



European Commission against Racism and Intolerance
Commission européenne contre le racisme et l'intolérance

La lutte contre le racisme, la xénophobie, l'antisémitisme et l'intolérance
Combating racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance
NATIONAL surveys
LES ORGANES SPÉCIALISÉS DANS LA LUTTE CONTRE LE RACISME, LA XÉNO
PHOBIE, L'ANTISÉMITISME ET L'INTOLÉRANCE AU NIVEAU NATIONAL
NATIONAL surveys on the experience and perception of discrimination and racism from the
point of view of potential victims
La lutte contre le racisme, la xénophobie, l'antisémitisme
Roms/Tsiganes
National surveys
Combating racism, xenophobia, antisemitism
and intolerance
Les organes spécialisés dans la lutte contre le racisme, la xéno
phobie, l'antisémitisme et l'intolérance au niveau national
NATIONAL surveys on the experience and perception of discrimination and racism from the point
of view of potential victims
national
La lutte contre le racisme et l'intolérance envers les
Roms/Tsiganes
Roms/Tsiganes
escription de la discrimination et du racism



ECRI in brief



EUROPEAN COMMISSION AGAINST RACISM AND INTOLERANCE (ECRI)

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) is the Council of Europe's monitoring body, specialised in combating racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance in greater Europe, from the perspective of the protection of human rights. ECRI's action covers all the measures needed to combat violence, discrimination and prejudice against persons or groups of persons on grounds of race, colour, language, religion, nationality or national or ethnic origin.

ECRI was established by the first Summit of Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe. The decision of its establishment is contained in the Vienna Declaration which the Summit adopted on 9 October 1993. The second Summit in Strasbourg on 10-11 October 1997 strengthened ECRI's action and on 13 June 2002 the Committee of Ministers adopted an autonomous Statute for ECRI, thereby consolidating its role as an independent human rights monitoring body.

ECRI's members are appointed on the basis of their in-depth knowledge of combating racism and intolerance. They serve in their individual capacity and are independent and impartial in fulfilling their mandate.

ECRI's statutory activities are: (1) country-by-country monitoring; (2) general policy recommendations; and (3) information and communication activities with civil society (a chart outlining ECRI's programme of activities is included in Appendix I of this document).

Country-by-country monitoring

In the framework of its country-by-country monitoring, ECRI examines the situation concerning manifestations of racism and intolerance in each of the Council of Europe member States. ECRI's findings, along with recommendations as to how each country might deal with the problems identified, are published in country reports. These reports are drawn up after a contact visit to the country in question and a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. The country-by-country monitoring deals with all member States on an equal footing and takes place in five-year cycles, covering nine/ten countries per year (a chart outlining ECRI's monitoring procedure is included in Appendix II and a timetable of ECRI's fourth round of country monitoring work is contained in Appendix III of this document).

General Policy Recommendations

ECRI elaborates General Policy Recommendations which are addressed to all member States and provide guidelines which policy-makers are invited to use when drawing up national strategies and policies in various areas. ECRI has adopted to date eleven General Policy Recommendations, covering some very important themes, including key elements of national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination; the creation of national specialised bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination; combating racism against Roma; combating Islamophobia; combating racism on the Internet; combating racism while fighting terrorism; combating antisemitism; combating racism and racial discrimination in and through school education; and combating racism and racial discrimination in policing.

Relations with civil society

Combating racism can only be effective if the anti-racist message filters down to society in general. For this reason, awareness-raising among the general public and a communication strategy are crucial. In 2002 ECRI adopted a programme of action to consolidate this aspect of its work, which involves, among other things, organising round tables in member States and strengthening co-operation with other interested parties such as NGOs, the media, and the youth sector.

APPENDIX I

EUROPEAN COMMISSION AGAINST RACISM AND INTOLERANCE (ECRI)

- ⇒ Decision of creation (political) : First Summit (Vienna, 1993)
- ⇒ Statute (legal) : Resolution (2002)8 (CM, 2002)

COUNTRY MONITORING WORK	GENERAL POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	RELATIONS WITH CIVIL SOCIETY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country-specific reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – all member States, on an equal footing – five-year cycles, covering nine/ten countries per year – fourth round (2008 - 2012): <p><u>Implementation</u> of recommendations from previous reports</p> <p><u>Evaluation</u> of policies</p> <p><u>5 core issues</u> (legal and institutional framework; discrimination in various fields; racist violence; racism in public discourse; vulnerable/target groups)</p> <p><u>Interim follow-up</u> : three specific recommendations for which priority implementation within two years is requested</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines addressed to all member States : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GPR N° 1: Combating racism – GPR N° 2: Specialised bodies at national level – GPR N° 3: Roma/Gypsies – GPR N° 4: Surveys on potential victims' perceptions – GPR N° 5: Islamophobia – GPR N° 6: Internet – GPR N° 7: Effective legislation – GPR N° 8: Anti-terrorist measures – GPR N° 9: Antisemitism – GPR N° 10 : Education – GPR N° 11 : Policing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and communication activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Round Tables – Seminars with national specialised bodies to combat racism and racial discrimination – Expert seminars – Co-operation with NGOs – Communication strategy – Information activities aimed at the political bodies of the Council of Europe – Contacts with the Youth Sector

- ⇒ ECRI is an independent human rights monitoring mechanism specialised in combating racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance
- ⇒ ECRI is composed of independent and impartial members
- ⇒ ECRI's action covers all measures to combat violence, discrimination and prejudice faced by persons or groups of persons on grounds of race, colour, language, religion, nationality or national or ethnic origin

APPENDIX II

ECRI's COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY (CBC) MONITORING PROCEDURE

ECRI invites comments from national authorities and civil society on follow-up given to previous recommendations and collects other background information



A working group of ECRI examines the information and prepares the monitoring visit



Two Rapporteurs from the working group carry out a monitoring visit where they meet government and non-government partners



ECRI plenary adopts a **draft report**



The draft report is sent to the authorities through a national liaison officer (NLO) for comments



The draft report may be revised in light of any comments of the authorities (only factual mistakes are taken into account)



If the authorities so wish, they can present oral remarks to ECRI's Bureau and Rapporteurs



ECRI plenary adopts final report



If the authorities so wish, they can append their viewpoints in a separate appendix to ECRI's report



The report is sent by ECRI to the government in question through the intermediary of the Committee of Ministers



The report is published

APPENDIX III

TIME-TABLE OF THE FOURTH ROUND (2008-2012) OF ECRI'S COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY WORK

<p>2008</p> <p>Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Germany Greece Hungary Norway Slovak Republic Switzerland</p> <p>Reports to be published in 2009</p>	<p>2009</p> <p>Albania Austria Estonia France Poland Serbia “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” Turkey United Kingdom</p> <p>Reports to be published in 2010</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>Armenia Azerbaijan Bosnia and Herzegovina Cyprus Italy Liechtenstein Lithuania Monaco Russian Federation Spain</p> <p>Reports to be published in 2011</p>
<p>2011</p> <p>Andorra Croatia Denmark Finland Iceland Latvia Portugal Romania Slovenia Montenegro</p> <p>Reports to be published in 2012</p>	<p>2012</p> <p>Georgia Ireland Luxembourg Malta Moldova Netherlands San Marino Sweden Ukraine</p> <p>Reports to be published in 2013</p>	

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