racism and racist activity?</b>	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.  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	<b>Non governmental organisations whose principal objectives relate to opposing/undermining racism and racist activity</b>	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	There are several NGOs whose principal objectives relate to opposing racism.
		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	Two non-governmental organisations assume the combating of racism and racist activity as the principal objective of intervention: SOS Racismo [SOS Racism] and Frente Anti-Racista [Anti-Racist Front]. But other non-governmental organisations are also active in the defence and support of victims of racism and discrimination and include the combat of racism as one of the main objectives.
		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
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RED41	<b>Are there examples of anti-racist anti-discrimination organisations' activity having a positive impact on anti-racist policies?</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>BG No.</p> <p>CY Not in a major way.</p> <p>DK Yes.</p> <p>FI No.</p> <p>FR Yes</p> <p>DE One example of such initiatives is the network "NRW gegen Diskriminierung" (NRW against discrimination).</p> <p>GR Yes</p> <p>HU The impact of NGOs is difficult to measure, because the involvement of NGOs by the government into policy making or legislative processes is low, and the intensity of consultation mechanisms based on dialogue between the government and civil society is insufficient.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>IT Yes</p> <p>PL Yes.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ES Yes.</p> <p>SE Yes. Anti-racist/anti-discrimination activities of NGOs have been an important factor for changing the political discourse and policies in recent years</p>
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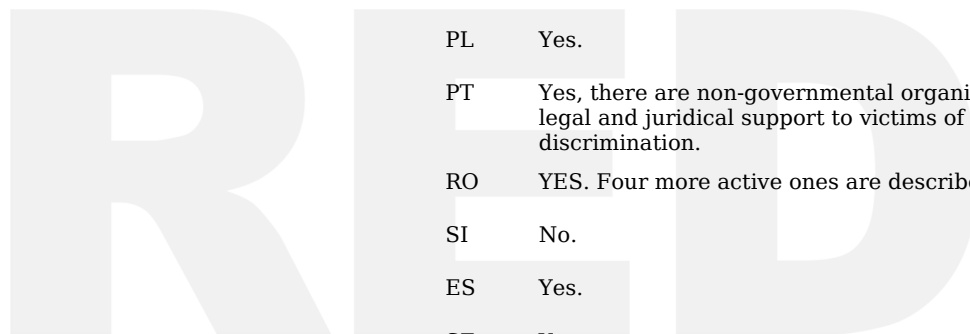
#	Question	MS Answer
RED42	<b>Is there a direct participation of anti-racist, anti-discrimination and victim group organisations in consultation and development, promotion, implementation of anti-racist and anti-</b>	AT NGOs active in the field of anti-discrimination are actively invited to give their statements on draft legislation in their field of competence.

**discrimination law and/or policies?**

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
	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.
	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	<b>Are there NGOs - other civil society organisations supporting victims of discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origin and religion in court?</b>	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	<b>Does the training of the police force incorporate anti-racism or cultural sensitivity?</b>	AT	Yes.
		BG	
		CY	yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes Yes
		DE	Yes, the training of the police force incorporate anti-racism and cultural sensivity.
		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 Yes
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	<b>Are there police professional associations that promote and endorse anti-migrant/anti-minority agendas and discourse?</b>	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.  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	<b>Is there a legal definition / sanctioning of ethnic profiling?</b>	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/ santioning of ethnic profiling.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED47	<b>Is there evidence or indication that the police force engages in ethnic profiling?</b>	AT	Yes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	No, there is no evidence of ethnic profiling.
		FR	Yes

DE	Yes.
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**

RED48

**Is there evidence that the immigration services engage in ethnic profiling?**

**MS Answer**

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.

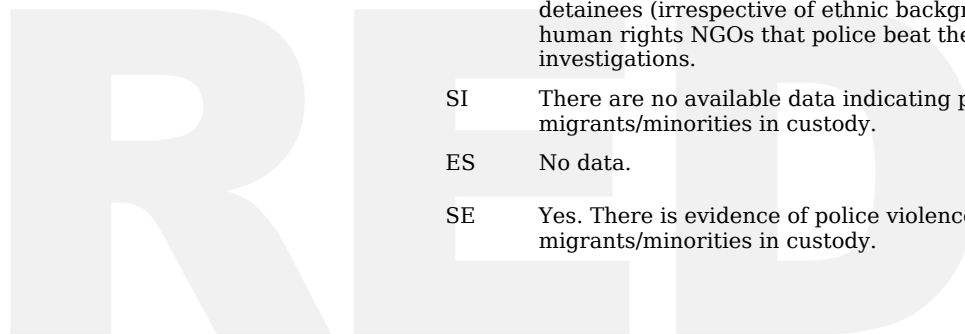
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED49	<b>Is there evidence of significant disparities between the number of racist incidents and crimes reported and the numbers of racist incidents and crimes recorded by police authorities?</b>	AT	It seems that the number of officially recorded incidents is lower than the number of incidents based on unofficial sources.  It appears 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.
		GR	Racist incidents and crimes were not recorded by the police authorities until December 2012, when a network of 68 competent Police directorates throughout the country and 2 central Departments are assigned the task of collecting data and reporting on racist violence.
		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.  Yes, there is evidence of significant disparities between the number of racist incidents and crimes reported by UVIDRE [1] (the institution empowered by the state to support victims of racial and ethnic discrimination) and the numbers of racist incidents and crimes recorded by police authorities [2]. It is impossible however to produce a detailed figure of these differences since the data collected by these entities is not categorised the same way, making impossible direct comparisons.
		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	<b>Is there evidence that areas containing significant numbers migrants and minorities are policed in different ways than others?</b>	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	Yes.
		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	<b>Is there evidence of police violence against migrants/minorities in custody?</b>	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.  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	<b>Do migrants/minorities face disproportionate problems in accessing justice?</b>	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.
	Yes.
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	MS	Answer
RED53	<b>Is there evidence of differential sentencing?</b>	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	<b>Differential unemployment levels/rates of migrants?</b>	AT	Yes, the unemployment rate of persons with migration background is significantly higher than of persons without migration background.

	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. Foreigners still had the highest unemployment rate.
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	<b>Differential unemployment levels/rates of minorities?</b>	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	<b>Differential pay rates?</b>	AT	Yes. 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	<b>Do the trade unions engage in specific activities recruiting or supporting/defending the rights of minority groups?</b>	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**

RED58 **Do the trade unions engage in specific activities recruiting or supporting/defending the rights of migrants groups?**

**MS Answer**

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.  
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**

RED59 **Legal restrictions and/or effective practices of exclusion of migrants regarding membership of and participation in trade unions**

**MS Answer**

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
RED60	<b>Legal obstacles to access employment in the public sector under equal conditions for migrants</b>	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	<b>Legal restrictions and/or effective practices of exclusion of minorities regarding membership of and participation in trade unions</b>	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**

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?**

**MS Answer**

- 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  
A new circular on the criteria for legalizing of illegal immigrants situation was signed on November 28, 2012 and comes into force on December 3, 2012. It defines conditions for the legalization of illegal employees, families, spouses of foreigners, unaccompanied minors and young adults.
- 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.  
In 2012, the abolition made it possible, under specific conditions, to regularise the stay of foreigners who reside illegally in Poland.
- 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	<b>Are there examples of good practices and positive initiatives against discrimination/racism at the workplace?</b>	AT	Yes.
		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. 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	<b>Is there evidence of significant levels of segregation between migrant groups and the majority population?</b>	AT	Yes.

	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	<b>What is the ethnic origin of the highly segregated migrant group?</b>	AT	Migrants from the former Yugoslavia and migrants of Turkish descent.  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  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 Although there is no official data available, migrants and particularly asylum seekers of African and Asian origin are more segregated than other groups.
- 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. Peci (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

RED66 **Is there evidence of significant levels of segregation between minority groups and the majority population?**

MS Answer

- 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**

RED67 **What is the ethnic origin of the highly segregated minority group?**

**MS Answer**

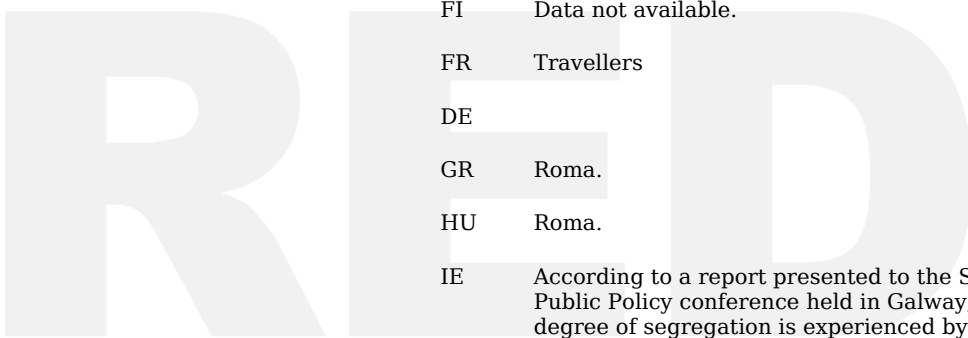
AT There is no data that would indicate that there is a highly segregated minority group in Austria.  
 BG Roma.  
 CY Roma.  
 DK n/a  
 FI Data not available.  
 FR Travellers  
 DE  
 GR Roma.  
 HU Roma.  
 IE According to a report presented to the Social Sciences and Public Policy conference held 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**

RED68 **Is there evidence of majority driven segregation ("white flight" phenomenon)?**

**MS Answer**

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 usually to segregated areas.
SI	There are no reports or information available on majority driven segregation in Slovenia.
ES	No
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED69	<b>Is there evidence of denial of housing/housing rights for certain ethnic groups?</b>	AT	Yes.
			Yes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	No.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes
			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 of Roma who were prevented from buying or renting real estate property.
ES	No data.
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED70	<b>Is there evidence that migrant/minority groups face especially serious problems in accessing housing of an acceptable quality?</b>	AT	Yes.
			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.  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





	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	Yes. In the area of housing, the degree of discrimination remains significant.
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. Yes, there is evidence on difficulties of the Roma to buy or rent property.
ES	No data.
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED73	<b>Affected group with particular difficulties in purchasing or renting property of own choice</b>	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	There is no sufficient information available in order to identify specific affected groups with particular difficulties.
		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	<b>Are there positive initiatives with an impact on housing of migrant and minority groups?</b>	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 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. Yes.
		PT	No.
		RO	There are very few positive initiatives in the area of housing
		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	<b>Practical obstacles and evidence of problems and differential enrollment rates for certain minorities?</b>	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.  Travellers continue to encounter many difficulties, and even refusals, when they seek to enrol their children in school.
		DE	Yes.
		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.  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.  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	MS	Answer
RED76	<b>Practical obstacles and evidence of problems and differential enrollment rates for migrants?</b>	AT	Yes, but the situation is quite complex.

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.  Roma migrants continue to encounter many difficulties, and even refusals, when they seek to enrol their children in school.
DE	Yes.
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**  
RED77 **Poorer educational performance by certain groups?**

<b>MS</b>	<b>Answer</b>
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	Positive trend, but the school year 2011/2012 showed again: the lower the school track the higher the number/proportion of pupils with a migration background.

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. 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

RED78 **Problems with educational attainment by certain groups (drop out - fragmentation of educational experience)?**

MS Answer

AT	The dropout rate among adolescents with migration background is quite high.  The dropout rate among adolescents with migration background is quite high.
BG	Yes.
CY	No information
DK	Yes.
FI	Yes, migrant groups have lower educational attainment than members of the majority population.
FR	Yes 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.

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 attend 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	<b>Are there positive initiatives to improve/support poor educational provision for migrant and minority groups?</b>	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	Yes.
		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	A 2011 study points that 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	MS	Answer
RED80	<b>Victimisation in schools (bullying/harassment/racist violence) ?</b>	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.
		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.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED81	<b>Provision of option to learn mother language other than the majority's</b>	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	<b>Evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of migrants</b>	AT	Migrants have a significantly different educational profile compared to persons without a migrant background: they are overrepresented in the highest and lowest levels of education, whereas persons without a migrant background dominate in the medium level of education.
		BG	No.
		CY	yes
		DK	Yes. Yes.
		FI	No.
		FR	No

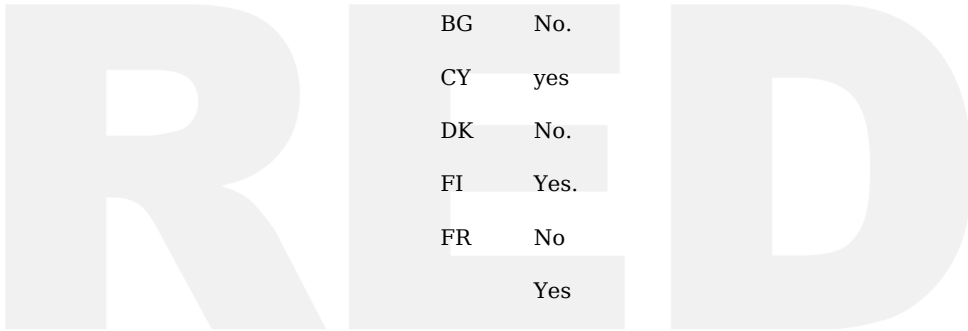
DE	Yes.
GR	Yes, there is evidence of de facto segregation.
HU	No.
IE	There is little evidence that school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of migrants in Ireland though there is concern regarding the fact that the vast majority of schools in Ireland are run by Catholic groups. 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
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RED83	<b>Evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of minorities</b>	AT	There is not much information available on this issue. The information available refers to bilingual lessons.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	yes
		DK	Yes. 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	<b>Evidence of modifying school curricula and teaching materials can be modified to reflect the diversity of the school population</b>	AT	Yes, there is evidence that curricula and teaching material is modified.
		BG	No.
		CY	yes
		DK	No.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	No
			Yes
		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.  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	<b>Are there in schools good practices/positive initiatives and intercultural coexistence plans designed to solve problems of discrimination racism or xenophobia?</b>	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
			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	While a series of projects in the area of education have been implemented, we could not identify a comprehensive analysis highlighting best practices.
		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	<b>Is the teacher regular curricula/training dealing with specific reference to immigrants or ethnic minorities and respect/promotion of diversity?</b>	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.		
RED87	<b>Is there evidence of increased morbidity rates for minority and migrant groups?</b>	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	<b>Is there evidence of increased mortality rates for minority and migrant groups?</b>	AT	The life expectancy of persons with foreign origin is higher but also the rate of stillborn children and infant mortality. 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  Life expectancy of Roma people is ten years lower than the majority's one.
		DE	Yes.
		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	<b>Is there evidence of forced healthcare/intervention practices to minorities?</b>	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	<b>Specific health issues such as diseases specific to particular groups</b>	AT	There is evidence that migrant population is to a greater extent suffering from chronic disease.  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	No data available, apart from some diseases more recurrent among migrant population, such as tuberculosis.
		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.		

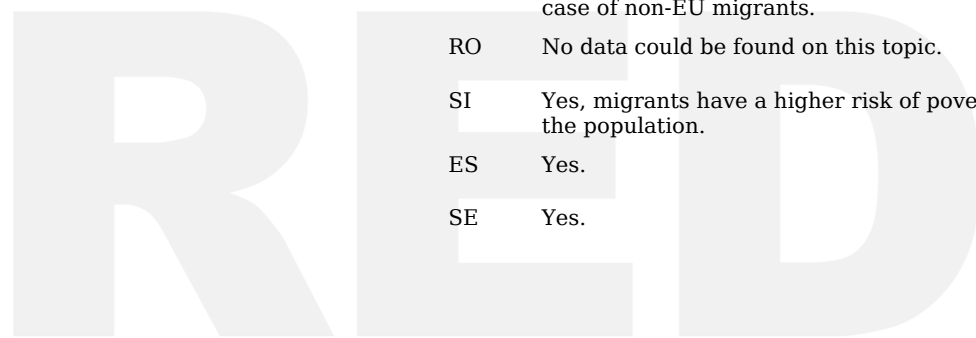
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED91	<b>Differential access to social protection system and benefits - Do some or more categories of migrants minorities or stateless/non-citizens face limitations and restrictions?</b>	AT	There is no information available for this indicator.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes



DK	Yes.
FI	Yes.
FR	Yes
	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.  Human Rights Ombudsman reports on differential treatment of Roma in access to social benefits, using conditions of vaccination.
ES	No. Access to public health is universal and is guaranteed for anyone under the same conditions.  Yes. Irregular immigrants only have access to maternity services, emergency and medical services to minors. The governments of some Spanish regions have refused to enforce the new law which came into force in September 2012.
SE	Yes.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED92	<b>Do migrants have a higher risk of poverty than the rest of the population?</b>	AT	Yes.
			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	<b>Is there evidence that migrant or minority women are particularly vulnerable in accessing and receiving effective health care services?</b>	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.
- 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	<b>Are there policies and/or good practices accomodating culture/traditions' respect in health care</b>	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 Sevice 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 accomodating culture/traditions and respect in health care.

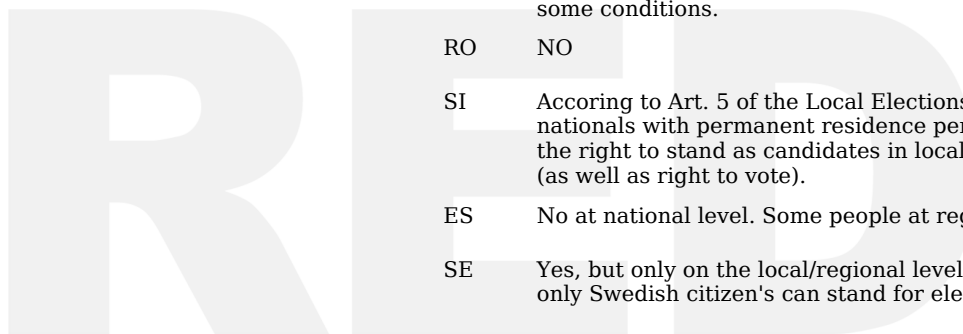
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED95	<b>Migrants' political rights - right to vote to national/local elections</b>	AT	Migrants are only entitled to vote or to be elected if they have required Austrian citizenship (with the exception of EU-citizens who also have the right to vote for municipal council and mayor 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
			Limited to the right of EU citizens to vote in local elections
		DE	Migrants are only entitled to vote if they have acquired the German citizenship. Exempted are EU citizens living in Germany, who have the right to vote in local and European elections (Art 28 (1) Basic Law (GG)).
		GR	Yes, in local (municipal) elections.
			Yes, in local (municipal) elections. However, the 5.2.2013 decision of Council of State declared unconstitutional the 2010 Citizenship Law (3838/2010) and a new law is expected to be voted on this matter.
		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
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RED96	<b>Outreach - encourage participation - Practical obstacles or problems for migrants in exercising their right to vote</b>	<p>AT</p> <p>BG Third country nationals have no rights to vote. There is no data available on problems for EU citizens to vote.</p> <p>CY Only EU nationals have the right to vote in municipal elections.</p> <p>DK n/a</p> <p>FI Yes.</p> <p>FR No data available</p> <p>DE There are no particular practical obstacles or problems for the group of German citizens with a migration background in exercising their right to vote.</p> <p>GR Yes, there were practical obstacles in 2010 elections.</p> <p>HU No information.</p> <p>IE Evidence exists of naturalised Irish nationals who are from a migrant background being overlooked at election time by campaigners.</p> <p>IT In Italy the migrants or ethnic minorities have not rights to vote at local and national level.</p> <p>PL No data available.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>RO Migrants do not have the right to vote at either national or local elections.</p> <p>SI No data on number of migrants (non-national residents of Slovenia) with voting rights who actually exercise their rights.</p> <p>ES No at local level. Yes at national and regional level.</p> <p>SE Electoral participation among foreign-born is generally lower than for native-born Swedes.</p>
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#	Question	MS	Answer
RED97	<b>Migrants have the right to stand for elections at local/national level?</b>	<p>AT</p> <p>BG</p> <p>CY</p> <p>DK</p> <p>FI</p>	<p>Austrian citizenship is required to stand as a candidate for electoral offices.</p> <p>EU citizens can stand for local and European MP elections.</p> <p>Third country nationals do not have this right. EU citizens can stand for elections at local/municipal level.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Yes, migrants have the right to stand for elections at local level, but not at national level.</p>

FR	Limited to the right of EU citizens to stand for elections at local level.
DE	Migrants are only entitled to stand for elections if they have required the German citizenship. Exempted are EU-citizens who are allowed to stand as candidate in local elections.
GR	Yes; only at the local level.
	Yes; only at the local level. However, the 5.2.2013 decision of Council of State declared unconstitutional the 2010 Citizenship Law (3838/2010) and a new law is expected to be voted on this matter.
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	According to Art. 5 of the Local Elections Act, only EU nationals with permanent residence permit in Slovenia have the right to stand as candidates in local elections in Slovenia (as well as right to vote).
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	<b>Minority members have certain rights to self-government?</b>	AT	No.
		BG	No.
		CY	No.
		DK	No.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	No
		DE	No.
		GR	Only partially.
			Only partially.
		HU	Yes.
		IE	In general, there are no rights for migrant groups to self-govern, save within the rules of independent 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	<b>Are migrants' representatives engaged in any formal consultation with public authorities?</b>	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	MS	Answer
RED100	<b>Are there migrants' consultative/advisory/representative bodies established by law?</b>	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  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.  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
RED10 1	<b>Public administration (including judiciary and executive) reflects the ethnic diversity of society?</b>	AT	No.
			No.
		BG	No sufficient data.
		CY	No.
		DK	No.
		FI	No.
		FR	Yes/No
		DE	Migrants continue to be under-represented in all fields of public administration which therefore does not reflect the ethnic diversity of society.
		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	<b>Is there automatic citizenship acquisition by birth for migrant children born in the country?</b>	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	Migrant children born in Germany automatically receive the German citizenship if at least one of their parents has rightfully and ordinarily had his/her residence in Germany for eight years and holds a permanent residence permit or is a Swiss national or a family member of a Swiss citizen.
GR	Yes, under conditions.  Yes, under conditions. However, the 5.2.2013 decision of Council of State declared unconstitutional the 2010 Citizenship Law. "As a result of the final decision of the plenum of the supreme judicial institution, all procedures granting Greek citizenship after the enactment of the law in 2010 until today are expected to be cancelled" in view of a new law on this matter.
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.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED10 3	<b>What is the general law provision for naturalisation?</b>	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.

The main requirement is 7 years of legal stay in the country. However, the 5.2.2013 decision of Council of State declared unconstitutional the 2010 Citizenship Law (3838/2010) and a new law is expected to be voted on this matter.

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.

RESEARCH

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED10 4	<b>Is there a formal national strategy on the integration of migrants/minorities?</b>	AT	Yes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	There is a plan that has not been adopted yet.  In France, there is no action plan for the integration of third-country nationals, but in the National Action Plan against Racism and Anti-Semitism, there is a chapter dedicated to integration.
		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

RED10 **Is there a formal definition of integration**  
5

MS Answer

AT There is a definition in the National Action Plan on Integration.

BG Yes.

CY No

DK No.

FI Yes.

FR No

The National Action Plan against Racism and Anti-Semitism defines some elements of integration.

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	<b>To which groups does the integration strategy apply?</b>	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	MS	Answer
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#	Question	MS	Answer
RED10 7	<b>Are there formal policies and practises associated with this integration strategy?</b>	AT	Yes.
		BG	Yes.
		CY	Yes
		DK	Yes.
		FI	Yes.
		FR	Yes 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	<b>Is the integration strategy effective and, if so, what are the tangible results at a local, regional and national level?</b>	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.  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	We could not identify any implementation report for 2012 for the Roma Strategy.
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	<b>Is there a formal national strategy on social and/or community cohesion?</b>	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.  The National Action Plan against racism presents different initiatives in the area of social cohesion and promoting equality of opportunity.
		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**  
 RED11 **Is there a clear definition of social/community cohesion?**  
 0

MS	Answer
AT	No.
BG	No.
CY	No
DK	No.
FI	No.
FR	There is a clear but not formal/legal definition of social cohesion.  According to the National Action Plan against racism, the policy of social cohesion and equal opportunities aims at preventing discrimination, assisting the most disadvantaged people and alleviating the disadvantages of disparities.
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.

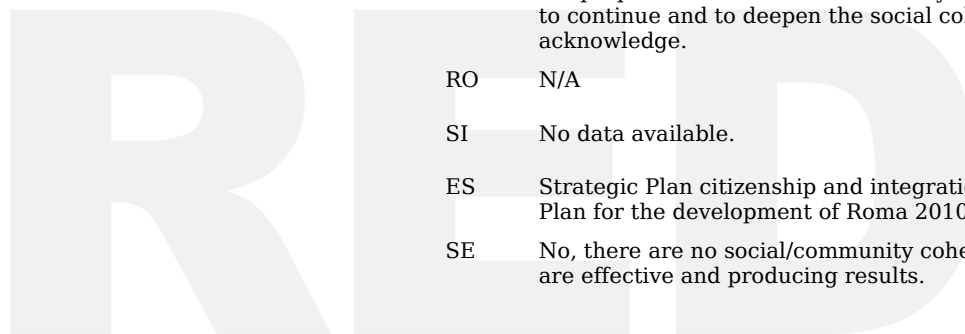


RO	No
SI	No.
ES	No.
SE	No, there is not a clear definition of social/community cohesion.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED11 1	<b>Does the social cohesion strategy apply to all migrant/minority groups?</b>	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	<b>Is/are social/community cohesion strategies effective and producing results?</b>	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	<b>If there is a national strategy covering both integration and cohesion? Are the two key elements of the strategy joined up formally?</b>	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.  Yes. The National Action Plan against Racism and Anti-Semitism contains chapters dedicated to integration and cohesion reflecting the idea of an integrated and cohesive society.
		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
RED11 4	<b>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?</b>	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

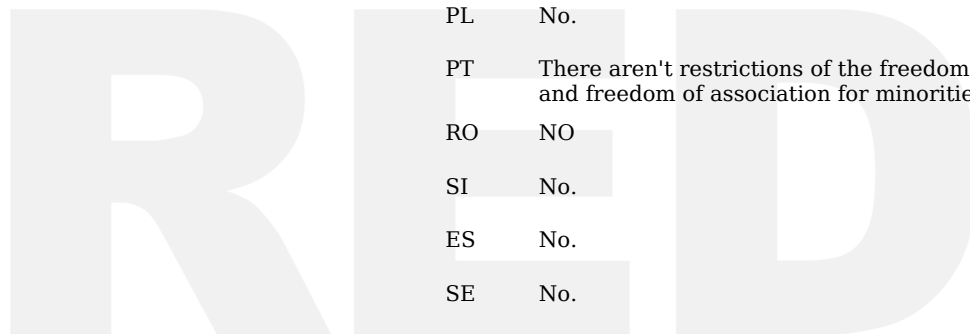
person and not make suppositions about the person's ethnicity, etc.

- 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	<b>Association: are there restrictions of the freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of association for migrants</b>	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	<b>Association: are there restrictions of the of the freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of association for minorities</b>	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	<b>Religion: Persons belonging to minorities face legal and practical obstacles in exercising or manifesting their religion or belief?</b>	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](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

RED11 **Media: Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions for Migrant and minority media?**  
8

MS Answer

- 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 There are single positive measures for promoting and 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	<b>Media: Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions for minority and lesser used language in the media?</b>	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, RTÉ, 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.

#	Question	MS	Answer
RED12 0	<b>Media: Is there a visible presence (or absence) of members of target groups as media professionals?</b>	SE	Yes.
		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.
		SE	Yes.
		MS	<b>Answer</b>
RED12 1	<b>Media: Frequency and relevance of hate speech incidents in public life (and media) and media representations against migrants and minorities?</b>	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	<p>Although there is no systematic record, there is evidence of hate speech in public life and media.</p> <p>The various debates took place during the presidential and legislative campaigns in 2012 on halal food, minarets, burqas, secularism, national identity, immigration, and prayers in the streets. The debates tended to raise Muslims as problematic for France.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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

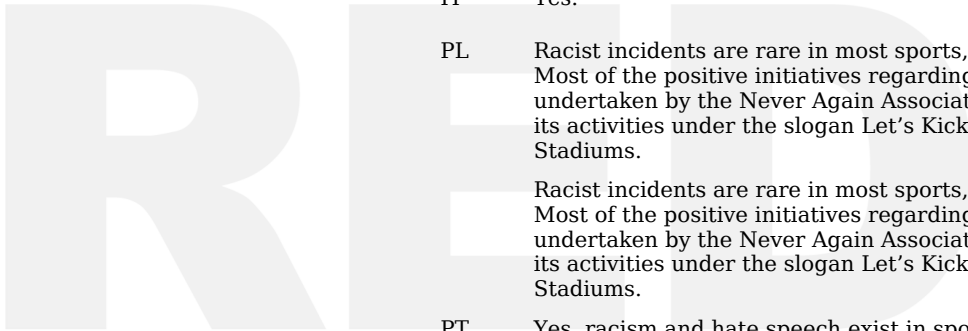
#	Question	MS	Answer
RED12 2	<b>Sport: Effective participation of migrants in sport</b>	AT	
		BG	In amateur or professional sport there are no practical obstacles for migrants in participating, excluding to some extent the professional football.
		CY	Although no systematic data is collected, there are 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	<b>Sport: Effective participation of minorities in sport</b>	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	MS	Answer
RED12 4	<b>Sport: Racism, racist violence and hate speech in sporting venues (and reporting and policing thereof)?</b>	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.  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**  
 RED12 **Sport: Is hate speech ground for sanctions to sport clubs and applied/applicable in practice?**  
 5

<b>MS</b>	<b>Answer</b>
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	MS	Answer
B1	<b>General Population</b>	AT	In 2011, according to the yearbook migration & integration there was an average of 8,443,018 persons living in Austria.
		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	81,843,743 (01.01.2011)
		GR	11,260,402
			According to Eurostat 2012 provisional data, general population in Greece is 11,290,067 persons. According to the last Census (May 2011), registered population in 2011 is 9,903,268 persons.
		HU	9.962.000
		IE	4,581,269

	4,581,269
IT	60045100 59.433.744 residents in Italy
PL	Poland population is 38,2 mln people (as of 31.12.2010) Poland has a population of 38 511,8 million people (as of 31 March, 2011)
PT	10,636,979 people on the 1st January 2011 (Eurostat). 10,541,840 people on the 1st January 2012 (Eurostat provisional data). 10,541,840 people on the 1st January 2012 (Eurostat provisional data). 10,562,178 people on the 21st March 2011 (Portuguese Census 2011 final results).
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] According to the 2002 official census, the general population of Romania amounted to 21,680,974 persons. [1] Preliminary results of the 2011 census show that the stable population of Romania on October 20th, 2011, was of 19,043,767 persons. [2]
SI	On 1 July 2011, according to Statistični urad Republike Slovenije (SURS) [Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia], 2.052.496 persons lived in Slovenia. On 1 January 2011, according to Eurostat 2.050.189 persons lived in Slovenia. On 1 July 2012, according to Statistični urad Republike Slovenije (SURS) [Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia], 2.056.262 persons lived in Slovenia. On 1 January 2012, according to Eurostat 2.055.496 persons lived in Slovenia.
ES	47.265.321 people. (January 2012)
SE	In 2011 general population was 9.482.855 At the end of 2012, the general population in Sweden was 9 551 781

#	Question	MS	Answer
B2	<b>Migrant Population (official/estimates)</b>	AT	In 2011, according to the yearbook migration & integration there lived 1,493,375 (17.7%) persons with migration background in Austria, of which 522,834 (6.2 per cent) are Austrian citizens who were born in a foreign country; 144,369 (1.7 per cent) were born in Austria but are not Austrian citizens and 826,172 (9.8 per cent) are foreign citizens who were born in a foreign country but are living in Austria.
		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.  
On the 1st of January 2008 French population was : 62 135 000 people in metropolitan France, including 89,8% of French people by birth, 4,4% of French people by acquisition, 5,8% of foreigners and 8,4% immigrants.
- DE According to Eurostat, on 1 January 2011, 7,198,946 (8.8 per cent) foreigners lived in Germany. Thereof 2,628,300 (3.2 per cent) were citizens of other EU Member States and 4,570,600 (5.6 per cent) were citizens of non-member countries.
- GR Total foreign population was in 2009, 929.530 persons, of whom Third-country nationals were 767.919.  
According to Eurostat, total foreign population in 2012 was 975,374 persons (8,5% of general population), out of which 803,000 (7,1%) are non EU-citizens and 153,000 (1,4%) are EU-citizens.
- 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  
4,570,317
- PL According to Poland's Office for Foreigners there were 97 080 residence-card holders at the end of 2010.  
According to Poland's Office for Foreigners there were about 100 298 residence-card holders as of 31 December 2011.
- 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%).  
According to Eurostat, on the 1st January 2011 the total foreign population in Portugal was 448,100 people (4.2%), of whom 103,200 citizens of other European Union Member States (1.0%) and 344,900 citizens of non-European Union countries (3.2%).
- RO On 13 February 2012, official data registered 97395 foreign citizens legally residing in Romania, out of which 57211 are third country nationals.  
On 30 June 2012, official data registered 57259 third country nationals legally residing in Romania.
- SI 82.176  
87.979
- ES In Spain 5,711,040 are foreigners people with residence permits, they are represent 12.1% of the population. Some studies estimate that there could be almost a million foreigners without residence permits. Main Groups are Romania (897,203), Morocco (788,563), UK (397,892), Ecuador (308,174), Colombia (246,345), Germany (196,878),

Bolivia (186,018) and China (177,001)

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>).  
The total migrant population in Sweden on 31 December 2011 was 1 857 549 people.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B3	<b>Valid Residence permits</b>	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. In 2010 (the latest available data) 195 337 first residence permits were issued.
		DE	
		GR	On 1st December 2011, the total number of valid residence permit was 447.658 According to Eurostat, all valid permits on 28.11.2012 were 549,602.
		HU	220.000 (30.06.2011)
		IE	Approximately 130,500 new non-EEA (European Economic Area) registrations in 2011. According to estimates from the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service there were approximately 115,000 non-EEA (European Economic Area) registered with permission to reside in Ireland at the end of 2013.
		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. According to Poland's Office for Foreigners there were about 100 298 residence-card holders as of 31 December 2011.
		PT	By the end of 2010 the total number of valid residence permits was 443.055 (provisional data) By the end of 2010 the total number of valid residence permits was 443.055 (provisional data) By the end of 2011 the total number of valid residence permits was 434,708, according the Portuguese Report of Immigration, Frontiers and Asylum - 2011 published on June 2012. By 31 December 2011 the total number of valid residence permits was 434.708 (provisional data) By the end of 2011 the total number of valid residence permits was 434,708, according the Portuguese Report of Immigration, Frontiers and Asylum - 2011 published on June 2012.



- RO 51764 short term permits 10405 long term permits at the end of 2011  
45929 short term permits 10829 long term permits at the end of 2012
- SI On 31 December 2010 there were 96.880 migrants with valid residence permit.  
On 31 December 2011 there were 100.910 migrants with valid residence permit.
- ES 5,363,368 people in september 2012
- SE In 2010, 69 916 valid residence permits were issued  
  
In 2012, the Swedish Migration Board and the Migration Courts issued 111090 valid residence permits.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B4	Capital city's general population	AT	On January 1st, 2012, Vienna had 1,731,236 inhabitants.
		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	3.812.330  According to 2011 Eurostat figures, the he region of Attica (that includes the extended Athenian conurbation) counts 4.113.979 inhabitants. According to the preliminary results of the 2011 Census, the region of Attica counts 3.812.330 inhabitants.
		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.  According to the Central Statistical Office, 1 708 491 people lived in Warsaw as of 31 December, 2011.
		PT	Resident Population in Lisbon on the 21st March 2011: 547.631  Resident Population in Lisbon on the 21st March 2011: 547.631  According to the Portuguese Census 2011 final results, the resident population in Lisbon was 547,733 people on the 21st March 2011.

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]

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] Preliminary results of the 2011 census show that, out of the total population of 19,043,767 persons, the stable population of Bucharest on October 20th, 2011 was of 1,677,985 persons. [2]

SI

272.554

ES 3.237.937 PEOPLE (january 2012)

SE The capital Stockholm had a population of 2 091 473 at the end of 2011.

The Stockholm county had a population of 2 091 473 at the end of 2011.

# Question  
B5 Capital city's migrant/refugee population

MS Answer

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. In 2001, 376.732 in a total of 3.761.810 inhabitants (10.01%).

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.

No official information available at capital city's level. In 2011 the total number of foreign population in the district of Lisbon was 188,259, according the Portuguese Report of Immigration, Frontiers and Asylum - 2011 published on June 2012.

- RO 559 persons with a form of protection with declared residence in Bucharest 20,649 foreigners with a legal stay at the end of 2011  
19859 third country nationals at the end of 2012
- SI According to Statistični urad Republike Slovenije (SURS) [Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia] 19.690 foreigners were residing in Ljubljana on 1 January 2010.  
According to Statistični urad Republike Slovenije (SURS) [Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia] 20.694 foreign nationals were residing in Ljubljana on 1 July 2012.
- ES 493.738 people. 15,19% 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.  
The number of people with a migrant (foreign) background living in Stockholm County at the end of 2011 was 604 587 people.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B6	<b>Refugees/asylum seekers yearly inflow</b>	AT	In 2011, there were 14,316 applications for asylum. In 2011, there were 14,316 applications for asylum.
		BG	A total of 850 people have applied for a refugee status between 1 January and 31 November 2011. A total of 1.129 people have applied for a refugee status between 1 January and 31 November 2012.
		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. In 2010 the Office for Refugees received 52 762 requests including 36 928 initial requests from adult asylum seekers who were accompanied by 11 143 minors. In 2011 the Office for Refugees received 45 654 requests including 40 464 initial requests from adult asylum seekers.
		DE	Until November 2012, there were 59,441 applications for asylum (first-time applications). In 2011, there were 45,098 applications for asylum (first-time applications).
		GR	10273 According to Eurostat figures, there were 8,725 asylum applications from January to November 2012.
		HU	770 (30.06.2011)
		IE	Statistics presented here are in relation to asylum applications in 2011 and 2010.

Total applications for a declaration as a refugee from January to November 2012 are 883 applications.

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

In 2011 6 887 people applied for asylum in Poland.

PT

275 requests in 2011.

RO 1720 foreigners have been granted access to the procedure.

2512 persons applied for asylum in 2012.

SI

Number of new asylum seekers, accommodated at the Asylum Home in Ljubljana in 2010: 246 The majority came from Turkey (32), Afghanistan (31), Bosnia and Herzegovina (28), Kosovo (20), Serbia (15), Iran and Nigeria (11 from each) and Iraq and Palestine (10 each). Number of new asylum seekers in 2009: 202 The majority came from Bosnia and Herzegovina (41), Kosovo (28), Serbia (19), Turkey (15), Afghanistan (12), Croatia (11) and Nigeria (11).

Number of new asylum seekers, accommodated at the Asylum Home in Ljubljana in 2011: 358 (89 % men, 11 % women) The majority came from Afghanistan (67), Turkey (51), Pakistan (28), Tunisia (25), Somalia (20), Kosovo (19), Serbia (17), Algeria (13), Morocco (12), Syria and Iran (11 from each).

ES 3007 people in 2009. less than 0,01%

SE In 2011 the number of asylum seekers was 29648.

In 2012 the Swedish Migration Board received 43887 asylum applications.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B7	<b>Quotas for admission/entry for employment</b>	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 5500 for 2012 5500 for 2013
SI	Based on the 2011 Employment and Work of Aliens Act, aliens with permanent residence permits and refugees have free access to the labour market based on their status and do not need to apply for a work permit. The Government Decree laying down work permit quota for 2010 to limit the number of aliens on labour market sets the quota of 12.000 work permits.  Based on the 2011 Employment and Work of Aliens Act, aliens with permanent residence permits and refugees have free access to the labour market based on their status and do not need to apply for a work permit. Since 2010 (when the quota was 12.000 new work permits), the Government did not adopt a decree laying down annual work permit quota to limit the number of new work permits.
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.  In 2012, 16543 residence permits were given to people from outside EU/EEA which is an increase of 12% from 2011.

RE

RED

#	Question	MS	Answer
B8	<b>Overall Settled Minorities' Population</b>	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. 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	No data.
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**  
B9 **Roma & Travellers' population**

MS	Answer
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. There is not any official ethnic statistics in France. According to the Romeurope NGO information, in 2008 there were 10 000 - 15 000 of Roma. Data concerning Travellers' population is varying.
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.

120,000/180,000 Roma people on the national territory

- PL According to the National Census 2002, the number of Roma amounts 12 731.  
According to the 2011 National Census, the number of Roma amounted to 16 000.
- 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 population 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  
B10 Muslims

- MS Answer**
- 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	MS	Answer
B11	Asylum status granted	AT	
		BG	Bulgaria has granted refugee status to six persons during the January 1 - November 30, 2011 period. Bulgaria has granted refugee status to 14 persons during the January 1 - November 30, 2012 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	In 2011, 7,098 persons were recognised as refugees according to the Geneva Convention (Art.16a GG und Familienasyl; Flüchtlingschutz nach Art. 3 Asylverfahrensgesetz i.V.m. Art. 60 Abs. 1 AufenthG).
		GR	20 in the 2nd quarter of 2011. 0 in the 3d quarter of 2012.
		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. In three quarters of 2012, 78 persons were granted refugee status.
		PT	
		RO	73 persons were granted refugee status in 2011 161 persons were granted refugee status in 2012
		SI	Since 1995 until the end of 2010, 186 refugee statuses were recognized in Slovenia. In 2011 15 people were granted refugee status in Slovenia, while 358 new asylum applications were lodged. At the same time 118 asylum applications that were lodged before 2011, have not been resolved yet. This means that the refugee status rate in 2011 was 3 %. Since 1995 until the end of 2011, 202 refugee statuses were recognized in Slovenia.
		ES	335 people - 2011
		SE	In 2011, asylum seekers that received refugee status according to international protection were 2336 people. In 2012, asylum seekers that received refugee status according to international protection (Convention refugees) were 3745 people.



In 2012, asylum seekers that received refugee status according to international protection (Convention refugees) were 3745 people.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B12	<b>Subsidiary protection status granted</b>	AT	
		BG	During January 1 - November 30, 2011, Bulgaria has granted humanitarian status to 166 persons. During January 1 - November 30, 2012, Bulgaria has granted humanitarian status to 150 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	In the 2nd quarter of 2011, in a total of 2400 first instance decisions, 2345 applications were rejected; from the 55 positive decisions, 20 granted refugee status, 20 subsidiary protection and 15 humanitarian status.
		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. In three quarters of 2012, 120 persons were granted subsidiary protection status.
		PT	
		RO	35 persons received subsidiary protection during 2011. 117 persons received subsidiary protection during 2012.
		SI	Since 1995 until the end of 2010, 23 people were recognized subsidiary protection in Slovenia. In 2011 10 people were granted subsidiary protection in Slovenia, while 358 new asylum applications were lodged. At the same time 118 asylum applications that were lodged before 2011, have not been resolved yet. This means that the subsidiary protection rate in 2011 was 2 %. Since 1995 until the end of 2011, 31 people were recognized subsidiary protection in Slovenia.
		ES	630 people - 2011. 350 people - 2010
		SE	In 2011, there were 5389 refugees who were granted subsidiary protection in Sweden at the first instance, that is to say the Swedish Migration Board.

In 2012, there were 8831 refugees who were granted subsidiary protection in Sweden at the first instance, that is to say the Swedish Migration Board.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B13	<b>Unaccompanied minors inflow</b>	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. In 2011 the Office for Refugees received 595 asylum applications from unaccompanied minors (in 2010 - 610).
		DE	
		GR	There is no specific official data available. According to Eurostat figures, from 2085 asylum applicants in the 3d quarter 2012, 5.6% were minors (117 persons).
		HU	No publicly available data.
		IE	Statistics for Unaccompanied Minors are available for between 2000 and 2010. "In 2011, 26 applications were received from unaccompanied minors (separated children) seeking asylum which accounted for 2% of the total number of applications received." Official statistics show that 2162 applications were received from unaccompanied Minors between 2000 and 2011.
		IT	7.540 (2011).
		PL	In 2010 there were 19 unaccompanied minors in Orphanage and 231 unaccompanied minors seeking asylum.
		PT	
		RO	49 declared, 33 for which it was established that they are minors During 2012, 60 persons who declared they were unaccompanied minors requested protection in Romania.
		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. According to reports from the Swedish Migration Board, about 1882 unaccompanied children came to Sweden during 2012.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B14	<b>Trafficking victims identified/protected</b>	AT	
		BG	Such data is not available for 2011.  Data available for minors only - 3 child victims 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 indentified.
		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. In 2009, 125 victims were identified.  According to the Greek Police, there were 97 victims of trafficking in 2011, out of which 53 from Romania, 29 from Bulgaria and 7 from Russian Federation, in contrast to 92 victims in 2010.
		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.  In 2010, Polish authorities identified 25 victims of trafficking.
		PT	
		RO	1048 identified for 2011
		SI	33 victims identified in 2010.
		ES	No data.
SE	In 2010, the number of identified victims of trafficking were 32.  In 2011, the number of identified victims of trafficking for sexual purposes were 35 and in 2012 the preliminary number is 21.		

#	Question	MS	Answer
B15	<b>Primary education population of foreign pupils</b>	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).  30.6 per cent of the population with migration background have at least primary education. In 2010/2011 the primary education population of foreign pupils was 36.354 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 There is no data available for 2012
DE	In the school year 2011/2012, 185,122 foreign pupils attended elementary schools
GR	Elaboration from the Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL. STAT.). 73784 pupils in 2008-2009.
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. In the school year 2011/2012: 268.271 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 schools in Slovenia.  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 schools in Slovenia.
ES	272.316 pupils. 9,73% of general primary school population.
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	<b>Secondary education population of foreign pupils</b>	AT	In 2010/2011, 72,962 foreign pupils were distributed among 8 different types of secondary schools.
		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 There is no data available for 2012
DE	In the school year 2011/2012, 123,141 foreign pupils attended the Hauptschule, 90,011 foreign pupils attended the Realschule, 105,141 foreign pupils attended the Gymnasium and 76,000 foreign pupils attended the Integrierte Gesamtschule 76,000 foreign pupils attended the Integrierte Gesamtschule.
GR	Elaboration from the Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL. STAT.). In 2007-2008 65780 foreign students.
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. 166.043 foreign pupils in 2011/2012
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.  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	215.394 pupils- 12,01% of secondary school population.
SE	The number of first-year students in upper secondary school, with a foreign background is 45 634.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B17	<b>Tertiary education migrant background population</b>	AT	In 2009/10 more than 54,000 foreign students were enrolled at Austrian universities. In 2010/11 more than 59,000 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	<p>There is no official statistics available for 2011</p> <p>288544 foreign students in 2011-2012, which constitutes 12,3% of the total number of students</p> <p>288544 foreign students in 2011-2012, which constitutes 12,3% of the total number of students</p>
DE	265,292 foreign students
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	<p>In school year 2010/2011 migrant background population in tertiary education: 153.513.</p> <p>In school year 2011/2012 migrant background population in tertiary education: 164.524</p>
PL	No data.
PT	No information available.
RO	No publicly available data could be found.
SI	<p>According to official data for the academic year 2008/2009 there are 1969 students at the universities in Slovenia having no citizenship of Slovenia.</p> <p>According to official data for the academic year 2008/2009 there are 1969 students at the universities in Slovenia having no citizenship of Slovenia. According to data of the University of Ljubljana, the biggest and the oldest university in Slovenia, in the academic year 2011/2012, there we 1.800 students having no citizenship of Slovenia.</p>
ES	161.697 pupils. 8,09% of tertiary students population.
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	<b>Total of pupils of migrants parents/background in schools (automatically or by hand if no data on previous lines)</b>	AT	<p>In 2009/10 there were 108,708 pupils (9.5 per cent) of migrants parents/background at Austrian schools.</p> <p>In 2010/11 there were 109,316 pupils (9.7 per cent) of migrants parents/background at Austrian schools.</p>
		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. The only available data: 288544 foreign students in 2011-2012, which constitutes 12,3% of the total number of students
DE	881,450 foreign pupils attended institutions of primary or secondary education in the school year of 2011/12. 265,292 foreign pupils attended tertiary institutions.
GR	Elaboration from the Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL. STAT.). In the year 2007-2008, 136374 foreign students.
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. 756,000 pupils of migrants parents/background in school in 2011/201
PL	No data. The number of non-Polish pupils was 6,489.
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). There are only estimates of the total pupils of migrants parents/background in schools (147,824). 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	<b>Primary education population of pupils with Roma parents</b>	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.  6416 Roma students primary education in a.s. 2011-2012
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.  In the school year 2011/2012 there were 1.880 pupils with Roma parents enrolled in the primary schools in Slovenia. Among them 161 were enrolled in the schools intended for pupils with special needs which is disproportionate in comparison with other children in elementary education in Slovenia.
ES	No data.
SE	There is no data about the primary education population of pupils with Roma parents.

**#**      **Question**

B20      **Secondary education population of pupils with Roma parents**

<b>MS</b>	<b>Answer</b>
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  There is no data available at national level.
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.  In school year 2011/2012: 3.407 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).  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	<b>Tertiary education Roma minority population</b>	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.  In the school year 2011/2012: 134 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**  
B22 **Total of pupils of Roma parents in schools**

MS	Answer
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.  In the school year 2011/2012: 11,899 Roma pupils.
PL	2 764 pupils of Roma origin attended schools in the school-year 2009/2010.  2 764 pupils of Roma origin attended schools in the school-year 2009/2010. 2 985 pupils of Roma origin attended schools in the school-year 2010/2011.

PT	No information available.
RO	No official, publicly available data could be found.  260.000 students who assume their Roma identity
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	<b>European Refugee Fund yearly allocation</b>	AT	
		BG	712,000 euro  753.313,35 euro
		CY	No figures are available.
		DK	n/a
		FI	
		FR	In 2011 11.077.000 euro are allocated.  In 2012 11.077.000 euro are allocated.
		DE	EUR 14,425 million
		GR	18.570.946,55€ for 2010.  For the Annual Programme 2012, the allocated amount covered by EU contribution was 4.015.377,16€.
		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 €.  Total 2008-2011 was 6.956.580 €, which was 2,04% of MS (Member States) totals (most recent overall figures for 2012 have not yet been published). In 2012, Ireland was allocated €1.328.519,12.
		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	  1,015,159 EUR
		SI	2011: The total ERF allocation was 564.384,15 EUR. 2010: The total ERF allocation was 588.699,32 EUR.

2012: The total ERF allocation was 554.209,00 EUR. 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.  
In 2012 the budget for the period 2013 was administered as follows: The total amount that was budgeted was approximately 100 million SEK (11,837,504 EUR as of 18.2.2012 exchange rate).  
In 2012 the budget for the period 2013 was administered as follows: The total amount that was budgeted was approximately 100 million SEK (11,839,060 EUR as of 18.2.2013 exchange rate).  
In 2012 the budget for the period 2013 was administered as follows: The total amount that was budgeted was approximately 100 million SEK (11,839,060 EUR as of 18.2.2013 exchange rate).

#	Question	MS	Answer
B24	<b>European Integration Fund yearly allocation</b>	AT	
		BG	According to the Annual Programme for 2010 the European Integration Fund has allocated 1,203,588.34 euro to Bulgaria. 851.680,63 euro
		CY	No figures were made available.
		DK	n/a
		FI	
		FR	In 2011 France received EUR 10 900 000 from European Integration Fund In 2011 France received EUR 13 500 000 from European Integration Fund In 2012 France received EUR 13 500 000 from European Integration Fund
		DE	EUR 18,289 million
		GR	The total allocation for the Annual Programme 2012 is 5.422.370,24 €, of which 4.319.607,62 € is covered by EU contribution and 1.306.938,24 € by Public allocation.
		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 €. Total 2008-2011 was 5 173 109 €, which was 1.15% of MS (Member States) totals. (most recent figures are not available as yet). In 2012, Ireland was allocated €1.597.042,18.
		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	1,933,178.67 EUR
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.  2012: The total EIF allocation was 1.361.524,00 EUR. The cut-off date for expenses under this fund allocation 30 June 2014. 2011: The total EIF allocation was 1.184.897.71 EUR. The cut-off date for expenses under this fund allocation 30 June 2013.
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  
B25 **European Return Fund yearly allocation**

MS	Answer
AT	
BG	691.053,09 euro  768.391,00 euro
CY	No figures were made available.
DK	n/a
FI	
FR	In 2011 France received EUR 10 876 000 from European Return Fund.  In 2012 France received EUR 15 930 000 from European Return Fund.
DE	2013: EUR 7,578 million
GR	9.963.796,55 Euros  For the Annual Programme 2012, allocation covered by EU contribution was 37.357.613,00€.
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 €.  Total 2008-2011 was 2 546 771 €, which was 0.83% of MS (Member States) totals. In 2012, Ireland received €740.222,00.
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	

3,020,060 EUR

- 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.  
2011: The total European Return Fund allocation was 541,250.00 EUR. The cut-off date for expenses under this fund allocation 30 June 2013. 2012: The total European Return Fund allocation was 1.118.892,00 EUR. The cut-off date for expenses under this fund allocation 30 June 2014.
- 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).  
The European Return Fund yearly allocation is administered by the Swedish Migration Board. In 2012 the budget for the European Refugee Fund together with the European Return Fund for the period 2013 is 24 Million Euro (215 Million SEK).

#	Question	MS	Answer
B26	<b>Cost/fees for 1 year residence/work permit</b>	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. 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. The tax EUR 19 must also be paid.
		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 In order to obtain a work permit, first a tax for application for a work permit has to be paid in the amount of 4,54 EUR, according to the tariff number 1. The work permit valid for one year costs 90,61 EUR, according to the tariff number 24 of the Administrative Fees Act.
- ES Yes.
- SE The Cost/fees for 1 year residence/work permit is 2000 SEK (224 Euros).

#	Question	MS	Answer
B27	<b>Cost/fees for Long term / permanent Residence permit</b>	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	
			398,5 RON (90 EUR)
		SI	The fee for a permanent residence permit is 95,15 EUR.
		ES	Yes.
		SE	The cost/fees for Long term / permanent Residence permit is SEK 1000 (112.540 Euros) for adults and SEK 500 (56.2701 Euros) for children under the age of 18.

#	Question	MS	Answer
B28	<b>Cost/fees for Citizenship acquisition application</b>	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). The cost/fees for Citizenship acquisition is SEK 1 500 (169 euros).		

#	Question	MS	Answer
S1	<b>Overall numbers of racist &amp; hate crime</b>	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  Data depends on the source  Data depends on the source  2012 Official figures of the Ministry of the Interior regarding racist violence (January-September): Anti-Semitism: 432 acts and threats, Anti-Muslim: 140 acts and threats, Racism and xenophobia: 571 acts and threats.
DE	Overall number of politically motivated right-wing crimes increased
GR	No official data available. 142 cases from 2007 to 2010 have been reported at the i-RED Database on Racist Violence.  No official data available. 267 cases from 2007 to 2012 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.  The prosecutorial system recorded 158 new proceedings referring to racism in the first six months of 2012.
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 hate crime throughout the judicial system.
SI	52 cases of public incitement to hatred, violence or intolerance (Article 297 of the Criminal Code), handled by the police in 2010. 11 cases of violation of right to equality (Article 131 of the Criminal Code), handled by the police in 2010.  52 cases of public incitement to hatred, violence or intolerance (Article 297 of the Criminal Code), handled by the police in 2011 and 37 cases in the first half of 2012. 1 case of violation of right to equality (Article 131 of the Criminal Code), handled by the police in 2011.
ES	No official data. Spain is one of the few European Union countries that does not have statistics.
SE	Yes.  Yes. In 2011, there were 3936 reported cases of racist and xenophobic hate crimes.

# 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 7
DE	Yes.
GR	10 deaths have been reported from 2007 to 2010 according to the relevant RAXEN Thematic Study (3 in 2010). 17 deaths have been reported from 2007 to 2012 according to the relevant RAXEN Thematic Study, among which 3 deaths in 2012.
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 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	<b>Court cases on racist - hate crime</b>	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.  In first six months of 2012 courts issued 22 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 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.  According to the Criminal Law, the Chancellor of Justice (Justitieombudsmannen, JK), received 97 reports of incitement to racial hatred in 2011 and decided to initiate investigations in 3 cases.

#	Question	MS	Answer
S4	<b>Complaints regarding ethnic discrimination received by Equality Body/Agency/Court</b>	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%).  In 2011 Public Defender of Rights, who replaced the High Commission Against Discrimination and for Equality (HALDE) , received 1926 complaints on the ground of origin (23,5%).
		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 mediates, claims of unlawful discrimination. Between 2008 and 2009 it dealt with 1992 referrals, 686 of which where 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.

In 2011, the Human Rights Defender received 64 cases regarding discrimination on grounds of nationality/ethnicity or race.

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	37 cases in the first semester of 2011 - Equality Body - National Council for Combating Discrimination  In 2012, 61 complaints regarding ethnicity, 49 regarding nationality and 43 regarding language (in certain cases this can act as a proxy for nationality in Romania) reported by the 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.  In the first six months of 2012 the police dealt with 37 offences motivated by personal characteristics, under the Article 297 of the Penal Code, prohibiting incitement to racial, ethnic and religious hatred and intolerance. Further, in the first six months of 2012 the police investigated 22 offences committed with intolerance motives.
ES	no data
SE	In 2010, a total of 992 complaints were received.  In 2011, a total of 694 complaints of ethnic discrimination were received by the Equality Ombudsman. The total complaints of discrimination all grounds was 2353 complaints

#	Question	MS	Answer
S5	<b>Number of cases where ethnic discrimination was found/established by Equality Body/Agency/Court</b>	AT	There is no systematic documentation available.
		BG	15  1
		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.  In 2011 431 condemnations were pronounced for racist, anti-Semitic or discriminatory offences by Penal Courts. In 2010 567 condemnations were pronounced. 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. In a total of 53 inquiries examined (2 - ethnic origin; 36 - racial origin; 14 - disability; 1 - age), discrimination was established in 44 cases (1 - ethnic origin; 36 - racial origin; 6 - disability; 1 - age).
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 UVAVIDRE [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 (tree hundred and twenty).
RO	25 cases in 2010 at the equality body - National Council for Combating Discrimination In 2012 at the equality body - National Council for Combating Discrimination - discrimination on the ground of ethnicity was found in 26 cases, on nationality in 13 cases and on the ground of language in 21 cases (in certain cases language can act as a proxy to nationality in Romania).
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. The number of cases where ethnic discrimination was found/established by the Equality Ombudsman was 694 cases in 2011.

#	Question	MS	Answer
S6	<b>Cases solved / corrected / settled</b>	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
			12
		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, according to which 8 cases were settled.
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 705 in 2012 before the 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. Therefore cases were not settled or solved.
ES	no data
SE	In 2010, the Equality Ombudsman (DO) reached 38 settlements and took 11 cases to court. In 2011, the Equality Ombudsman (DO) reached 49 settlements and took 8 cases to court.



#	Question	MS	Answer
S7	<b>Sanctions imposed / compensations / awards attributed-received</b>	AT	There is no systemic documentation available.
		BG	No sanctions/compensations/ awards in 2010. Only instructions against discrimination. In 2012 the CPD imposed one fine of 350 lv (175 euro).
		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)

For 2012, the NCCD reported issuing 58 written warnings, 35 administrative fines ranging from RON600 (EUR135) to RON8,000 (EUR1780), 55 recommendations and monitoring in 3 cases.

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**  
S8 **ECtHR cases - decisions art.14 etc.**

**MS Answer**

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.

In 2012, the ECtHR issued one decision against Bulgaria under Art. 14 - discrimination. For 2006 - 2012 period the ECtHR issued five 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.

In 2012 the ECHR examined 2 complaints relying on Article 14 of the Convention (Chabauty/France, Gas and Dubois/France), but it concluded that there had been no violation of Article 14.

DE None.

GR Most recent data concerns 2011. In 2011, there was one decision according to art. 14 in a total of 73 judgments, among which in 69 at least one violation was found.

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.  In the case Kurić and others v. Slovenia (the "erased people" case) ECHR found Slovenia responsible for violation of Article 8, Article 13 in conjunction with Article 8 and Article 14 in conjunction with Article 8 of the European Convention of Human Rights.
ES	Yes. 1 case. Lack of effective investigation.
SE	There were no ECtHR cases - decisions based on art. 14 in 2011.

#	Question	MS	Answer
S9	<b>Cases - investigations before other EU and international bodies (European Committee for Social Rights - UN HRC - CAT etc.)</b>	AT	There were no Austrian cases of discrimination before other EU and international bodies in 2011.
		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.  European Committee of Social Rights has found a violation of the Revised Charter in the case European Roma and Travellers Forum against France.  European Committee of Social Rights has found a violation of the Revised Charter in the case European Roma and Travellers Forum against France and in the case Médécins du Monde International against France.
		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)
- 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.
- The European Committee on Social Rights found that Slovenia does not provide for adequate and affordable housing for Roma.
- ES no data
- SE In 2011, the Committee for Social Rights, concluded that the situation in Sweden was not in conformity with several articles in the European Social Charter.

#	Question	MS	Answer
S10	<b>Decisions-Infringement procedures initiated before the European Court of Justice</b>	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	During the years 2006-2010, there were in 96 cases on violations of the Greek state, but no cases concerning migrant and minority freedoms and rights.
		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
	Court of Justice of the European Union, Case C-81/12 Accept Association v National Council for Combating Discrimination.		
SI	There were no infringement procedures initiated at the European Court of Justice in the field of non-discrimination legislation against Slovenia.		
ES			
SE	4 cases from the European Court of Justice dealing with issues of migration, ethnic and/or religious discrimination have been reported from 2007 to 2011.		

# RED

# Racism Equality Discrimination [R | E | D] INDICATORS

## Anti-discrimination Legislation & Implementation

- RED1 Is racial discrimination defined in national law?
- 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?
- RED3 Does the national law cover all grounds of discrimination as in the International Conventions and EU law or additional discrimination grounds?
- 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?
- RED5 Does statelessness serve as a ground for discrimination in access to public goods and services and/or deprivation of economic and social rights?
- RED6 Discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origin and/or religion is prohibited in all the areas provided for by the EU Directives?
- RED7 Are there specialised bodies/agencies/mechanisms which receive, handle/investigate complaints in discrimination cases?
- 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?
- 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?
- RED10 Are special/positive measures for securing advancement and protection of certain racial or ethnic groups widely adopted and implemented?
- RED11 Is the State or are state representatives reported to engage in discriminatory acts or practices by independent authoritative sources?
- RED12 Is legal support for victims available from public agencies/bodies? Is there access for victims to assistance and justice?
- 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?
- 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?
- RED15 Is class action or actio popularis possible? (court claims or action in the name of a group)
- RED16 Are sanctions foreseen/provided by anti-discrimination legislation?
- RED17 Is there provision within anti-discrimination legislation/practice for financial compensation/restitution of rights and are these applied in practice?
- RED18 Are there any problems concerning the implementation of national legislation prohibiting discrimination?
- RED19 Has there been a thorough evaluation/assessment of the effectiveness of the national implementation of EU Anti-discrimination Directives?

## Anti-racist Crime Legislation & Implementation

- RED20 Is there legislation against racist and hate crime?
- RED21 Is there a legal definition of racist-hate crime?
- RED22 Is there a legal definition of hate speech?
- RED23 Are there legal definitions of racist incident and racist violence?
- 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?
- RED25 Is there an independent assessment of the impact of anti-racist legislation and its application in practice?
- RED26 Is there an estimate or evidence that hate crime cases/incidents are under-reported disproportionately in relation to other crimes?
- RED27 Is policing reported to be adequate in terms of combating racist violence/hate crime effectively?
- RED28 Is the judiciary reported to be adequately and effectively combating racist violence/hate crime?
- RED29 In the context of hate crime, is racist motivation treated as an aggravating circumstance?
- 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?

RED31 Does national legislation provide specific sanctions against public servants reported as perpetrators of racist violence/hate crime?

RED32 Have public servants been reported as being perpetrators of racist violence/hate crime?

### Political Parties –organisations- Racist & Xenophobic Discourse

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?

RED34 Parties that express xenophobic discourse in the form of hate speech or promote an anti-migrant and/or anti-minority agenda

RED35 Is hate speech/racist-xenophobic discourse a wider, more 'mainstream', phenomenon in the political sphere?

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

### Anti-racist Policies & Organisations

RED37 Has the national government developed policies/programmes aimed at combating racism and related ideologies? Have these policies/programmes been implemented and in what way?

RED38 Has regional/local governance made a significant attempt at combating racism and related ideologies?

RED39 In your country are there any non governmental organisations whose principal objectives relate to opposing/undermining racism and racist activity?

RED40 Non governmental organisations whose principal objectives relate to opposing/undermining racism and racist activity

RED41 Are there examples of anti-racist anti-discrimination organisations' activity having a positive impact on anti-racist policies?

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?

RED43 Are there NGOs - other civil society organisations supporting victims of discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origin and religion in court?

### Policing-Law Enforcement-Justice

RED44 Does the training of the police force incorporate anti-racism or cultural sensitivity?

RED45 Are there police professional associations that promote and endorse anti-migrant/anti-minority agendas and discourse?

RED46 Is there a legal definition / sanctioning of ethnic profiling?

RED47 Is there evidence or indication that the police force engages in ethnic profiling?

RED48 Is there evidence that the immigration services engage in ethnic profiling?

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?

RED50 Is there evidence that areas containing significant numbers migrants and minorities are policed in different ways than others?

RED51 Is there evidence of police violence against migrants/minorities in custody?

RED52 Do migrants/minorities face disproportionate problems in accessing justice?

RED53 Is there evidence of differential sentencing?

### Employment

RED54 Differential unemployment levels/rates of migrants?

RED55 Differential unemployment levels/rates of minorities?

RED56 Differential pay rates?

RED57 Do the trade unions engage in specific activities recruiting or supporting/defending the rights of minority groups?

RED58 Do the trade unions engage in specific activities recruiting or supporting/defending the rights of migrants groups?

RED59 Legal restrictions and/or effective practices of exclusion of migrants regarding membership of and participation in trade unions

RED60 Legal obstacles to access employment in the public sector under equal conditions for migrants

RED61 Legal restrictions and/or effective practices of exclusion of minorities regarding membership of and participation in trade unions

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?

RED63 Are there examples of good practices and positive initiatives against discrimination/racism at the workplace?

### Housing & Segregation

RED64 Is there evidence of significant levels of segregation between migrant groups and the majority population?

RED65 What is the ethnic origin of the highly segregated migrant group?

RED66 Is there evidence of significant levels of segregation between minority groups and the majority population?

RED67 What is the ethnic origin of the highly segregated minority group?

RED68 Is there evidence of majority driven segregation ("white flight" phenomenon)?

RED69 Is there evidence of denial of housing/housing rights for certain ethnic groups?

RED70 Is there evidence that migrant/minority groups face especially serious problems in accessing housing of an acceptable quality?

RED71 Migrant or minority group which faces especially serious problems in accessing housing of an acceptable quality?

RED72 Is there evidence of particular difficulties faced by migrant/minority groups in purchasing or renting property of their choice?

RED73 Affected group with particular difficulties in purchasing or renting property of own choice

RED74 Are there positive initiatives with an impact on housing of migrant and minority groups?

### Education

RED75 Practical obstacles and evidence of problems and differential enrollment rates for certain minorities?

RED76 Practical obstacles and evidence of problems and differential enrollment rates for migrants?

RED77 Poorer educational performance by certain groups?

RED78 Problems with educational attainment by certain groups (drop out - fragmentation of educational experience)?

RED79 Are there positive initiatives to improve/support poor educational provision for migrant and minority groups?

RED80 Victimisation in schools (bullying/harassment/racist violence) ?

RED81 Provision of option to learn mother language other than the majority's

RED82 Evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of migrants

RED83 Evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of minorities

RED84 Evidence of modifying school curricula and teaching materials can be modified to reflect the diversity of the school population

RED85 Are there in schools good practices/positive initiatives and intercultural coexistence plans designed to solve problems of discrimination racism or xenophobia?

RED86 Is the teacher regular curricula/training dealing with specific reference to immigrants or ethnic minorities and respect/promotion of diversity?

### Health And Social Protection

RED87 Is there evidence of increased morbidity rates for minority and migrant groups?

RED88 Is there evidence of increased mortality rates for minority and migrant groups?

RED89 Is there evidence of forced healthcare/intervention practices to minorities?

RED90 Specific health issues such as diseases specific to particular groups

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?

RED92 Do migrants have a higher risk of poverty than the rest of the population?

RED93 Is there evidence that migrant or minority women are particularly vulnerable in accessing and receiving effective health care services?

RED94 Are there policies and/or good practices accomodating culture/ traditions' respect in health care

## Political & Civic Participation

- RED95 Migrants' political rights - right to vote to national/local elections
- RED96 Outreach - encourage participation - Practical obstacles or problems for migrants in exercising their right to vote
- RED97 Migrants have the right to stand for elections at local/national level?
- RED98 Minority members have certain rights to self-government?
- RED99 Are migrants' representatives engaged in any formal consultation with public authorities?
- RED100 Are there migrants' consultative/advisory/representative bodies established by law?
- RED101 Public administration (including judiciary and executive) reflects the ethnic diversity of society?
- RED102 Is there automatic citizenship acquisition by birth for migrant children born in the country?
- RED103 What is the general law provision for naturalisation?

## Policies On Integration - Cohesion

- RED104 Is there a formal national strategy on the integration of migrants/minorities?
- RED105 Is there a formal definition of integration
- RED106 To which groups does the integration strategy apply?
- RED107 Are there formal policies and practises associated with this integration strategy?
- RED108 Is the integration strategy effective and, if so, what are the tangible results at a local, regional and national level?
- RED109 Is there a formal national strategy on social and/or community cohesion?
- RED110 Is there a clear definition of social/community cohesion?
- RED111 Does the social cohesion strategy apply to all migrant/minority groups?
- RED112 Is/are social/community cohesion strategies effective and producing results?
- RED113 If there is a national strategy covering both integration and cohesion? Are the two key elements of the strategy joined up formally?

## Public Life, Culture, Sport & Media

- RED114 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?
- RED115 Association: are there restrictions of the freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of association for migrants
- RED116 Association: are there restrictions of the of the freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of association for minorities
- RED117 Religion: Persons belonging to minorities face legal and practical obstacles in exercising or manifesting their religion or belief?
- RED118 Media: Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions for Migrant and minority media?
- RED119 Media: Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions for minority and lesser used language in the media?
- RED120 Media: Is there a visible presence (or absence) of members of target groups as media professionals?
- RED121 Media: Frequency and relevance of hate speech incidents in public life (and media) and media representations against migrants and minorities?
- RED122 Sport: Effective participation of migrants in sport
- RED123 Sport: Effective participation of minorities in sport
- RED124 Sport: Racism, racist violence and hate speech in sporting venues (and reporting and policing thereof)?
- RED125 Sport: Is hate speech ground for sanctions to sport clubs and applied/applicable in practice?

## Migration & Minority Demographics/Statistics

B1	General Population
B2	Migrant Population (official/estimates)
B3	Valid Residence permits
B4	Capital city's general population
B5	Capital city's migrant/refugee population
B6	Refugees/asylum seekers yearly inflow
B7	Quotas for admission/entry for employment
B8	Overall Settled Minorities' Population
B9	Roma & Travellers' population
B10	Muslims' population
B11	Asylum status granted
B12	Subsidiary protection status granted
B13	Unaccompanied minors inflow
B14	Trafficking victims identified/protected
B15	Primary education population of foreign pupils
B16	Secondary education population of foreign pupils
B17	Tertiary education migrant background population
B18	Total of pupils of migrants parents/background in schools (automatically or by hand if no data on previous lines)
B19	Primary education population of pupils with Roma parents
B20	Secondary education population of pupils with Roma parents
B21	Tertiary education Roma minority population
B22	Total of pupils of Roma parents in schools

## Migration & Minority Economics

B23	European Refugee Fund yearly allocation
B24	European Integration Fund yearly allocation
B25	European Return Fund yearly allocation
B26	Cost/fees for 1 year residence/work permit
B27	Cost/fees for Long term / permanent Residence permit
B28	Cost/fees for Citizenship acquisition application

## Racist violence - Hate Speech Statistics

S1	Overall numbers of racist & hate crime
S2	Deaths/killings
S3	Court cases on racist - hate crime

## Discrimination Statistics

S4	Complaints regarding ethnic discrimination received by Equality Body/Agency/Court
S5	Number of cases where ethnic discrimination was found/established by Equality Body/Agency/Court
S6	Cases solved / corrected / settled
S7	Sanctions imposed / compensations / awards attributed-received
S8	ECtHR cases - decisions art.14 etc.
S9	Cases - investigations before other EU and international bodies (European Committee for Social Rights - UN HRC - CAT etc.)
S10	Decisions-Infringement procedures initiated before the European Court of Justice



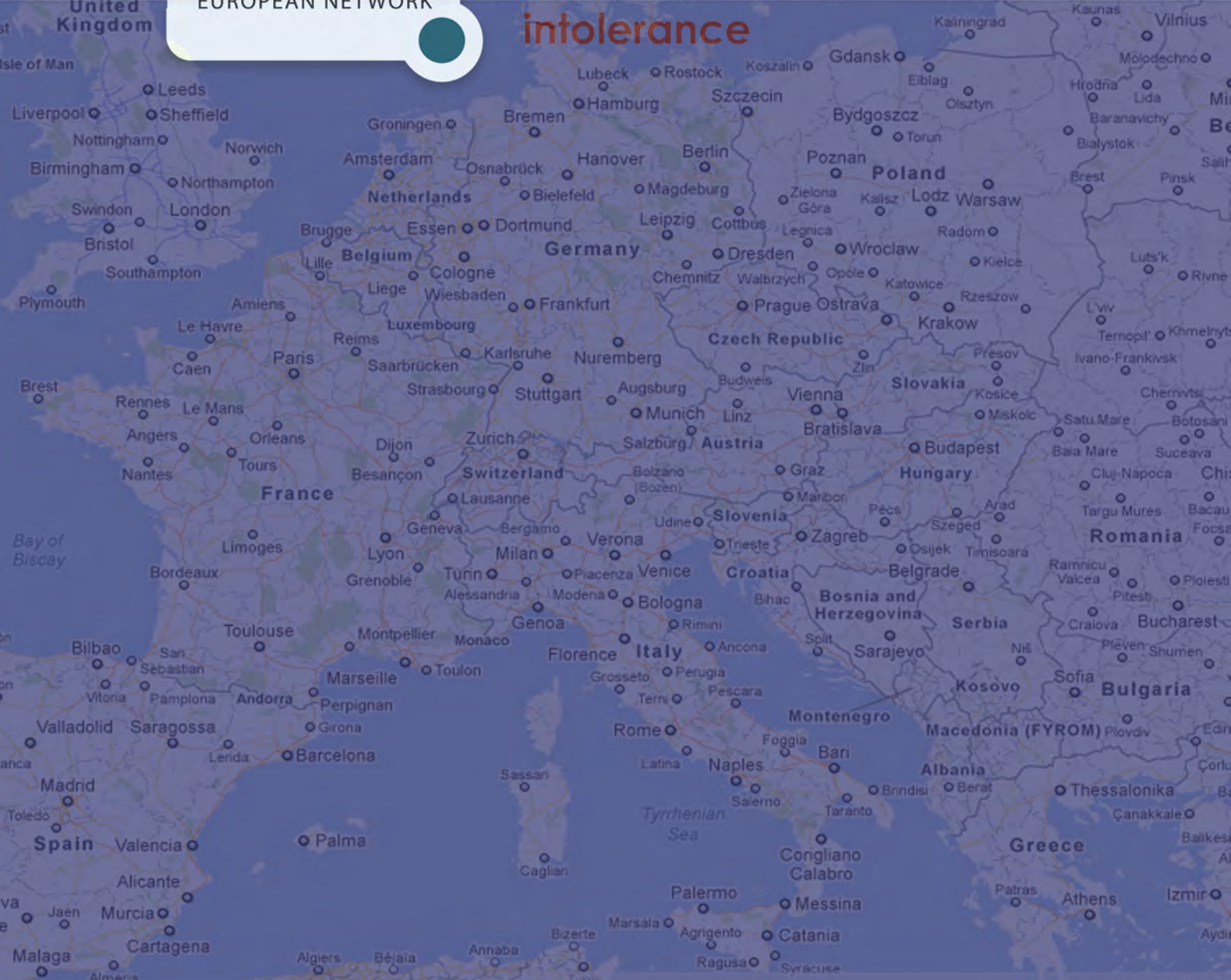


# RED

Rights Equality & Diversity  
EUROPEAN NETWORK

## combating racism xenophobia

### intolerance



# Annual Report 2012

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