

Conference on anti-Gypsyism

How to address anti-Gypsyism in a post-2020
EU Roma Framework?

Expert recommendations

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Ballhausplatz 2, 1010 Wien

National Roma Contact Point

+43 531150

roma@bka.gv.at

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Introduction

Roma¹ make up Europe's largest ethnic minority, many of them facing discrimination, prejudice and social exclusion. To this day, anti-Gypsyism² and its ideological manifestations are still deeply rooted in European societies. The European Fundamental Rights Agency has found anti-Gypsyism to be a key structural driver of Roma exclusion which undermines the process of Roma integration and reinforces the generational deprivation of Roma. Many civil society stakeholders believe that the EU Roma inclusion policy would benefit from a greater focus on the fight against anti-Gypsyism. Both in its midterm review³ and its final evaluation⁴ of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020, the European Commission identified the lack of a specific non-discrimination goal and targeted strategies to fight anti-Gypsyism as key weaknesses of the current EU Framework.

Several important steps were taken at international and European level to recognise and counter anti-Gypsyism as a specific form of racism against Roma⁵. To provide an additional point of reference for ongoing reflections on the post-2020 EU Roma inclusion agenda, the Austrian EU Presidency hosted an expert conference on anti-Gypsyism. The conference brought together experts from (Roma) civil society, EU Member States and enlargement countries, EU institutions, international organisations and academia to discuss ways forward in the fight against anti-Gypsyism under a possible post-2020

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- 1 The word 'Roma' is used as an umbrella term which includes different related groups throughout Europe, whether sedentary or not, such as Roma, Travellers, Sinti, Manouches, Kalés, Romanichels, Boyash, Ashkalis, Égyptiens, Yéniches, Doms and Loms, that may be diverse in culture and lifestyles.
 - 2 The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) of the Council of Europe defines anti-Gypsyism as a "specific form of racism, an ideology founded on racial superiority, a form of dehumanisation and institutional racism nurtured by historical discrimination, which is expressed, among others, by violence, hate speech, exploitation, stigmatisation and the most blatant kind of discrimination".
The Alliance Against Antigypsyism uses the following working definition (and different spelling): "Antigypsyism is a historically constructed, persistent complex of customary racism against social groups identified under the stigma 'gypsy' or other related terms and incorporates: 1. a homogenizing and essentializing perception and description of these groups; 2. the attribution of specific characteristics to them; 3. discriminating social structures and violent practices that emerge against that background, which have a degrading and ostracizing effect and which reproduce structural disadvantages."
 - 3 EC Midterm review of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies (2017)
 - 4 Evaluation of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020 (2018)
 - 5 See e.g. https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2018-anti-gypsyism-barrier-roma-inclusion_en.pdf (2018), Resolution on fundamental rights aspects in Roma integration in the EU: fighting anti-Gypsyism, Committee on Civil Liberties (2017), Council Conclusions on Accelerating the Process of Roma Integration (2016), ECRI General policy Recommendation No.13 on combating anti-Gypsyism and discrimination against Roma (2011) and EU High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance: Antigypsyism: Increasing its recognition to better understand and address its manifestations.

EU Roma Framework. Participants were asked to make clear-cut recommendations that could contribute to future discussions on the post-2020 EU approach to Roma inclusion. To facilitate a results-oriented discussion, participants worked in twelve discussion groups. Discussions focused on specific questions on anti-Gypsyism that had been identified prior to the conference by relevant stakeholders at two preparatory workshops (see Appendix I). The following outline provides a summary of the experts' recommendations gathered at the conference (for photo documentation see <https://www.flickr.com/photos/eu2018at/sets/72157674044079187>).

1 Preconditions in the fight against anti-Gypsyism

The following preconditions and corresponding recommendations were identified as key to fight anti-Gypsyism effectively.

1.1 Keep the fight against anti-Gypsyism on the agenda of future EU Council presidencies

To ensure a continuous and strategic approach, experts agreed that future EU Council presidencies should explicitly address anti-Gypsyism, at least until a post-2020 EU Roma Framework would be in place. Useful activities could include organising and facilitating a structured dialogue on the fight against anti-Gypsyism with the involvement of civil society organisations. Coordination between presidencies for such activities was crucial to secure distinct outcomes, participants stressed.

1.2 Establish and strengthen monitoring structures for anti-Gypsyism

Participants emphasised the importance of monitoring structures on anti-Gypsyism at both European, Member States and local levels, as it was essential to better understand the mechanisms of anti-Gypsyism and to develop effective policies to fight it. Comprehensive data was also crucial for evaluation purposes, experts pointed out.

1.3 Recognise and address anti-Gypsyism as a specific form of intolerance/racism against Roma in relevant national policies

Participants argued that reducing racist sentiments towards Roma should be part of mainstream anti-racism policies. In addition, policy areas such as anti-discrimination, social cohesion, youth policy and media legislation were considered key to effectively fight anti-Gypsyism.

1.4 Create trust through uncovering and recognising the truth

Experts explored the potential of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions for trust-building and advancing the recognition of the fight against anti-Gypsyism⁶. Participants highlighted that such Commissions could help to achieve recognition of the historical responsibility and to create awareness for the systemic exclusion that Roma and others perceived as “gypsies” experience. Ultimately, they could foster trust between Roma and non-Roma and improve the disruptive relationship Roma communities might have with national or local institutions. This could also help tackle underreporting in the context of monitoring, experts highlighted.

⁶ See also EP [Resolution on fundamental rights aspects in Roma integration in the EU: fighting anti-Gypsyism](#), Committee on Civil Liberties (2017)

2 Anti-discrimination and the fight against anti-Gypsyism

While the current EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies focuses on social inclusion measures, data collected by FRA identify anti-Gypsyism as the root cause of the systemic discrimination and exclusion of Roma⁷. Data indicate that anti-Gypsyism often undermines Roma inclusion efforts targeting e.g. school segregation, segregation in maternity clinics, discriminatory practices on the labour market or poor housing. Although experts confirmed the relevance of action in the key policy areas of housing, education, employment and health of the current EU Framework, they agreed that, to ensure effectiveness of social inclusion policies, the fight against discrimination and anti-Gypsyism should also feature as an additional priority area in a future EU Framework.

Participants underlined that anti-Gypsyism was a challenge for society as a whole rather than a “Roma Issue”. Taking account of its horizontal nature, measures countering anti-Gypsyism had to address the general population and target all areas of life. Deliberate efforts were needed to dismantle the social construct of the “Gypsy” and the association of Roma with marginalisation, experts emphasised. Tens of thousands of Roma were qualified professionals, but choose to remain invisible because of the “Gypsy” stigma, participants recalled. Making the general population aware of their stories would boost the effectiveness of awareness-raising campaigns and would further motivate young Roma to embark on professional development paths⁸.

Existing patterns of disadvantage were frequently reproduced by state institutions, experts highlighted. Acting on anti-Gypsyist stereotypes institutions all too often failed to extend the same level of protection to Roma as to non-Roma⁹. To overcome this structural anti-Gypsyism, institutional learning and monitoring were key, participants argued. Roma living in segregated areas remain unaware of their rights and lack access to means of reporting. In the health sector, for example, standard services and complaint procedures (informed consents in clinical settings or eligibility criteria and procedures for filing patients’ complaints) remain tools rarely used by Roma, experts pointed out. Mechanisms provided by national equality bodies are not sufficiently used or accessible.

7 [A persisting concern: anti-Gypsyism as a barrier to Roma inclusion](#), FRA 2018

8 See also FRA opinion 4; [A persisting concern: anti-Gypsyism as a barrier to Roma inclusion](#), FRA 2018

9 See also Alliance Against Antigypsyism, [Antigypsyism - A reference Paper](#)

Roma and pro-Roma civil society organisations should get support by offering workshops and providing assistance when dealing with institutional obstacles.

According to participants, the following specific actions were required at European, Member State and/or regional and local levels in the field of anti-discrimination to enhance the fight against anti-Gypsyism:

Recommendation 2.1 to EU Institutions, Member States and Local and Regional Authorities: Recognise anti-Gypsyism and its horizontal nature

Participants stressed that European institutions, national and regional governments should officially recognise anti-Gypsyism as a specific form of racism against Roma, Sinti as well as others perceived as ‘gypsies’ by the general population. Anti-Gypsyism should be treated as a horizontal issue in all policy areas, they argued. Experts called for urgent measures to fight anti-Gypsyist stereotypes within the general population. To make social inclusion measures more effective and increase their sustainability, a post-2020 EU Roma policy should prioritise the fight against anti-Gypsyism and ensure its mainstreaming in all relevant policies and legislation including funding instruments both at EU, national and regional level, experts highlighted.

Recommendation 2.2 to EU Institutions, Member States and Local and Regional Authorities: Account for the systemic nature of anti-Gypsyism

Experts noted that EU institutions and national governments should effectively fight any form of structural anti-Gypsyism, including all forms of segregation, forced evictions and other manifestations of anti-Gypsyism in education, employment, health and housing. Participants recommended establishing monitoring structures and corrective mechanisms to counter the unequal access of Roma to the both health and education systems, labour market and housing. Raising awareness on anti-Gypsyism amongst public employment services was just one measure identified in this context. Lack of solid data on structural anti-Gypsyism was identified as a key challenge.

Recommendation 2.3 to the European Commission: Link access to funding of EU programs to the fight against anti-Gypsyism

Discussants agreed that access to European funds such as the European Structural Investment Fund, the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund or Erasmus+ should prioritise the fight against anti-Gypsyism. Direct funding for Roma and pro-Roma civil society (rather than channelling it via government programmes) could be an effective tool, experts argued. Trainings on how to best access such funds (as carried out in some Member States within the current EU Roma Framework) were highlighted as good practice examples.

Recommendation 2.4 to the European Commission: Ensure that anti-Gypsyism is well addressed in EU candidate countries and EU potential candidates

Participants highlighted the need to monitor anti-Gypsyism in accession countries as one of the benchmarks in fulfilling the criteria for accession negotiations. Furthermore, participants recommended implementing measures that combat anti-Gypsyism through the Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA) and similar funding mechanisms of the European Union.

Recommendation 2.5 to the European Commission and Member States: Strengthen the enforcement of anti-discrimination legislation and ensure access to justice

Participants highlighted the need to empower Roma to take legal steps against discrimination and other human rights violations committed against them. They agreed that Member States should ensure access to justice for Roma. Experts called on the European Commission and Member States to ensure effective implementation of the Race Equality Directive (2000/43/EU)¹⁰. National Equality bodies should include anti-Gypsyism in their national strategies and report on anti-Gypsyism in annual reports. Other relevant institutions in the Member States should also support Roma organisations to build expertise on existing legal anti-discrimination tools, experts recommended.

Recommendation 2.6 to Member States: Keep intersectionality on the Roma inclusion agenda

Experts highlighted the need to collect gender-disaggregated data on anti-Gypsyism and to include Romani women in mainstream women's organisations. They called on Member States to support the empowerment of Romani women through targeted funding.

Recommendation 2.7 to Member States and Local and Regional Authorities: Raise awareness on anti-Gypsyism in the public sector and the general population

Participants recommended organising activities and supporting projects to raise awareness on anti-Gypsyism. Such activities should target teachers, headmasters, judges, civil servants, politicians, prisons and members of the police force. Possible formats could include trainings on anti-Gypsyism or workshops on Roma history and culture, experts noted.

¹⁰ See also FRA opinion 1; [A persisting concern: anti-Gypsyism as a barrier to Roma inclusion](#), FRA 2018

Recommendation 2.8 to Member States and Local and Regional Authorities: Promote Roma history and culture

Participants called for grants for historical and cultural programs to improve common knowledge of Roma history, reduce stereotypes and foster intercultural understanding. Festivals, exhibitions, theatre performances, concerts etc. could help promote exchange within local communities and spread positive images about Roma among the general population, experts argued.

3 Monitoring of anti-Gypsyism

Information about the baseline situation of Roma and the forms and impact of anti-Gypsyism in the EU continues to be limited. Experts identified a lack of systematic efforts to collect evidence that effectively documents the complex manifestations of anti-Gypsyism and their structural nature.

There was a common understanding that data collection, monitoring and reporting systems should be strengthened. Underreporting of anti-Gypsyist crimes was identified as a severe problem caused by a massive lack of trust of Roma in state institutions. Truth and Reconciliation Commissions could be conducive to foster trust between Roma and public institutions such as the police or the judiciary, experts argued. Participants also underlined that reporting anti-Gypsyist crimes should be an act of civil courage just as reporting anti-Semitic crimes. This could potentially have knock-on effects in the general population, they agreed.

Participants identified a range of stakeholders that should be involved in monitoring anti-Gypsyism, e.g. international organisations, European institutions, governmental institutions and civil society organisations, media, police, judiciary, local administrations and schools. A division of monitoring tasks and comparable methodologies regarding data collection was essential, experts argued. Also, monitoring mechanisms had to be shaped in line with relevant differences between Member States' legal backgrounds, it was underlined.

According to participants, the following specific actions were required at European, Member States and/or regional and local levels in the field of monitoring to enhance the fight against anti-Gypsyism:

Recommendation 3.1 to European Institutions and Member States: Define indicators to measure anti-Gypsyism

Participants agreed that European institutions and national governments should strengthen research and monitoring of anti-Gypsyism to investigate its causes, manifestations and effects in politics and society throughout history. The following indicators were identified:

- Knowledge on anti-Gypsyism in society
- Media Monitoring
- Criminal statistics – kind of discrimination reported
- Number of anti-Gypsyist statements by high-level and local politicians
- Financial resources given to Roma organisations led by Roma
- Extent to which MS use ESIF to finance measures against anti-Gypsyism
- Roma children in special schools or separate classes
- Schools where Roma history is reflected in curricula
- Textbooks used in educational system that include Roma history
- Cases of anti-Gypsyism reported to the police
 - (Amount that went to court)
 - (Amount of cases won)

Recommendation 3.2 to the European Commission and Member States: Increase involvement of civil society in monitoring and support shadow reports

Participants recommended that the European Commission should support and finance civil society organisations to systematically monitor anti-Gypsyism in Member States. Member States should recognise the crucial role of civil society watchdogs. Such activities could complement state reporting, experts argued.

Recommendation 3.3 to European Institutions and Member States: Build on existing data and deepen understanding of anti-Gypsyism with further studies

Participants called on the Fundamental Rights Agency to build on existing data and carry out comprehensive studies on anti-Gypsyism in EU Member States and candidate countries. Such studies should include data disaggregated by ethnicity, gender and age, research on hidden biases as well as case studies, participants emphasised. To account for local perspectives and national perspectives, the involvement of both academics and Roma right activists was considered key. Referring to the “EU-MIDIS II: Second European Union minorities and discrimination survey” (2016), participants identified a need for a deeper analysis of Roma perspectives and experiences of anti-Gypsyism and obstacles to report incidents of anti-Gypsyism. According to participants, such studies should be complemented by solid data on institutional anti-Gypsyism.

4 Hate speech and the role of the media

Existing research and reports show that the situation of Roma across the European Union is severely affected by hate speech, hate crimes and inadequate protection of victims.

Experts underlined that media reporting (both online and offline) was often misleading, offensive and reproducing/reinforcing stereotypes. Roma-run media sources and the participation of Roma in media productions were seen as crucial for non-biased reporting on Roma. Participation of Roma in relevant institutions such as public media boards, ethics commissions was identified as another tool to effectively fight anti-Gypsyism in the media.

Experts highlighted the need to mainstream the fight against anti-Gypsyism into digitalisation policies. Anti-Gypsyist hate speech in the public discourse and used by politicians to generate votes should be publicly condemned and sanctioned, participants suggested.

According to participants, the following specific actions were required at European, Member States and/or regional and local levels in the context of hate speech and media to enhance the fight against anti-Gypsyism:

Recommendation 4.1 to European Institutions and Member States: Support a European Roma Press Agency together with a Roma TV channel

To ensure the promotion of positive images of Roma culture, experts recommended to establish a European Roma Press agency and a Roma TV channel. This could foster dialogue between Roma and non-Roma, enrich the media world and complement mainstream media where currently little space was given to Roma perspectives, participants argued.

Recommendation 4.2 to Member States and Local and Regional Authorities: Increase the participation of Roma in political life

Recalling under-representation and low levels of participation in the political sphere, experts called for measures to empower and encourage Roma to run for political offices, e.g. workshops on political and voting systems in respective Member States, workshops on political campaigning. Such empowerment could have significant effects for politically engaged Roma. With Roma participation in political life, public discourse on and reaction to anti-Gypsyist statements would be enhanced, experts argued.

Recommendation 4.3 to Member States: Support Training for editors in chief of media outlets

Acknowledging the challenge of reaching out to journalists with awareness raising measures, experts suggested to train editors in chief who could then act as multipliers. If editors in chief understand anti-Gypsyism as a specific form of racism, derogatory reporting could be effectively reduced, participants argued.

Recommendation 4.4 to Member States and Local and Regional Authorities: Support cultural projects

Participants called on Member States to support initiatives promoting Roma music, movies and other forms of artistic expression. The European Roma Institute for Art and Culture (ERAC) in Berlin was identified as a good practice. Experts highlighted the need for Member States to foster cooperation with the ERAC. To inform and create understanding for Roma perspectives amongst the general society and to break with stereotypes, NGOs and galleries giving space to contemporary Roma art should receive support, participants noted.

Recommendation 4.5 to Local and Regional Authorities: Sign the Declaration of Mayors and elected Local and Regional Representatives of Council of Europe Member States against anti-Gypsyism

Experts called on elected representatives of Local and Regional Authorities to sign the “Declaration of Mayors and elected Local and Regional Representatives of Council of Europe Member States against anti-Gypsyism”¹¹. The declaration was a unique and effective way to counter anti-Gypsyism at the local and regional level that could be used by citizens and Roma civil society organisations to foster partnerships with municipalities to counter anti-Gypsyism effectively, participants argued.

¹¹ More information about this Declaration can be found [here](#).

5 Education, Employment, Health and Housing in relation to the fight against anti-Gypsyism

The main objectives of the current EU Framework are to tackle socioeconomic exclusion of and discrimination against Roma by promoting access to education, employment, health and housing. It was common ground amongst experts that the current EU Framework had been crucial for the development of European and national instruments promoting Roma inclusion. However, experts stressed that inclusion efforts had actually been undermined by anti-Gypsyism as one of the key structural drivers for Roma exclusion.

They agreed that anti-Gypsyism should be made a separate priority area of a future framework (see Section 2), but it was equally important for it to remain a cross-cutting priority with specific objectives in each of the four policy areas to ensure the basic needs of deprived Roma communities and especially NEET youth. Indeed, the inclusion approach set out in the current EU Framework should be complemented by a clearer focus on fighting anti-Gypsyism and discrimination rather than replaced. This could increase effectiveness of social inclusion policies, participants argued.

According to participants, the following specific actions were required at European, Member States and/or regional and local levels in the policy areas of education, employment, health and housing to enhance the fight against anti-Gypsyism:

Recommendation 5.1 to EU Institutions, Member States and Local and regional Authorities: Understand social exclusion as a symptom of anti-Gypsyism

Experts identified anti-Gypsyism as the root cause for the social exclusion in the four policy areas. To increase efficiency of social inclusion measures, future programmes should (better) reflect this view, they argued.

Recommendation 5.2 to EU Institutions and Member States: Support and establish measures for inclusive education

Experts underlined the potential of inclusive education to create momentum for countering anti-Gypsyism. They called for measures to make schools “engines” of social inclusion. As stereotypes and prejudices needed to be addressed and challenged

during the formative years of children, participants proposed to set up school projects addressing anti-Gypsyism. Member States should also actively fight school segregation, participants noted.

Recommendation 5.3 to EU Institutions and Member States: Create a more efficient and effective trickle down system of EU funding

Participants called for an effective evaluation of the access to EU funding and funding provided by Member States for Roma inclusion.

Recommendation 5.4 to Member States and Local and Regional Authorities: Take necessary measures to end forced evictions

Participants called for a stop of forced evictions, demolitions of Roma housing and the placement of Roma in segregated camps and emergency shelters cut off from basic services. They called on Member States to secure full access to quality and affordable housing, clean water, public transportation and the sewage system for Roma.

Appendix I: Discussion Sessions

Discussion Sessions

To facilitate a results-oriented discussion, participants worked in twelve discussion groups moderated by (Roma) experts, mostly representatives from civil society organisations. Discussions focused on specific questions reflecting the conference's overarching theme "How to address anti-Gypsyism in a possible post-2020 EU Roma Framework?". The questions had been identified and drafted in close consultation with stakeholders from national and international level in two preparatory workshops prior to the conference. These questions read as follows

The questions discussed read as follows:

How to address and combat structural and institutional anti-Gypsyism?

Moderator: **Anja Reuss** – Zentralrat Deutscher Sinti und Roma

What is the role and potential of "Truth and Reconciliation Commissions" for trust-building and advancing the recognition and fight against anti-Gypsyism?

Moderator: **Belen Rodriguez de Alba** – Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

How to strengthen an effective anti-discrimination system on local and national level for Roma, including how to strengthen the role of equality bodies in the fight against anti-Gypsyism?

Moderator: **Constanze Pritz-Blazek** – Austrian Ombud for Equal Treatment, representing Equinet

How to address the fight against anti-Gypsyism in the Western Balkans within the EU context of the enlargement process?

Moderator: **Adriatik Hasantari** – Roma Active Albania

How to establish sustainable and comprehensive structures to monitor anti-Gypsyism in EU Member States and Accession Countries?

Moderator: **Jelena Jovanović** – European Roma Grassroots Organisations Network

How to strengthen the recognition and political will of decision-makers on local and regional level to fight anti-Gypsyism?

Moderator: **John Warmisham** – Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

How to fight anti-Gypsyism in the media and public discourse, in particular by changing the image and representation of Roma in the public sphere?

Moderator: **Almir Huseini** – European Roma Institute for Arts and Culture

Potentials, opportunities and challenges to build alliances in society to fight anti-Gypsyism?

Moderator: **Irina Spataru** – Romano Centro

How to effectively fight hate crimes and hate speech and ensure the access to justice for Roma?

Moderator: **Ismael Cortés** – Postdoctoral Researcher at Central European University and Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

How to fight anti-Gypsyism as a starting point for effective Roma inclusion projects in key thematic areas (education and employment)?

Moderator: **Ferdinand Koller** – Romano Centro

How to fight anti-Gypsyism as a starting point for effective Roma inclusion projects in key thematic areas (health and housing)?

Moderator: **Andrej Belak** – Kosice University, Public Health Researcher at Faculty of Medicine

What specific objectives should the post-2020 EU Roma Framework have in the fight against anti-Gypsyism and what indicators should be associated in order to measure progress?

Moderator: **Sheena Keller** – Equality and Citizens' Rights Department European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Appendix II: Participants

Represented Non-Governmental Organisations

Amaro Drom e. V.
Austrian Service Abroad
Asociación Nacional Presencia Gitana
Central Council of German Sinti and Roma
COMPAS Charity
Citizen's Association for Promotion of Roma Education "OTAHARIN"
Diözese Eisenstadt, Roma-Pastoral
ERIAN European Roma Institute for Arts and Culture
European Women's Lobby
ERGO Network
Fundación Secretariado Gitano
Kulturverein Österreichischer Roma
Medical Faculty, Pavel Jozef Safárik University in Kosice
Organization Voice of Roma, Ashkali & Egyptians
Open Society European Policy Institute (OSEPI)
Österreichischer Roma Verband
Romano Centro
Roma Forum of Serbia
Romano Svato organisation for transcultural communication
Roma Active Albania
Romblog
Regional Cooperation Council
Roma Education Fund
Regional Roma Educational Youth Association – RROMA
Sovereign Order of Malta
University of Vienna
Volkshilfe Österreich
Voice of Diversity
VORAE Voice of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians
Verein Lovara Österreich
Verein Vida Pavlovic
ZARA - Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit

Represented European Institutions & International Organisations

EU Agency for Fundamental Rights
European Parliament
European Commission
Fundamental Rights Agency of the EU
Council of Europe
Special Rapporteur on minority issues, United Nations
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe
European Alliance of Cities and Regions for the Inclusion of Roma and Travellers - Council of Europe

Represented Governments

Ministry of European Funds, National Contact Point for Roma, Romania
Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection, Austria
Austrian Ombudsman Board
Austrian Public Health Institute
Ombud for Equal Treatment, Austria
Federal Chancellery, Austria
Federal Ministry of the Interior, Austria
Federal Ministry of Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, Austria
Federal Chancellery Permanent Representation in Bruxelles, Austria
Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities, Croatia
Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, Germany
Federal Agency for Civic Education, Germany
Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, Norway
Office for National Minorities of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia
Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Government for the Roma Communities, Slovak Republic
Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosovo
Government Office for National Minorities, Slovenia

Represented Local and Regional Authorities

Stadtamt Braunau, Migration, Integration und Zusammenleben
Vienna Social Fund
Österreichischer Gemeindebund



