

FRA

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Executive summary

Equality Bodies and Case Law

- [1]. Following discussions with NGOs representing vulnerable groups, the national equality body, *Consiliul Național pentru Combaterea Discriminării* [National Council for Combating Discrimination (NCCD)] adopted an internal procedure for solving petitions and requests in April 2008.
- [2]. The NCCD Report for 2007¹ provided a thorough analysis of the activity of the institution, the only available official statistics on racial or ethnic discrimination related cases reported.
- [3]. The National Council on Combating Discrimination (NCCD) was under attack following complaints filed with *Curtea Constituțională* [the Constitutional Court (CCR)] by defendants sanctioned by the NCCD.

Racist violence and crime

- [4]. The framework of data collection in the field exists but the data collected by different institutions do not focus in particular on this type of crimes and the data are not corroborated between institutions.
- [5]. Unofficial sources are still reporting acts of Anti-Semitism from incidents of vandalism against Jewish property and goods to publishing Anti-Semitic articles, books or Anti-Semitic public speech or public gatherings organized by the organization “Noua Dreapta.” However, the authorities did not take action to effectively prevent and combat these acts or to apply deterrent sanctions. Incidents of police violence against Roma reported the previous years are either still pending before authorities or no abuse decisions were taken by the competent authorities.
- [6]. A case of child abuse within the child protection system received a racial motivation component after the maternal assistant charged of murder recognized mistreating the child because of his Roma origin. The authorities did not mention how the racial component will be reflected in the criminal charges brought against the alleged perpetrator or how the competent authorities will be held responsible for these acts.

¹ published in September 2008

Employment

- [7]. Official agencies monitoring employment relations see their mandate in the area as being limited to discrimination on grounds of gender and report not receiving any complaints or conducting any investigations regarding discrimination in employment relations on grounds of racial or ethnic discrimination.

Housing

- [8]. “*Toward a virtual ghetto*” is a recent and interesting article² underlying the complexity of the housing problem for disadvantaged groups, particularly Roma, in Romania. The authors stress that, looking at the <Italian crisis> for example, one can see how important this issue is and how an inadequate approach of housing concerns can create discriminatory actions.

Health care

- [9]. The Ministry of Public Health responsible with the collection of data regarding the access to health care in Romania has not yet published any information in the area of discrimination in access to health. A representative of the Ministry of Public Health has informed the Centre for Legal Resources that data for 2008 will be available in late October of 2008.
- [10]. Also, the answer of the Ministry of Labour, Family and Equal Opportunities to the request for public information submitted by the Centre for Legal Resources mentioned that the Ministry does not collect data on social discrimination and referred the request to the Consiliul National pentru Combaterea Discriminarii [National Council for Combating Discrimination]. Furthermore, the Medical Doctors College mentioned that they do not collect data on discrimination nor have they ever been signalled in this respect. However, they are open to collaboration.

Education

- [11]. From the 2007 Activity Report of the Consiliul National pentru Combaterea Discriminarii [National Council for Combating Discrimination], which was released in September 2008 and includes comparative data for 2006 and 2007, it

² Florin Botonogu, Cătălin Berescu, *Către un ghetou virtual?*, Observator Cultural, No. 434, July 2008 (http://www.observatorcultural.ro/Catre-un-ghetou-virtual*articleID_20214-articles_details.html)

can be inferred that the number of reported racist incidents or cases of discrimination in education is rising. This may be attributed to the increasing visibility of the National Council for Combating Discrimination.

1. Equality Bodies and Case Law

1.1. Equality Bodies - complaints data on racial or ethnic discrimination

- [12]. Following discussions with NGOs representing vulnerable groups, the national equality body, *Consiliul Național pentru Combaterea Discriminării* [National Council for Combating Discrimination (NCCD)] adopted an internal procedure for solving petitions and requests in April 2008.³ The procedure was long awaited for and it responds to needs of the potential victims of discrimination. The principles established by the procedure are transparency, celerity, ensuring the right to defense, including the possibility to respond, protection of personal data and availability of the NCCD in relation with the plaintiffs.
- [13]. The NCCD Report for 2007⁴ provided a thorough analysis of the activity of the institution, the only available official statistics on cases reported regarding racial or ethnic discrimination.⁵ The document reports a number of 836 complaints filed with the NCCD in 2007 and 394 cases solved (46,7% of the petitions filed in 2007 being solved in the same year) and details the situation for each relevant field.
- [14]. See **Annex 1** for available official statistics on racial or ethnic discrimination related cases reported by the NCCD in the thematic areas of employment, housing, healthcare and education.
- [15]. An analysis of the data presented in the report indicates that the visibility of the NCCD and the awareness of the potential victims of discrimination increased as indicated by the increased number of petitions received. Discrimination in labour-related relations remains the most encountered type of discrimination and Roma are most vulnerable when compared to other groups.
- [16]. The NCCD requested a study on the perceptions and attitudes of the Romanian population regarding the phenomenon of discrimination.⁶ The research focused on the general population (more than 18 years old), both in urban and rural

3 Romania/ORDIN nr. 144 din 11 aprilie 2008 privind aprobarea Procedurii interne de soluționare a petițiilor și sesizărilor, Consiliul Național Pentru Combaterea Discriminării, Monitorul Oficial nr. 348 din 6 mai 2008.

4 Romania/ Consiliul Național Pentru Combaterea Discriminării, Raport Annual, 2007 published in September 2008

5 See Annex 1 for statistical data from Romania/ Consiliul Național pentru Combaterea Discriminării [National Council for Combating Discrimination (NCCD)] Raportul de activitate al Consiliului Național pentru Combaterea Discriminării 2007, www.cncd.org.ro (10.09.2008).

6 Percepții și atitudini ale populației României față de fenomenul de discriminare, The Gallup Organization Romania, Cercetare realizată la cererea Consiliului Național Pentru Combaterea Discriminării, www.cncd.org.ro (10.09.2008).

areas, and included interviews from 1,200 persons. The possible error can be of +/-2.8% for a level of trust of 95%. The questionnaire included 312 questions in 14 pages and 16 socio-demographic questions.

- [17]. The study reveals a slight increase in the level of acceptance of Roma focusing on criminality (71 percent of the interviewees consider that most Roma violate the laws, 28 percent think that Roma should not be allowed to travel abroad, 23 percent think that there should be special schools or classes for Roma children and 13 percent think that there should be restaurants or shops where no Roma should be allowed). Only 20 percent of the respondents would agree for them, or somebody in their family to marry a Roma and 28 percent would not agree to have a Roma colleague.
- [18]. The alternative report produced by Roma activists under the Decade of Roma Inclusion, DecadeWatch 2007 Update highlighted challenges and progress made by Romania in the areas of education, employment, health, housing and anti-discrimination.⁷
- [19]. The report found that "The NCCD has not been consistent in its actions concerning instances of racist speech against Roma. While the NCCD publicly admonished the Romanian President for discriminatory remarks concerning Roma, it failed to find any violation in a case involving the Prime Minister. At least two other cases of racist speech against Roma have been pending before this body for about a year.' The authors also considered that 'the NCCD has failed to put into practical effect the provision for reversal of burden of proof in Romanian anti-discrimination law. In at least one instance, the NCCD has disregarded the legal force of written declarations⁸ by victims of Roma origin, and thus failed to establish the minimum threshold for shifting the burden of proof.'
- [20]. The press release for an unpublished study⁹ conducted by the Uniunea Națională a Studenților din România [National Union of Students from Romania] and Centrul de Studii Rome [Center for Roma Studies] youth with average education are much more tolerant than youth with graduate degrees. Compared to 2006 almost 60% of the youth interviewed declared that they do not want Roma relatives. The per cent of youth who do not accept Roma as neighbors increased from 30 to 35 per cent between 2006 and 2008.

7 DecadeWatch 2007 Update, Romanian chapter written by Iulian Stoian, available at [http://demo.itent.hu/roma/portal/downloads/DecadeWatch/DecadeWatch%202007%20Update%20-%20Final%20\(30-07-08\).pdf](http://demo.itent.hu/roma/portal/downloads/DecadeWatch/DecadeWatch%202007%20Update%20-%20Final%20(30-07-08).pdf) (10.10.2008).

8 sustained also by oral testimony in front of the NCCD

9 Tinerii educati care nu vor vecini romi, homosexuali sau bolnavi de SIDA din ce in ce mai multi, in Romania Libera, <http://www.romanialibera.ro/a131965/tinerii-educati-care-nu-vor-vecini-romi-homosexuali-sau-bolnavi-de-sida-din-ce-in-ce-mai-multi.html>

(14.08.2008) and <http://www.europafm.ro/stiri/interne/tinerii-cu-studii-medii-sunt-mai-toleranti-fata-de-romi-decat-cei-cu-studii-superioare-n19932/> (15.08.2008).

- [21]. The World Disasters Report: Focus on Discrimination published by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies highlighted the plight of Romanian Roma following the flooding. The report mentioned overt prejudice, indirect discrimination in the disaster relief operation and policy implementation and maintains that ‘The Romanian government had responded to the floods in a way that effectively increased segregation.’¹⁰

1. 2. Case law – Important decisions on racial or ethnic discrimination

- [22]. The National Council on Combating Discrimination (NCCD) is under attack following complaints filed with *Curtea Constituțională* [the Constitutional Court (CCR)] by defendants sanctioned by the NCCD. Institutions and private entities against whom the NCCD issued decisions, claimed that the NCCD is an extraordinary jurisdiction, thus infringing the constitutional prohibition of establishing extraordinary instances. A group of 20 NGOs representing various victims of discrimination submitted an amicus curiae in support of the NCCD.¹¹
- [23]. See **Annex 2** for relevant decisions of the national equality body, of the Romanian Constitutional Court and of the European Court of Human Rights.

¹⁰ International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies , 2007 The World Disasters Report: Focus on Discrimination available at http://www.crin.org/docs/Red_Cross_Disasters_2007.pdf (10.07.2008).

¹¹ For a copy of the NGO amicus curiae also presenting the challenges of constitutionality: www.antidiscriminare.ro.

2. Racist violence and crime

2.1. Statistical data and tables on racist and related crime

2.1.1. Official data and information on racist and related crime (criminal justice and government)

[24]. See **Annex 1**.

[25]. All authorities reported not having among statistical indicators the ethnic origin, religion, and race of the perpetrator or the victim. Furthermore, although in July 2006, the Parliament introduced a legal provision incriminating the discriminatory motivation of any criminal offence as legal aggravating circumstance (Art.75 para.(1) letter c¹), the authorities reported that they do not have this article among statistical indicators.¹²

[26]. Only police authorities published the data collected but the data available on the police website are still not relevant for the area of racist violence and crime.¹³ According to the public authorities, there have been conducted no analysis or study based on the results of the data collection activity and they are also not aware of the existence of such an activity in Romania.¹⁴

[27]. This year, the police did not provide information on the number of incidents or crimes reported by the public or recorded by the police. They could only provide information on the number of cases solved by the police. Also new information is that the police indicated that as a general rule, police's statistics are classified information: "[s]tatistics, except for the statistics published on the Romanian Police website or through the Romania/ Institutul Național de Statistică [National Institute for Statistics] fall under the category of classified information according to the legislation in force."¹⁵

12 See National Data Collection Report – 2006: RAXEN 7, Section 2.1.3. Legislation in the area of criminal law. See also Section A.2.2. New criminal legislation

13 They refer to Article 246 (Abuse in the exercise of authority against the interests of a person) and 248 (Abuse in the exercise of authority against the public interests), and not to Article 247 (Abuse in the exercise of authority against the rights of a person) or other legal provisions relevant for the topic under discussion in this report.

14 Response of the Consiliul Superior al Magistraturii, Direcția Resurse Umane și Organizare, Biroul de Statistică, Nr.1/18531/1154/2007 from October 16, 2007, on file with the NFP. See also Response of the Inspectoratul General al Poliției Române, Nr. 142.170 from October 23, 2007, on file with the NFP.

15 See Response of the Inspectoratul General al Poliției Române, Nr. 13240/08.09.2008, point 7, on file with the NFP.

2.1.2. Unofficial data and information

- [28]. According to the US Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor Report, published in 2008, covering information on the year 2007: “[a] December 2006 ruling by the Bucharest Appellate Court, which partially exonerated Marshal Antonescu and some others convicted for war crimes, was overturned on May 6, 2008. Antonescu was responsible for widespread atrocities against the country's Jewish community and Roma during World War II.”¹⁶
- [29]. The Report presents a series of acts of anti-Semitism, including desecration and vandalism of Jewish sites. “According to the NGO Center for Monitoring and Combating Anti-Semitism in Romania, authorities tended to minimize the significance of such incidents of vandalism, usually explaining them as being the actions of children, drunkards, or persons with mental disorders.”¹⁷
- [30]. “In February 2008 the prosecutor's office of Bucharest Sector 3 decided not to prosecute a professor who consistently denied the occurrence of the Holocaust in the country in the media and his books. The Federation of Jewish Communities and a Jewish NGO filed a criminal complaint against him in January 2007.”¹⁸
- [31]. Inflammatory books from the interwar period continued to be published without being sanctioned by the State authorities. Extremist organizations continued to organize high-profile public events with anti-Semitic themes and continued to foster the ideals of the Iron Guard in the media and on the Internet. Romania/ “Noua Dreapta” [The New Right] organization continued to sponsor marches, followed by religious services, to commemorate Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, the founder of the Legionnaire Movement.¹⁹
- [32]. “There were numerous credible reports of police mistreatment and abuse of ... Roma, primarily through excessive force and beatings by police.”²⁰ Romani

16 See US/ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, 2008 International Religious Freedom Report, March 2008, available at http://bucharest.usembassy.gov/US_Policy/2008_IRF_En.html (last visited 29.09.2008).

17 See US/ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, 2008 International Religious Freedom Report, March 2008, available at http://bucharest.usembassy.gov/US_Policy/2008_IRF_En.html (last visited 29.09.2008). It refers to “approximately a dozen reported anti-Semitic incidents involving property destruction and vandalism during each of the recent reporting periods, ranging from painting swastikas on buildings, to desecrating graves and cemeteries, to vandalizing synagogues, Jewish-owned buildings, and, in one case, a Torah scroll. Police sometimes identified perpetrators, but most of them were not prosecuted.”

18 See US/ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, 2008 International Religious Freedom Report, March 2008, available at http://bucharest.usembassy.gov/US_Policy/2008_IRF_En.html (last visited 29.09.2008). Although the authorities claim that the use of force was “in self-defense, responding to alleged hostility by Roma communities during police raids in search of criminal offenders.

19 See US/ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, 2008 International Religious Freedom Report, March 2008, available at http://bucharest.usembassy.gov/US_Policy/2008_IRF_En.html (last visited 29.09.2008).

20 According to the US Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor Report

CRISS and other NGOs continued to claim that police used excessive force against Roma and subjected them to brutal treatment and harassment.²¹

- [33]. Criminal investigations into previous reported incidents from 2005-2006 are either pending with prosecutors' offices, like the 2006 ones from Gepiu, Botinda or Pata Rât, or courts have decided that no abusive behavior took place like the cases of abuses from Apalina, Mureş county.²²
- [34]. On July 27, the ECHR ruled against the government in a 1999 case filed by a Romani man, Belmondo Cobzaru. The court determined that police officers treated the plaintiff inhumanely and the investigation was biased and incomplete. In 1997 three policemen beat up Cobzaru at police headquarters in Mangalia. The military prosecutor's office in Constanta dismissed Cobzaru's criminal complaint, and declined to prosecute the officers due to alleged lack of evidence.

2.1.3. Exemplary incidents

- [35]. In August 2008, the media reported a case of 4 years old boy, Lucian Rostaş, which died after being forcedly fed by his maternal assistant. On 23 August 2008, during the criminal investigation, the chief of the Criminal Department of the Prosecutor's Office, Bistriţa Năsăud, declared that the maternal assistant allegedly recognized that she mistreated the child previously because he was Roma.²³
- [36]. On 4 March 2008, the European Court of Human Rights decided in the case of Stoica v. Romania regarding a racially motivated beating of a Romani youth aged 14 at the time (2001) by police officers, and the failure to ensure an adequate official investigation.²⁴ The Court held Romania responsible for

21 See US/ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, 2008 International Religious Freedom Report, March 2008, available at http://bucharest.usembassy.gov/US_Policy/2008_IRF_En.html (last visited 29.09.2008).

22 See US/ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, 2008 International Religious Freedom Report, March 2008, available at http://bucharest.usembassy.gov/US_Policy/2008_IRF_En.html (last visited 29.09.2008).

23 The maternal assistant recognized before the court that she burned the child with a cigarette because she was angry with the Roma because her daughter had an affair with a Roma young man that she was not happy about. According to the authorities, the child had several cigarette burns on his body and several cuts on his year and genital organs. The maternal assistant is presently charged of murder with aggravating circumstances and the case is still pending for criminal investigation with the local Prosecutor's Office. The authorities did not reported how the racial motivation will be reflected in the final charges brought against the maternal assistant, given the existing criminal law legislation in this area or against the competent child protection authorities. See more information available at: <http://www.hotnews.ro/stiri-esential-4076521-asistenta-maternala-risca-inchisoarea-viata.htm>, <http://www.gardianul.ro/Mandatul-de-arestare-al-asistentei-maternala-din-Bistri%C5%A3a-care-a-ucis-un-copil-a-fost-prelungit-s120801.html>, <http://www.romaworld.ro/anchete/asistenta-l-am-chinuit-pentru-ca-era-de-etnie-roma.html>.

24 See Case of Stoica v. Romania, Application no. 42722/02, judgement of 4 March 2008, final 04/06/2008. See also <http://www.mediafax.ro/justitie/cedo-condamna-romania-pentru-rele-tratamente-si-discriminare-fata-de-romi.html?4727;2433675>, <http://www.amosnews.ro/News-article-sid-239551.phtml>.

breaches of the prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment (Article 3) in conjunction with the prohibition of discrimination (Article 14) concerning the applicant's allegation of ill-treatment by the police and for the violation of Article 3 of the Convention concerning the lack of an effective investigation. The Court has also granted the applicant EUR 15,000 (fifteen thousand Euros) in respect of non-pecuniary damage. See Annex 2.

2.2. Complaints mechanism

- [37]. See the information provided in Section B.2. Complaints mechanism of the Data Collection Report 2007. In addition, the Romania Inspectoratul General al Poliției Române (IGP) [General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police - GIP] mentioned that 7 directors of different departments of GIP are members in the Romania/Comitetul Consultativ privind relația dintre Poliție și minoritatea romă [Consultative Committee for the relation between the Police and the Roma minority]; the Committee is coordinated by the General Inspector of the Romanian Police; one of the Committee's attributions is to implement the measures on justice and public order of the Romania/ Strategia Guvernului României de îmbunătățire a situației romilor [Strategy of the Romanian Government for the Improvement of the Situation of Roma].

2.3. Good practice

- [38]. There are no good practice initiatives to be mentioned for 2008.

3. Employment

3.1. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices)

3.1.1. Statistical data and tables on incidents of discrimination and racism

- [39]. Official agencies monitoring employment relations such as *Inspeecia Muncii* [the Labour Inspectorate] within *Ministerul Muncii, Familiei și Egalității de Șanse* [Ministry of Labour, Family and Equal Opportunities]²⁵ see their mandate in the area as being limited to discrimination on grounds of gender (solely based on the equal opportunities legislation) and report not receiving any complaints or conducting any investigations regarding discrimination in employment relations on grounds of racial or ethnic discrimination.
- [40]. In its submission under the Universal Periodic Review, the International Trade Union Confederation stated that ‘the Romanian labor migration legislation is not effectively implemented and that many employers make use of informal recruitment practices and unregulated forms of employment, leaving migrant workers vulnerable to exploitation.’²⁶

3.1.2. Exemplary incidents and cases

- [41]. Cases of discrimination in labour related relations are decided by the NCCD. For example in the case *A.M. v. Direcția Generală a Finanțelor Publice a județului Harghita*, [*A.M. v. Harghita county Public Finances General Inspectorate*]. The plaintiff complained against the advertising on employment as civil servants with the local finances inspectorate mentioning as specific condition ‘knowledge of Hungarian language.’²⁷

[1]. 25 Response I26/6445/15.08.2008 of the Ministerul Muncii, Familiei și Egalității de Șanse on file with the National RAXEN Focal Point.

26 Information available under the reporting of the UPR at: http://www.upr-info.org/IMG/pdf/ROM_ROM_UPR_S2_2008_ROMANIA_uprsubmission.pdf - Romania (20.08.2008).

27 See Annex 2 for complete presentation of the case.

3.1.3. Research findings

- [42]. Roma are much more prone to be involved in informal occupations²⁸
- [43]. There is a big difference regarding the ethnicity in relation to permanent jobs – more than half of the non-Roma surveyed for the research have a permanent job, while less than a quarter of the Roma interviewed are hired on permanent basis.²⁹ The report also highlighted that 24.2 per cent of the non-Roma do not work while the percentage of Roma in the same situation is of 36.5. Roma tend to be engaged in temporary jobs four times more than non-Roma respondents.
- [44]. The same research report shows that almost one third of active Roma are involved in agriculture and foresting while only 13.4 non-Roma conduct similar jobs. Almost one quarter of non-Roma work in the public sector, while only 18.1 Roma do so. Ten percent of non-Roma work in the field of education, science, health or culture and less than 2 percent of the Roma conduct similar jobs.³⁰

3.1.4. Additional information

- [45]. ‘There are no statistics for the wages paid to foreigners working in Romania.’³¹ The submission highlighted that the Labour Ministry decreased the number of work permits in 2008 (to 10,000) since in 2007 less than half of the approved number of work permits had actually been used (5,500), despite the statements of many employers that they are attracting foreign workers.
- [46]. The ITUC report is citing official data provided by the Romanian Office for Immigration, stating that about 1,250 foreign workers arrived from Turkey (813), Moldova Republic (278) and China (246) in 2007 and maintains that ‘however, according to BNS, (Blocul National Sindical), a Romanian trade union affiliated to the ITUC (International Trade Union Confederation), the real number is likely to be around 8,000.’³²

28 The Center for Development OCDE, DEV/DOC(2008)7, Report on Informal Occupation in Romania, Jante Parlevliet and Theodora Xenogiani, a research conducted with the support of the Romanian Ministry of Labor.

http://www.mmssf.ro/website/ro/comunicate/150708Raport_OCDE.pdf (23 August 2008).

29 Research Report on Roma in Romania, Come Closer: Exclusion and Inclusion of Roma in Present-Day Romania, edited by Gabor Fleck and Cosima Rughinis, produced under the PHARE project “Strengthening Capacity and Partnership Building to Improve Roma Condition and Perception.” Bucharest, 2008. http://www.sper.org.ro/pdf/cercetare/engleza/final_reports/Come_Closer.pdf (10.08.2008).

30 ibidem 28

31 The International Trade Union Confederation http://www.upr-info.org/IMG/pdf/ROM_ROM_UPR_S2_2008_ROMANIA_uprsubmission.pdf - Romania (13.07.2008).

32 The International Trade Union Confederation http://www.upr-info.org/IMG/pdf/ROM_ROM_UPR_S2_2008_ROMANIA_uprsubmission.pdf - Romania (13.07.2008).

- [47]. The ITUC submission quoted Blocul Național Sindical [the National Trade Union Block] reporting that in fact the wages paid to Chinese women migrant workers in the textile industry are sometimes as low as around 70 per cent of the minimum wage established by law.

3.1.5. Other related issues

- [48]. Following the incidents from January 2007 involving 300 Chinese workers who rioted against their employer (a textile factory from Bacau), Blocul Național Sindical [the National Trade Union Block] helped in mediating the conflict and together with the Chinese ACFTU (All-China Federation of Trade Unions (not affiliated to the ITUC), decided to start cooperating on the theme to better meet the needs of migrant workers abroad and to inform them of their rights both in the country of origin and destination.³³

3.2. Good practice

- [49]. See Annex 3 for practical positive initiatives.

4. Housing

- [50]. “*Toward a virtual ghetto*” is a recent and interesting article³⁴ underlying the complexity of the housing problem for disadvantaged groups, particularly the Roma, in Romania. The authors stress that, looking at the <Italian crisis> one can see how important this issue is and how an inadequate approach of housing concerns could create discriminatory actions.

4.1. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices)

- [51]. There are no systematic data on the housing situation or on racist incidents and discrimination regarding housing rights against Roma and refugees. Most information comes from the mass-media and sometimes from the NGO’s, and less from public authorities.
- [52]. However, isolated cases are reported in newspapers and on TV.

4.1.1. Statistical data and tables on racist incidents

- [53]. There are no (available) statistical data on racist incidents in terms of housing.
- [54]. Cases of eviction and mass eviction were recorded at national and EU level.³⁵

34 Florin Botonogu, Cătălin Berescu, Către un ghetou virtual?, Observator Cultural, No. 434, July 2008 (http://www.observatorcultural.ro/Catre-un-ghetou-virtual*articleID_20214-articles_details.html)

35 About 100 Roma citizens with Romanian origins were evicted at the beginning of May 2008. They live in an illegal camp situated in Palaiseau, a Parisian suburbia from the Essone District, near to RERB Massy Railstation (France). <http://www.evz.ro/articole/detalii-articol/801974/100-de-romi-evacuati-din-Paris/> (2008 May, 03)

Also the media reported two weeks ago about the case of 30 Roma who were evicted from the most luxurious Madrid (Spain) residential area - Moncloa Aravaca. They moved in the area two years ago and built six small ghettos with shacks. They lived from activities like begging for food and collecting and selling iron (fier vechi) <http://www.adevarul.ro/articole/peste-30-de-tigani-evacuati-dintr-un-cartier-de-lux.html> (2008 Oct. 13)

“Evicted with the Excavator” is the title under which media reported the action undertaken by Craiova City Hall (Romania) by which 80 Roma citizens from Facai neighborhood. They built abusively a dozen of shacks on the land belonging to a military unit. <http://www.gds.ro/Eveniment/2008-08-14/Evacuati+cu+excavatorul> (2008, August 14)

4.1.2. Exemplary incidents and cases

- [55]. In Botoșani, the City Hall is developing a project of rehabilitation of the historical city centre with support from the EU which allocated about 7 mil. €. Some of the 17 buildings included in this project shelter Roma people which will be relocated to city outskirts, in social housing (“Cisemea” district), as Mayor Romulus Eram stated³⁶.

4.1.3. Research findings

- [56]. In 2008 no detailed official data or research based data regarding the situation of migrants and minorities in housing were launched. However some research is in process (OSF did not finish the research focusing on Roma housing conditions started in beginning of 2007; also NAR, with the support of some County Councils and some Roma NGO's is running county/ local based research.
- [57]. In January 2008 a report³⁷ which underlines that some issues included in Roma Inclusion Decade Plan (RIDP) were not yet tackled was launched. These issues were: lack of legislative measures for solving ownership and tenancy problems, unrecorded settlements (shanty-towns) and updated urbanism studies (PUG & PUZ). The report stresses that abusive evictions are still a current practice of Local Authorities with the relocation of the Roma in precarious abodes. Among the 8 countries that launched in Feb. 2005 RIDP's, in the area of progress in housing inclusion, Romania is placed in the fourth position.

4.1.4. Legal restrictions to access to housing

- [58]. There are no legal restrictions in access to housing specific for Roma or refugees but informal practices exist at Local Councils level, in terms of discrimination based (non-explicit) on ethnicity or refugee status mostly in housing allocation and evictions.

4.2. Good practice

- [59]. See Annex 3

36 [Botoșani] Centrul istoric va fi reabilitat: Primaria pregateste locuinte pentru romi la periferia orasului, Evenimentul de Botosani, Nr 1117/2008 (<http://www.presaonline.com/stire/centrul-istoric-va-fi-reabilitat-primaria-pregateste-locuinte-pentru-romi-la-periferia-orasului,199320.html>)

37 Costel Bercus si George Radulescu, “Romii locuiesc in conditii mizere si nu au acces la locuri de munca”, Alianta Civica a Romilor, 2008 (<http://www.9am.ro/stiri-revista-presei/Social/80410/Romii-locuiesc-in-conditii-mizere-si-nu-au-acces-la-locuri-de-munca.html>)

4.2.1. Key policy and practical initiatives by civil society and government

- [60]. In May 2008, the Government issued an Act for the approval of a Pilot Program “Social Housing for Roma Communities”³⁸. The Program set up the implementation of local housing programs in the 8 Development Areas of Romania, through the National Agency for Housing (part of MDLPL³⁹) in partnership with NAR and Local Authorities (which will provide the necessary land and infrastructure). The funds are provided by the State budget through MDLPL (37,485 Mil. RON/ 2008 and 16,065 Mil. RON/ 2009)⁴⁰. The new housing units will be administered and allocated by the Local Councils, and can not be put up for sale. It targets families with a net income per person below the medium net wage and it includes 300 houses at this point.⁴¹
- [61]. The UK Government allocated 25 Mil. € for building 4,000 houses in legal camps that will shelter 25,000 Roma which are currently abusively occupying city outskirts lands. This measure will normalize the Roma housing situation but also will cut the 22 Mil. £ yearly allocated by UK for the eviction of the Roma.⁴²

38 Guvernul României, Hotărâre privind aprobarea Programului-pilot „Locuințe sociale pentru comunitățile de romi”, 19.05.2008 (http://www.mie.ro/_documente/transparenta/consultari_publice/consultare44/hg.pdf)

39 Ministerul Dezvoltării, Lucrărilor Publice și Locuințelor/ Ministry for Development, Public Works and Housing.

40 Notă de fundamentare privind aprobarea Programului-pilot „Locuințe sociale pentru comunitățile de romi”, 19.05.2008 (http://www.mie.ro/_documente/transparenta/consultari_publice/consultare44/nf.pdf)

41 For additional info see the Romanian Government website announcing the decision from 01.10.2008, a Decision bearing no number , 02.10.2008, http://www.gov.ro/guvernul-a-aprobat-programul-pilot-locuintele-sociale-pentru-comunitatile-de-romi__11a102447.html

42 “Britanicii le fac case romilor” (Mediafax, 19 May 2008) (<http://www.mediafax.ro/externe/britanicii-le-fac-case-romilor.html?3614;2645109>)

5. Health care

5.1. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices)

- [62]. Article 3 of the Medical Deontology Code (2008), the Romanian College of Physicians [Colegiul Medicilor din Romania] seeks to support the idea of non-discrimination in the area of health – “the physician has the obligation to alleviate the pain, in respecting the life and dignity of a human being, without discrimination related to age, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, nationality, social condition, politic ideology or any other reason, during peace or war time”.⁴³
- [63]. It is forbidden that a practicing physician should impose his personal views of any nature (art.6, Code of Medical Deontology). But art. 32 of the Code of Medical Deontology provides the physician with the right to refuse the access to healthcare services based on personal or professional views, except for emergency situations.
- [64]. Article 374, paragraphs 3 & 7 of Law no. 95/2006 regarding the reform in the healthcare sector, underlines that the medical decisions will be made based on the interests and rights of the patients and without discrimination between patients, and the first medical aid and the medical emergency will be provided without any discrimination related to age, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, nationality, social condition.

5.1.1. Statistical data and tables on racist incidents

- [65]. The Ministry of Public Health responsible with the collection of data regarding the access to health care in Romania did not publish yet any information on the area of discrimination in the area of access to health. A representative of the Ministry of Public Health has informed the Center for Legal Resources for 2008 will be available in late October of 2008.
- [66]. Also, the answer of the Ministry of Labour, Family and Equal Opportunities to the request for public information submitted by the Centre for Legal Resources mentioned that the Ministry does not collect data on social discrimination and referred the request to the Consiliul National pentru Combaterea Discriminariilor [National Council for Combating Discrimination]. Furthermore, the Medical Doctors College mentioned that they do not collect data on discrimination nor

43 30.08.2008, Codul Deontologic al Medicilor, <http://cmr.ro/content/view/385/38/>

have they ever been signaled in this respect. However, they are open to collaboration.

- [67]. The National Council for Combating Discrimination did not undertake any special survey on health care. After analyzing the data provided by NCCD on the access to public services, 13% of the respondents to question “Is there any place you avoid to go because you feel different/discriminated?”, answered “to the doctor or pharmacy”. Also, to the question “Other reasons for discriminatory treatment”, 13% of the respondents answered “because I am ill”. (see **Annex 1**)

5.1.2. Exemplary incidents and cases

- [68]. Since 2007, Romani CRISS have started a new dimension in its work on human rights abuses, namely the discrimination in access to public health care of Roma in Romania. The types of cases identified are on: malpractice, negligence in duty, segregation in maternity wards, discrimination from family doctors in access to public health services and verbal abuse of doctors in relation with the Roma health mediators. The cases are in different phases of documentation and litigation. In some cases such as segregation in maternity wards and verbal abuse of doctors the cases are in the phase of documentation.(interview with a representative of the Romani CRISS organization)
- [69]. "In Romania, Roma women are refused the birth certificates for their new born in some maternity wards or they are denied the access to health care needed in some hospitals. The reasons invoked are that the Roma women are not even capable to pay their obligatory medical insurance or to demonstrate that they have any other medical insurance.⁴⁴
- [70]. "I have a family doctor but we never received unpaid treatment. When I was hospitalized with the child, we (Roma people) were all in a hospital room only for Roma and to our children the nursed have administered the medical treatment with the same spoon for all the children; in the hospital room it was very dirty and they never change the lingerie. It's better to buy the medication from the pharmacy and to take it home than there, were you can become sick" (declaration made by a Roma mother to Asociatia Sanse Egale pentru Femei si Copii [Association Equal Chances for Women and Children]).

44 Asociatia Sanse Egale pentru Femei si Copii, Femeile rome si discriminare, <http://romania.indymedia.org/ro/2008/07/2698.shtml>

5.1.3. Additional information

- [71]. There are no new laws and policies adopted in the reporting period which affect the groups described.

5.1.4. Research findings

- [72]. No new research was published in the reporting period.

5.2. Good practices

- [73]. See Annex 3 for reported good practices.

6. Education

6.1. Statistical data and tables on racist incidents

- [74]. No statistical data and tables regarding racist incidents in education are available for the reporting period. From the 2007 Activity Report of the Consiliul National pentru Combaterea Discriminarii [National Council for Combating Discrimination], which was released in September 2008 and includes comparative data for 2006 and 2007, it can be inferred that the number of reported racist incidents or cases of discrimination in education is rising. This may be put down to the increasing visibility of the National Council for Combating Discrimination.

6.1.1. Exemplary cases of discrimination

- [75]. The National Council for Combating Discrimination investigated the case of Adriana Zavelea, a teacher of the Grupul Scolar I.N. Roman [I.N. Roman School Cluster], Constanta County, and ruled, in June 2008, that she had violated Roma community members' right to human dignity when she shouted in the hall of the school at sixth grade students, 'Go into the classroom, stinky Gypsies; you make the hallway stink. I have had enough of you, may you drop dead.'⁴⁵ The Roma Acces [Roma Access] organisation had asked the teacher to admit that she had used discriminatory language against the students, but after she refused to do so, a case was filed with the National Council for Combating Discrimination, which found the teacher guilty and issued a warning; in addition, the teacher was made to hand over a copy of the warning to all parties involved in the incident.
- [76]. In the reporting period, there have been reports of discrimination against religious minorities in education. In June 2008 representatives of the Reformed, Lutheran, Unitarian, Greek Catholic, and Hungarian Baptist churches complained to the EU Commission in Brussels that students belonging to minority religious groups do not have equal access to religious education, and that the state does not sanction the Orthodox Church's actions, including discrimination against minority religious groups in public schools.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ http://www.divers.ro/actualitate_ro?wid=37455&func=viewSubmission&sid=8824 (19.09.2008)

⁴⁶ http://bucharest.usembassy.gov/US_Policy/2008_IRF_En.html (20.09.2008)

6.1.2. Restrictions to access to education

- [77]. No legal or practical changes regarding access to education have been operated in the reporting period.
- [78]. The 2006 National Anti-Discrimination Council (CNCD) decision that asked the Ministry of Education, Research and Youth to remove religious symbols from schools, with the exception of classrooms where religious classes were taught, was not enforced during the reporting period because of several ongoing lawsuits regarding this decision. The Ministry of Education and several nongovernmental organisations challenged the decision. On June 11, 2008, the High Court of Cassation ruled in favour of the opponents of the decision.⁴⁷

6.2. Good practices

6.2.1. Key policy and practical initiatives by civil society and government

- [79]. The Ministry of Education, Research and Youth established the number of special places set aside for Roma ethnics who meet the minimal requirements for entering higher education in the 2008-2009 academic year at 493, provided in 49 public universities in Romania, which is 39 places more than in the 2007-2008 academic year.⁴⁸ Also, the Ministry of Education, Research and Youth issued Notification no. 27481/28.02.2008 including the guidelines for organising admission to upper secondary education of Roma students applying for the special places set aside for Roma ethnics in the 2008-2009 academic year.⁴⁹
- [80]. The Minister of Education, Research and Youth issued Order no. 3774/22.04.2008 which approved the curriculum of the elective school disciplines 'Intercultural Education' for lower secondary schools, and 'Human rights' for upper secondary schools.
- [81]. There has been progress in expanding public school education on the true history of the Holocaust in the country. It included the Holocaust as a dimension of World War II in compulsory seventh grade history courses; as a full chapter in a ninth grade history course; in connection to World War II in tenth grade; as a specific theme in 11th grade; and in the chapter on national

47 http://bucharest.usembassy.gov/US_Policy/2008_IRF_En.html (20.09.2008)

48 Order of the Minister of Education, Research and Youth no. 3325 issued on 28.02.2008.

49 Information retrieved from sarau_romi@yahoo.com (03.03.2008)

minorities in the 12th grade curriculum. There is also an optional course on 'History of the Jews and Holocaust' for the 12th grade, which 330 12th grade student groups took in the 2007-08 school year.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ http://bucharest.usembassy.gov/US_Policy/2008_IRF_En.html (20.09.2008)

Annex 1 – Statistical Data and Tables

Equality Bodies and Case Law

SOURCE: Research Report on Roma in Romania, *Come Closer: Exclusion and Inclusion of Roma in Present-Day Romania*, edited by Gabor Fleck and Cosima Rughinis, produced under the PHARE project “Strengthening Capacity and Partnership Building to Improve Roma Condition and Perception.” Bucharest, 2008. Research: 1000 Roma households and 1000 non-Roma comparative households, in 36 cities or villages; 3177 local authorities. http://www.sper.org.ro/pdf/cercetare/engleza/final_reports/Come_Closer.pdf

1. Table 1 Experience of ethnic discrimination by individual respondent category (percentage)

“ Have you ever been treated worse than another person, because you are... (ethnic affiliation of the respondent) ?”	Non-Roma subject in comparative sample	Roma
No	95	67
Yes	5	33
Total	100	100

1. Table 2 Where have you been treated worse than another person, because you are Roma? (percentage from the total of 326 Roma respondents in the Roma sample that answered “Yes” to the question ...). Multiple answers were possible.

	Percentage of affirmative answers
Local public authority	67
On the street	64
In school	60
During medical interventions	61
In public transportation	55
By police	52
When seeking employment	49
In shops	43

In entertainment places	42
From neighbours	36
In the workplace from peers	30
In the workplace during redundancy schemes	25
In church	20
In the work place when negotiating the salary	18
In the army	14
Abroad	14
When crossing state borders	12

SOURCE: Romania/*Consiliul Național pentru Combaterea Discriminării* [National Council for Combating Discrimination (NCCD)] **Raportul de activitate al Consiliului Național pentru Combaterea Discriminării 2007, www.cncd.org.ro.**

1. Table 3 Number of petitions received by the NCCD in 2007 by field

	<i>• Petitions started by the NCCD ex officio</i>	<i>• Petitions received by the NCCD in 2007</i>	<i>• Petitions received by the NCCD in 2007 - %</i>	<i>• Petitions solved by the NCCD in 2007</i>	<i>• Petitions solved by the NCCD in 2007 %</i>
<i>• Access to education</i>	<i>• 6</i>	<i>• 29</i>	<i>• 3,47</i>	<i>• 22</i>	<i>• 63%</i>
<i>• Right to dignity</i>	<i>• n/a</i>	<i>• 105</i>	<i>• n/a</i>	<i>• 54</i>	<i>• n/a</i>
<i>• Access to public places</i>	<i>• -</i>	<i>• 8</i>	<i>• n/a</i>	<i>• 8</i>	<i>• n/a</i>
<i>• Access to employment</i>	<i>• n/a</i>	<i>• 446</i>	<i>• n/a</i>	<i>• 317</i>	<i>• n/a</i>
<i>• Other fields</i>	<i>• n/a</i>	<i>• n/a</i>	<i>• n/a</i>	<i>• n/a</i>	<i>•</i>
<i>• Total</i>		<i>• 836</i>	<i>• 100</i>	<i>•</i>	<i>•</i>

The Annual Report does not provide a clear synopsis of the cases by field, only in the case of certain fields the number of petitions received is mentioned. The present table is created on grounds of the information made available in the report.

1. Table 4 Situation of petitions in 2007 in the field of access to education

• Petitions filed	• 29
• Petitions started ex officio	• 6
• Petitions solved	• 22
• Petitions not solved	• 13
• Not all elements of discrimination are met	• 9
• Not enough evidence	• 4
• Withdrawal of complaint by the victim	• 2
• Finding of discrimination	• 7

1. Table 5 Petitions in 2007 in the field of access to education by criteria

• Criteria	• Number of petitions
• Ethnic minority	• 16
• National minority	• 6
• Social category	• 5
• Gender	• 4
• Religion	• 3
• Disability	• 1

1. Table 6 Criteria for NCCD petitions on grounds of the right to dignity

• Criteria	• Total number of petitions
• Race, nationality, ethnicity	• 59
• Roma ethnicity	• 34
• Religion and belief	• 9
• Social category	• 13
• Gender	• 2
• Sexual orientation	• 4
• Disability	• 11
• Chronic disease	• 1
• HIV/AIDS status	• 2
• Disadvantaged category	• 5
• Other criteria	• 14

1. *Table 7 Criteria of discrimination in access to employment as revealed by petitions received by the NCCD*

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Number of petitions received by the NCCD</i>
<i>Chronic disease</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Disadvantaged group</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Social category</i>	<i>375</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Belief</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Disability</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Gender</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Language</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Religion</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Age</i>	<i>9</i>

- *Nationality* • 8
- *Sexual orientation* • 1

1 Table 8 Distribution of petitions on grounds of ethnicity by field

- Field • Percentage
- Employment • 10.98
- Access to public services • 26.82
- Access to public facilities and freedom to choose residence • 6.10
- Right to personal dignity • 41,47
- Access to education • 14.63

1 Table 9 Distribution of petitions on grounds of nationality by field

• Field	• Percentage
• Employment	• 20.50
• Access to public services	• 35.90
• Access to public facilities and freedom to choose residence	• 2.75
• Right to personal dignity	• 38.46
• Access to education	• 2.57

1 Table 10 Cases started ex officio by NCCD by criteria

• <i>Criteria</i>	• <i>Number of petitions started ex officio</i>
• <i>Ethnicity</i>	• 9
• <i>Social category</i>	• 3
• <i>Nationality</i>	• 3
• <i>Gender</i>	• 2
• <i>Language</i>	• 1
• <i>Sexual orientation</i>	• 1

1 Table 11 Cases started ex officio by NCCD by field

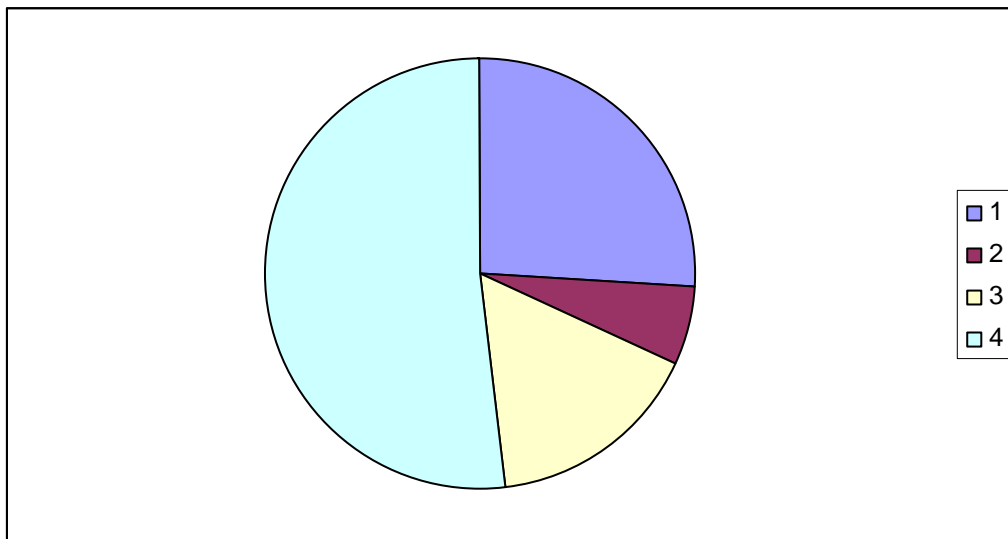
• Field	• <i>Number of petitions started ex officio</i>
• Employment	• 3
• Access to public services	• 4
• Access to public facilities and freedom to choose residence	• 0
• Right to personal dignity	• 7
• Access to education	• 5

1 Table 12 Solutions in cases of petitions on grounds of ethnicity

• <i>No discrimination occurred</i>	•	• 32
• <i>Finding of discrimination</i>	•	• 4
•	• <i>Fine (1000RON- Euro 330)</i>	• 1
•	• <i>Warning</i>	• 4
• <i>Lack of competence</i>	•	• 4
• <i>Classified</i>	• <i>Petition withdrawn</i>	• 2
•	• <i>Lack of identification data for person filing the petition</i>	• 1
•	• <i>Lack of object</i>	• 2
•	• <i>Monitoring</i>	• 1
•	• <i>Opinion issued before the case was filed</i>	• 1

-
- *Lack of evidences*
- 9

1 Graph 1 Solutions of petitions on grounds of ethnicity

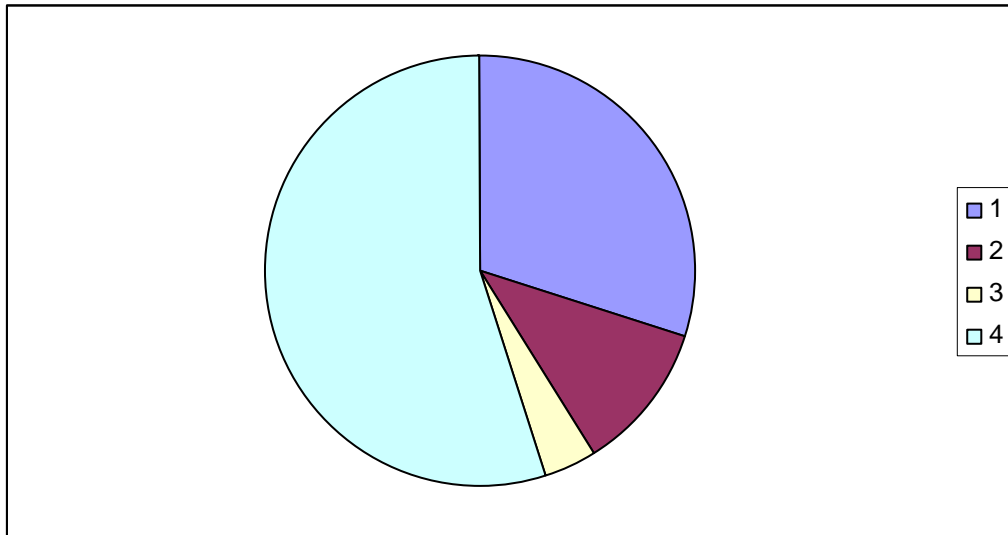


Where: 1-26% classified; 2-6% lack of competence; 3-26% finding of discrimination; 4- 52% no discrimination occurred.

1 Table 12 Solutions in cases of petitions on grounds of nationality

- *No discrimination occurred* • 15
- *Finding of discrimination* • *recommendation* • 1
- • *warning* • 0
- • *Fine* • 0
- *Lack of competence* • 3
- *Classified* • 8
- • *Petition withdrawn* • 1
- • *Lack of identification data* • 1
- • *Lack of object* • 3
- • *Friendly settlement* • 1
- • *Lack of evidence* • 2

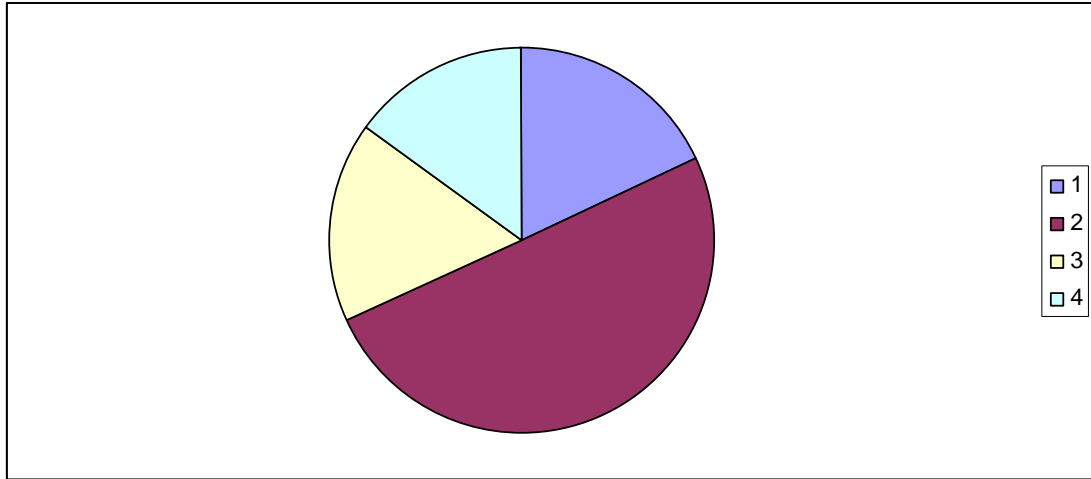
1 Graph 2 Solutions of petitions on grounds of language



Where: 1-30% classified; 2-11% lack of competence; 3-4% finding of discrimination; 4- 55% no discrimination occurred.

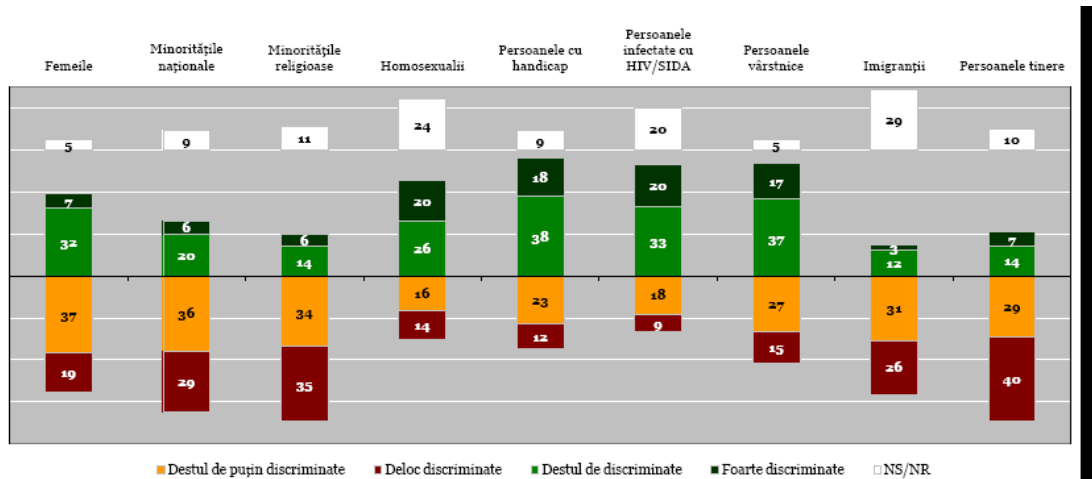
SOURCE: Romania/The Gallup Organization Romania, *Consiliul Național pentru Combaterea Discriminării* [National Council for Combating Discrimination (NCCD)] **Percepții și atitudini ale populației României față de fenomenul de discriminare**, iulie 2008, www.cncd.org.ro.

1 Graph 3 After the accession to the EU the discrimination in the Romanian society:



Where: 18% diminished; 50% is the same; 17% increased; 15% I don't know

1 Graph 4 What are the most discriminated against groups in the society?

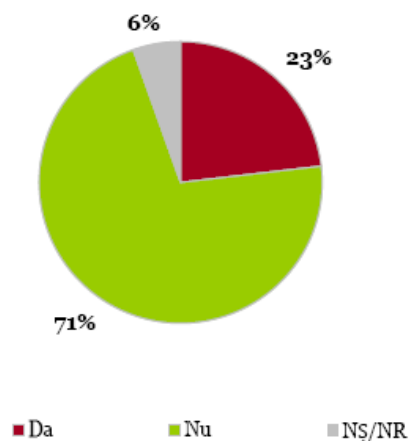


Where the groups are: 1- women; 2-national minorities; 3-religious minorities; 4-homosexuals; 5- persons with disabilities; 6 persons living with HIV/AIDS; 7-older people; 8-immigrants; 9-younger people;

Colour scheme: orange- a little; burgundy – not at all; green-quite discriminated; black-very discriminated; white- I don't know

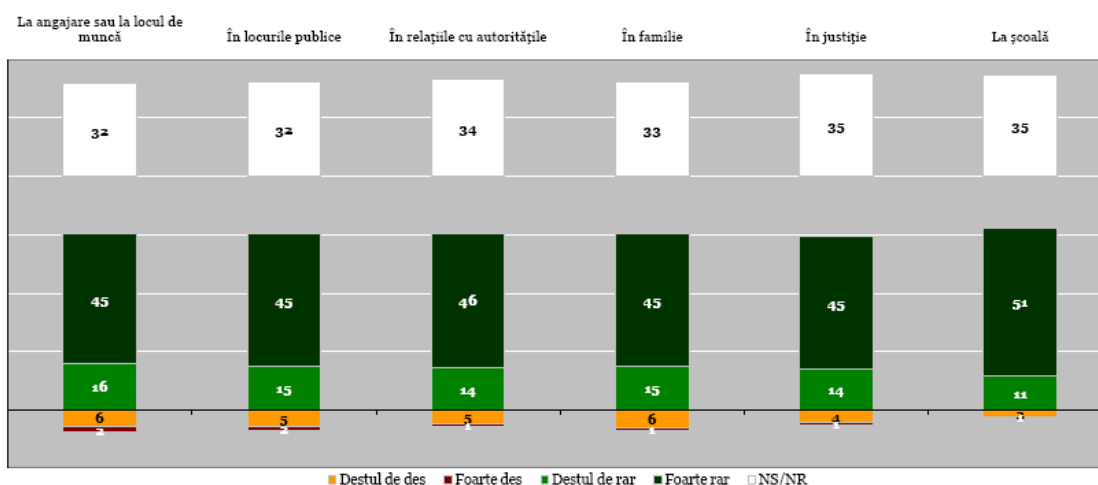
1 Graph 5 In the last two years you noticed a case of discrimination

S-a întâmplat în ultimii 2 ani să observați un caz de discriminare?



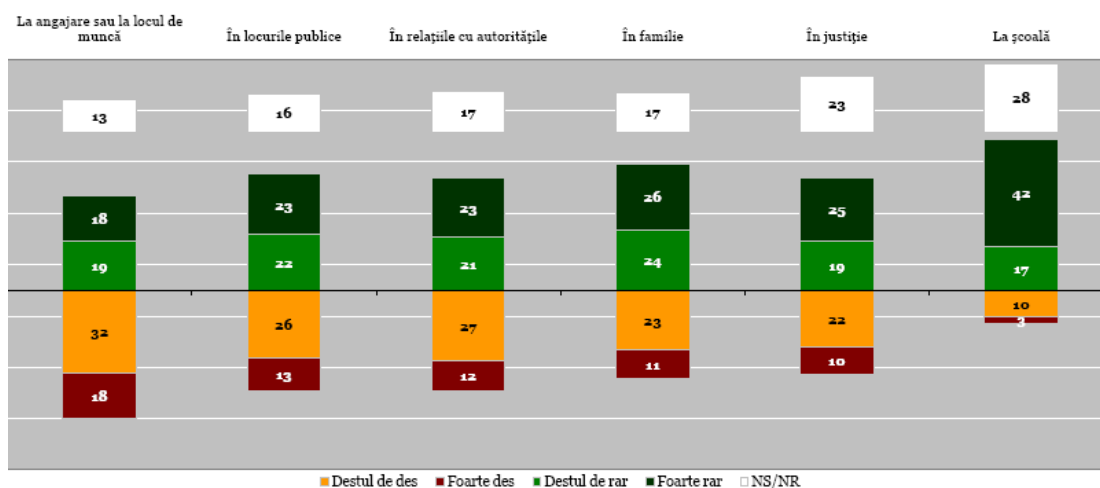
1 Graph 6 How often a Hungarian is treated different because his/her nationality?(in employment, in public places, in the relation with the authorities, in the family, in justice, in school)

În opinia dvs., cât de des se întâlnește în viața de zi cu zi situația ca o persoană să fie tratată diferit fiindcă este maghiar?



1 Graph 7 How often a Roma is treated different because his/her ethnicity?(in employment, in public places, in the relation with the authorities, in the family, in justice, in school)

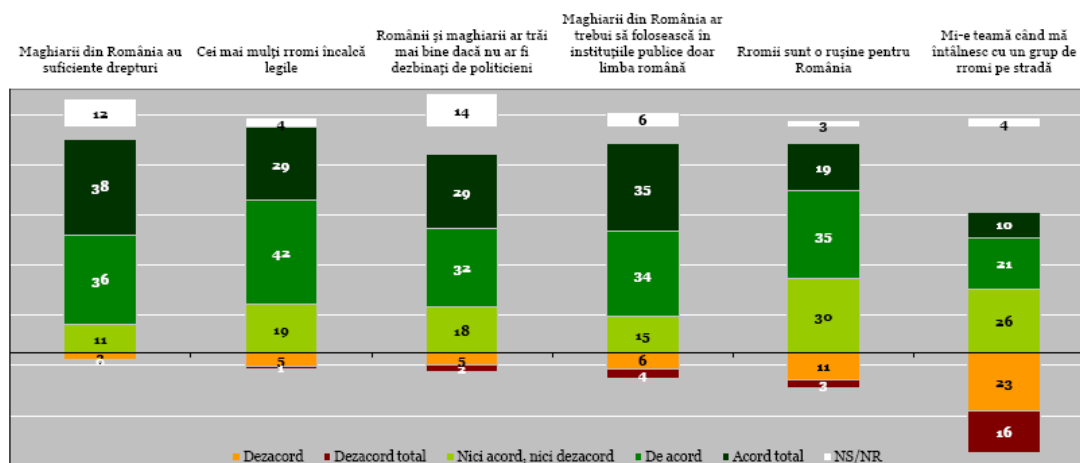
În opinia dvs., cât de des se întâlnește în viața de zi cu zi situația ca o persoană să fie tratată diferit fiindcă este rrom?



1 Graph 8 How much do you agree with the following statements regarding minorities living in Romania?

1. Hungarians living in Romania have enough rights
2. Most Roma break the laws
3. Romanians and Hungarians would have better lives but for the politicians creating conflicts between them
4. Hungarians living in Romania should use only Romanian in relation to public authorities
5. Roma are a disgrace for Romania
6. I am afraid to meet a group of Roma on the street

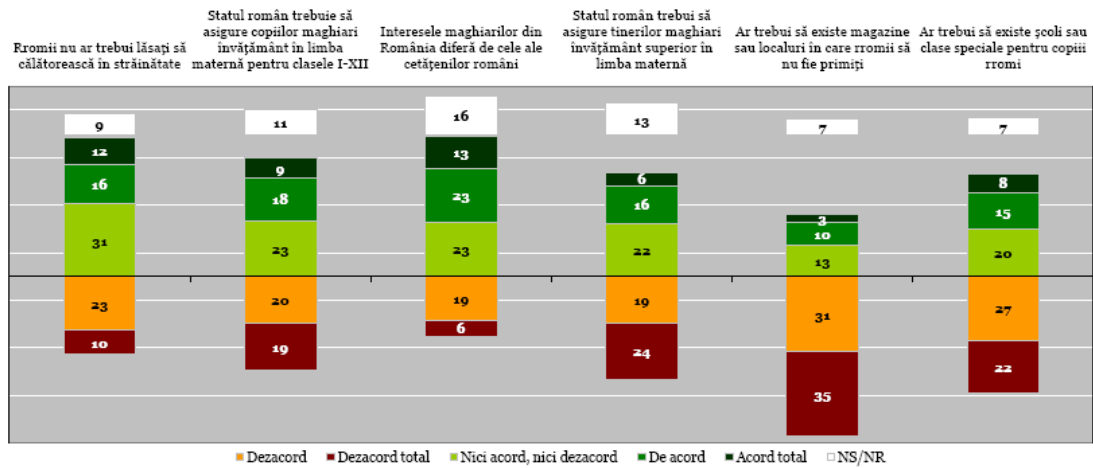
În ce măsură sunteți sau nu de acord cu următoarele afirmații referitoare la minoritățile din țara noastră?



1 Graph 9 How much do you agree with the following statements regarding minorities living in Romania?

1. Roma should not be allowed to travel abroad
2. The Romanian state should ensure for Hungarian children education in mother-tongue for grades 1-12
3. The interests of Hungarians in Romania are different from those of Romanian citizens
4. The Romanian state should ensure higher education in mother tongue for Hungarian youth
5. There should be shops or restaurants where Roma should not be allowed
6. There should be special schools or classes for Roma children

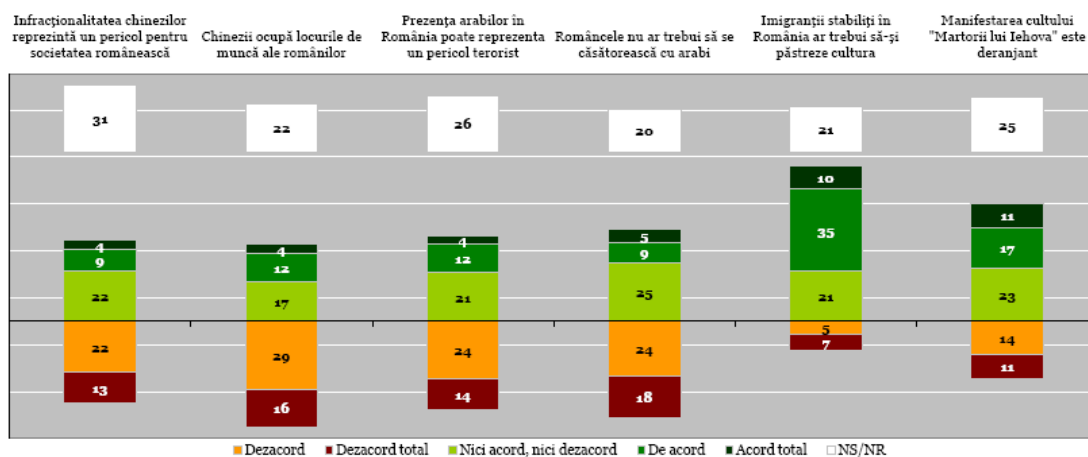
În ce măsură sunteți sau nu de acord cu următoarele afirmații referitoare la minoritățile din țara noastră?



1 Graph 9 How much do you agree with the following statements regarding minorities living in Romania?

1. The criminality of Chinese is a danger for the Romanian society
2. The Chinese take the jobs of Romanians
3. The presence of Arabs in Romania might amount to a terrorist danger
4. Romanian women should not marry Arabs
5. Imigrants established in Romania should preserve their culture
6. The Jehovah Witnesses behaviour is annoying

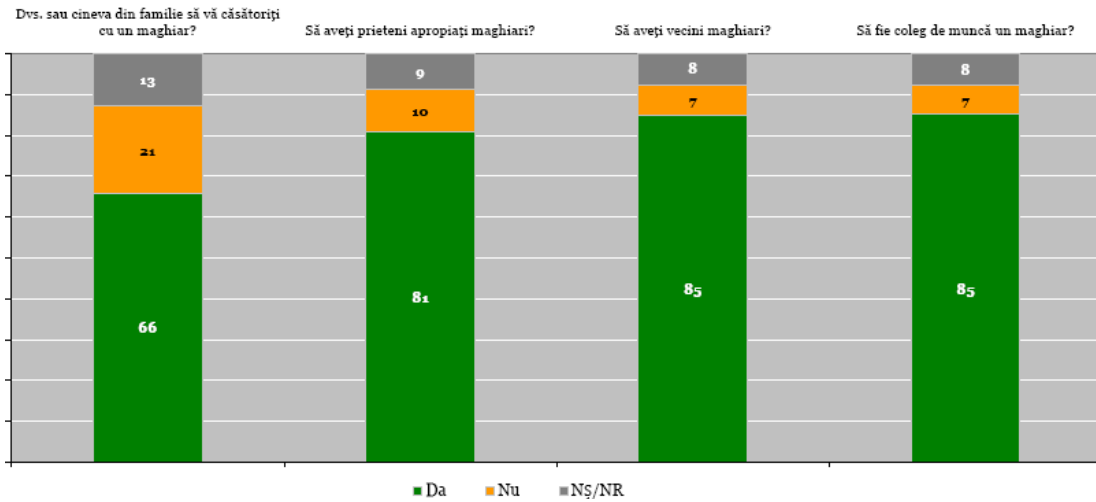
În ce măsură sunteți sau nu de acord cu următoarele afirmații referitoare la minoritățile din țara noastră?



1 Graph 10 Would you agree or not...

1. that you or somebody in your family marries a Hungarian
2. to have close friend who are Hungarian
3. to have Hungarian neighbours
4. to have a Hungarian colleague in the work place

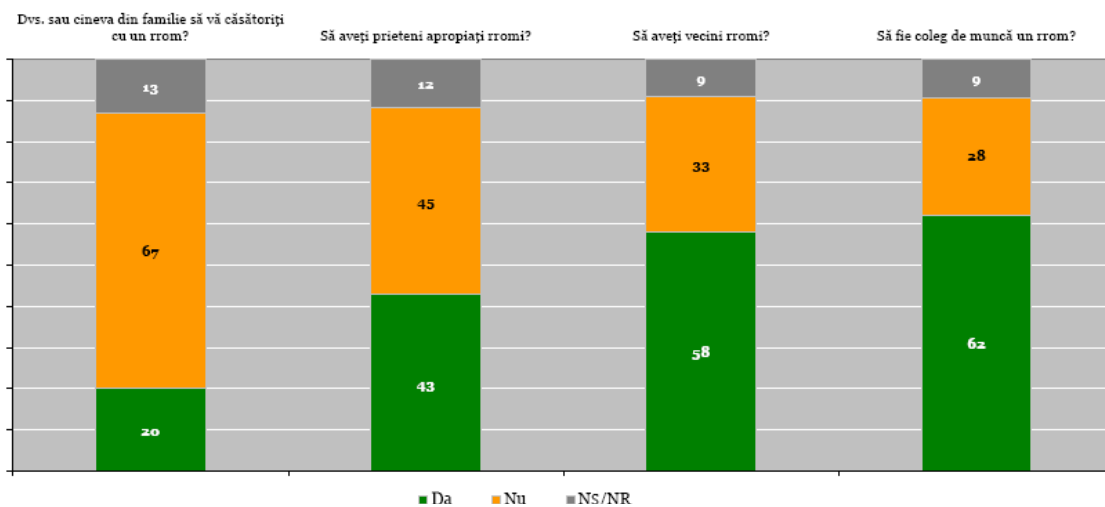
Ați fi sau nu de acord ...?



1 Graph 11 Would you agree or not...

1. that you or somebody in your family marries a Roma
2. to have close friend who are Roma
3. to have Roma neighbours
4. to have a Roma colleague in the work place

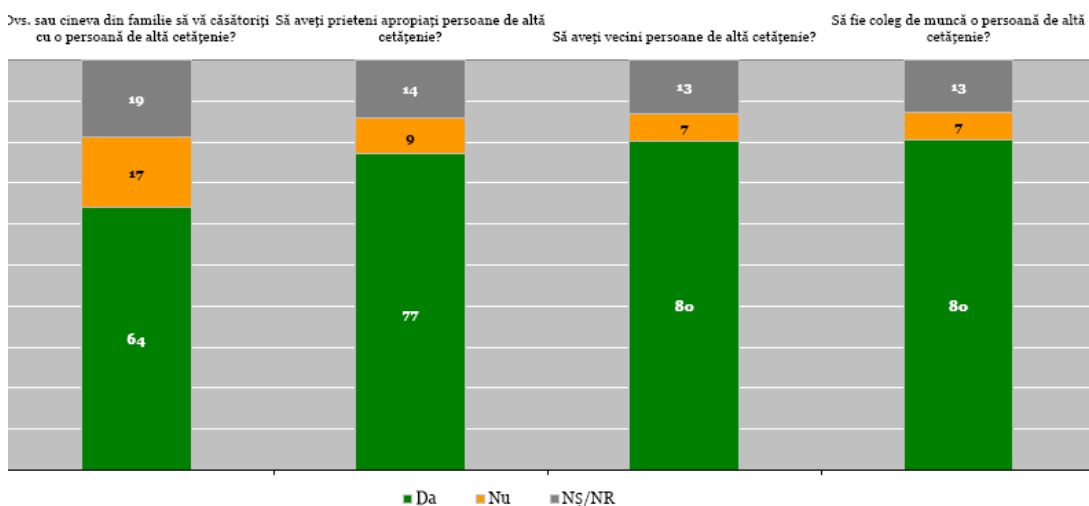
Ați fi sau nu de acord ...?



1 Graph 12 Would you agree or not...

1. that you or somebody in your family marries a person of a different citizenship
2. to have close friend who is a person of a different citizenship
3. to have neighbours persons of a different citizenship
4. to have a colleague in the work place persons of a different citizenship

Ați fi sau nu de acord ...?



Racist violence and crime

Situation on cases of racist violence and crime solved by the Romanian General Police Inspectorate in 2007

Criminal offence	Number of cases solved
Art.247 - Abuse in the exercise of authority against the rights of the person	29
Art.317 - Nationalistic and xenophobic propaganda	4
Art.318 - Impeding the free exercise of religion	2
Art.319 - Profanation	60
O.U.G. nr.31/2002	5

Source: Response of the Romania/ Inspectoratul General al Poliției Române (IGP) [General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police - GIP], Nr. 13240/08.09.2008, on file with the NFP.

Situation on racist violence and crime for the First Semester, 2008 – General Public Prosecutor’s Office

Crime	Number of cases solved, out of which:	Number of cases sent to court	Number of cases discharged by the prosecutor, out of which:	Because of their acts represent a low danger to society, art.18 ¹ of the Criminal Code	Because the criminal investigation ceased	Because the formal conditions for the prosecution are not fulfilled	Number of persons tried
Art.247 of the Penal Code	The General Public Prosecutor’s Office only collects data on Art.247 together with Art.246 (Abuse in the exercise of authority against the interests of the person), which is not relevant for our study.						
Art.317 of the Penal Code	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Art.318 of the Penal Code	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
O.U.G. nr.31/2002	4	3	0	0	0	1	3

Source: Response of the General Public Prosecutor's Office No.2394 from 09.09.2008, on file with the NFP.

Situation of number of persons sentenced for different racist violence and crime offences, the First Semester, 2008 – Superior Council of Magistracy

Criminal offence	Number of persons sentenced (final judgements)	Sex of the person sentenced	Type of sentence
Art.247 - Abuse in the exercise of authority against the rights of the person	1	Male	Imprisonment conditionally suspended
Art.317 - Nationalistic and xenophobic propaganda	2	Male	Imprisonment conditionally suspended
Art.318 - Impeding the free exercise of religion	0	-	-
Art.319 - Profanation	Not collected	-	-
O.U.G. nr.31/2002	Not collected	-	-

Source: Response of the Superior Council of Magistracy No.1/25196/1154/2008, on file with the NFP.

Situation with the number of places for Roma minority in police forces

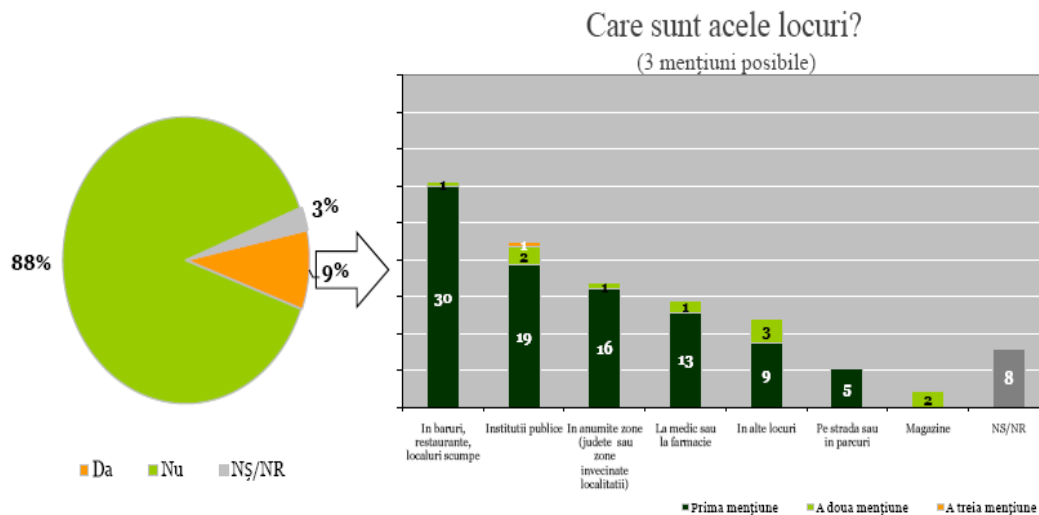
Police education institution (2008)	Number of places offered for the Roma minority	Number of candidates	Number of candidates of the Roma minority admitted
“Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Police Academy	10	25	9
“Vasile Lascăr” Police Agents School, Câmpina	20	63	Not decided yet.
“S. Mureşan” Police Agents School, Cluj Napoca	5	13	5

Source: Response of the Romania/ Inspectoratul General al Poliției Române (IGP) [General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police - GIP], No. 13240/08.09.2008, on file with the NFP.

Health care

SOURCE: Romania/The Gallup Organization Romania, Consiliul Național pentru Combaterea Discriminării [National Council for Combating Discrimination (NCCD)] Percepții și atitudini ale populației României față de fenomenul de discriminare, iulie 2008, www.cncd.org.ro.

Există locuri în care evitați să mergeți pentru că vă simțiți tratat diferit/discriminat?

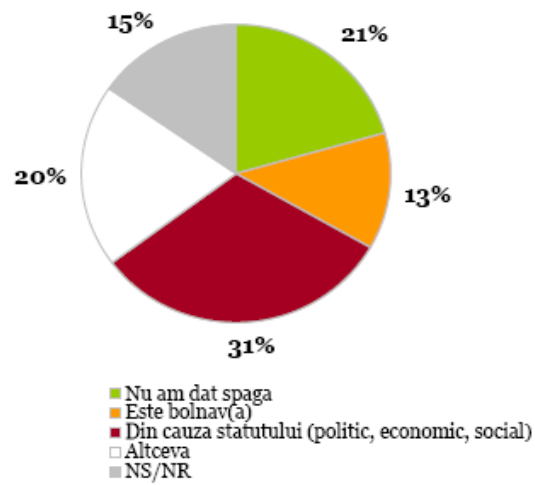


Graph 1: Are there any places you would avoid for being treated different/discriminated?

1. in pubs, restaurants, expensive public places
2. in public institutions
3. in certain areas (close to the base locality)
4. to the medical doctor or pharmacy
5. other places
6. in the street or in parks
7. in stores
8. N/A

Alte motive pentru tratamentul discriminatoriu

n=49



Graph 2: Other reasons for discriminatory treatment

1. I did not bribe anyone
2. I was ill
3. Due to statute (political, economical, social)
4. Others
5. N/A

Annex 2 – Court, specialised body or tribunal
decisions

Equality Bodies and Case Law

- **Case title**
 - A.M. v. Direcția Generală a Finanțelor Publice a județului Harghita, [A.M. v. Harghita county Public Finances General Inspectorate]

- **Decision date**
 - 09.01.2008

- **Reference details**
 - Romania/CNCD Decizia 43 din 09.01.2008, Decision of the NCCD / Decision no. 43 from file number 353/2007,
- (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])

- **Key facts of the case**
 - A.M complained against the advertising on employment as civil servants with the local finances inspectorate mentioning as specific condition ‘knowledge of Hungarian language.’ Harghita county Public Finances General Inspectorate claimed that this condition is triggered by the legal requirement of making arrangements to ensure services for minorities when they amount to 20 per cent of the total population.
 -
- (max. 500 chars)

- **Main reasoning/argumentation**
 - The NCCD assessed both the legitimacy of the aim pursued and the methods used by the defendant. Though the purpose of ensuring services to minorities in their mother tongue was legitimate and the defendant justified its actions by invoking the legal requirement of making arrangements to ensure services for
- (max. 500 chars)

minorities when they amount to 20 per cent of the total population in a locality, the NCCD questioned the adequacy of the methods selected to reach that particular aim and emphasized their negative impact in relation to the Romanian community which, in that particular area, is a *de facto* minority.

- The NCCD noted that ‘the difference in treatment amounts to discrimination not only when people in analogous positions are treated differently without objective and reasonable justifications, but also when the states fail to treat differently persons who are in incomparable, different situations, also without objective and reasonable justifications.’

- **Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case** (max. 500 chars)

- The NCCD innovatively used statistical analysis in determining the adequacy and appropriateness of the methods used in order to ensure the right of national minorities to use their mother tongue in relation to public local officials. The NCCD used the test developed by the European Court of Human Rights and cited the provisions of the Romanian Constitution, of the ECHR, of ICERD, the European Charter of Regional and Minority Languages, and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

- **Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case** (max. 500 chars)

- The NCCD sanctioned the Harghita county Public Finances General Inspectorate with an administrative fine of 1,000 RON (EUR 300).

- **Case title**
 - Stoica v. Romania

- **Decision date**
 - 04.03.2008

- **Reference details**
 - European Court of Human Rights

- (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])

- **Key facts of the case**
 - Racially motivated beating of a Romani youth aged 14 at the time by police officers, and the failure to ensure an adequate official investigation
- (max. 500 chars)

- **Main reasoning/argumentation**
 - In relation to the applicant's claims under Article 3, the Court rejected the Romanian Government's argument to the effect that it should effectively accept the version of events as established by the Romanian authorities (ended with a decision of non-indictment). The Court proceeded to an independent assessment of the evidence before it. In relation to Article 14, the Court observed that the authorities had not been impartial in their assessment of the evidence before them. In particular, they had premised their findings on the statements of the police officials (who had every reason to wish to exonerate themselves and their colleagues from any liability) but had dismissed all statements by villagers (all of whom were of Romani ethnicity) on grounds of their alleged bias in favour of the applicant. The Court stated it was "dissatisfied" by the fact
- (max. 500 chars)

that the military prosecutor had overlooked police officials' statements to the effect that the villagers' behaviour was "purely Gypsy", a statement that in the eyes of the Court was purely stereotypical.

- **Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case** (max. 500 chars)

- The Court held that the investigation into the incident had failed to address the potential existence of racial animus. The Court noted that all the evidence pointed to the fact that the ill-treatment of Mr. Stoica was racially motivated and hence the burden of proof now lay with the Government to discharge it. Since the latter however failed to adduce evidence suggesting that the impugned ill-treatment was not racially motivated, the Court held that a substantive violation of Article 14 had also taken place.

- **Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case** (max. 500 chars)

- The Court held that Romania is responsible for breaches of the prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment (Article 3) in conjunction with the prohibition of discrimination (Article 14): violation of Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the European Convention on Human Rights concerning the applicant's allegation of ill-treatment by the police; violation of Article 3 of the Convention concerning the lack of an effective investigation; no violation of Article 13 (right to an effective remedy);
- violation of Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination) taken in conjunction with Article 3. The Court has also granted the applicant EUR 15,000 (fifteen thousand Euros) in respect of non-pecuniary damage.

- **Case title**
 - Decision 818 from July 3rd of the Romanian Constitutional Court

- **Decision date**
 - 03.07.2008

- **Reference details**
 - Romania/ Curtea Constituțională, Decision 818 from July 3rd of the Romanian Constitutional Court, published in the Official Gazette 537 from 16.07.2008
- (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])

- **Key facts of the case**
 - Following a pending conflict between the personnel from the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice regarding salary-related rights and a series of decisions issued by the NCCD and by various courts of law finding that the relevant provisions of the norms regulating salary-related rights and benefits are conducive to discrimination, the Ministry of Justice challenged the constitutionality of Art. 1(2)e and 27 of the Anti-discrimination Law.
- (max. 500 chars)

- **Main reasoning/argumentation**
 - The Court has concluded that the dispositions of Art 1(2)e and of Art. 27 of the Governmental Ordinance 137/2000 are unconstitutional, to the extent that they are understood as implying that the courts of justice have the authority to nullify or to refuse the application of normative acts when considering that such norms are discriminatory.
- (max. 500 chars)

- **Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case** (max. 500 chars)

 - The Constitutional Court has sanctioned the erroneous application of the provisions of the Anti-discrimination Law by the courts, by totally disabling the competence of the courts of law in taking act of and sanctioning acts of discrimination. It is unclear how the courts will understand their competence in the enforcement of the Anti-discrimination Law following this decision.
- **Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case** (max. 500 chars)

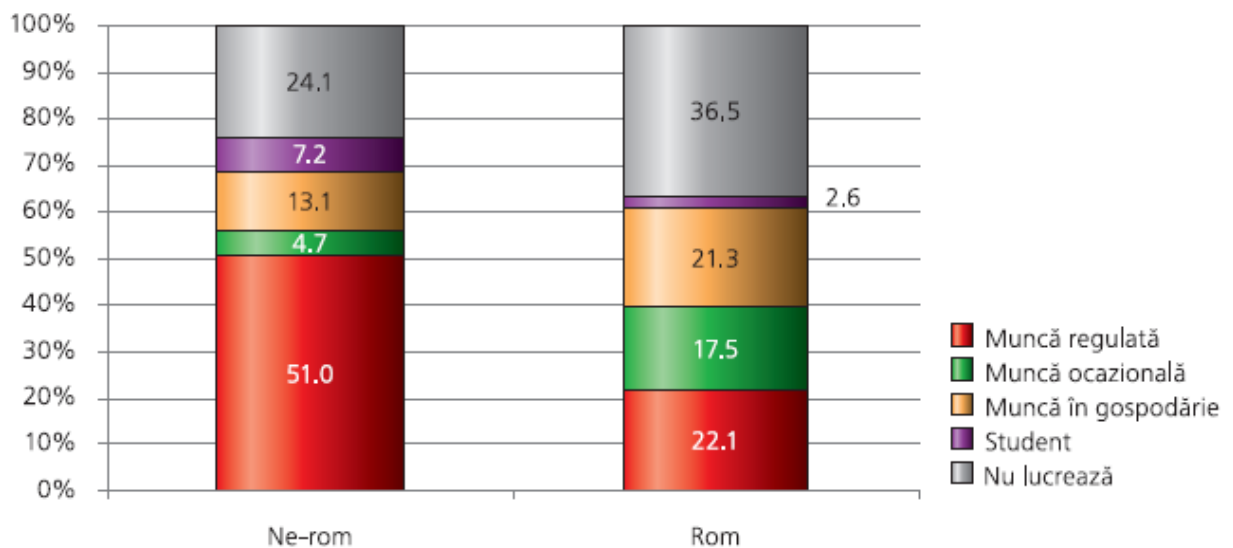
 - The Court ruled that Art 1(2)e and of Art. 27 of the Governmental Ordinance 137/2000 are unconstitutional o the extent that they are understood as implying that the courts of justice have the authority to nullify or to refuse the application of normative acts when considering that such norms are discriminatory.

Annex 3 – Positive initiatives

Equality Bodies and Case Law

3. Table 1 *Economic activity by ethnicity in percentages (between 18 and 59 years old)*

Red- regular work; green –occasional work; orange – work in the household; violet – student; grey – no work.



2 Table 2 *Distribution of economic sector by ethnicity (between 18 and 59 years old)*

	Roma	Non Roma
Education, science, health, culture	1,8	9,9

<i>Transportation</i>	<i>3,7</i>	<i>8,8</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>6,3</i>	<i>7,5</i>
<i>Industry, mining</i>	<i>7,3</i>	<i>10,5</i>
<i>Trade</i>	<i>11,5</i>	<i>13,9</i>
<i>Constructions</i>	<i>18,8</i>	<i>11,4</i>
<i>Services</i>	<i>18,1</i>	<i>24,7</i>
<i>Agriculture, silviculture</i>	<i>32,4</i>	<i>13,4</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

SOURCE: Research Report on Roma in Romania, *Come Closer: Exclusion and Inclusion of Roma in Present-Day Romania*, edited by Gabor Fleck and Cosima Rughinis, produced under the PHARE project “Strengthening Capacity and Partnership Building to Improve Roma Condition and Perception.” Bucharest, 2008. Research: 1000 Roma households and 1000 non-Roma comparative households, in 36 cities or villages; 3177 local authorities.

http://www.sper.org.ro/pdf/cercetare/engleza/final_reports/Come_Closer.pdf

Racist Violence and Crime

Nothing to report.

Employment

Nothing to report.

Housing

Area:	Housing
Title (original language)	Accelerarea implementării Strategiei naționale de îmbunătățire a situației romilor în domeniile: mică infrastructură comunitară și renovare/ construcție de locuințe sociale
Title (EN)	Speeding up implementation of the National Strategy for the improvement of the Roma situation in the area of: small community infrastructure and renovation / building up social housing
Organisation (original language)	Guvernul României
Organisation (EN)	Romanian Government
Government / Civil society	Gov.

Internet link	www.finantare.ro
Type of initiative	improving the housing condition
Main target group	Roma people living in inadequate conditions
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	<p>This is a grant scheme targeting Roma from poor communities. To this grant could apply Local Public Institutions in partnership with Roma NGO's or with Roma Initiative Groups (founded by Law 129/ 1998).</p> <p>Main objectives: 1. Improving quality of life through adequate housing and infrastructure; 2. Improving professional skills of Roma and stimulate them to actively take part in housing building / rehabilitation process.</p> <p>Eligible activities:</p> <p>a) construction of lasting roads/ bridges from / towards community;</p> <p>b) rehabilitation of the existing ones;</p> <p>c) construction/ connection/ rehabilitation of infrastructure like pipes for running water and natural gas, electricity, sewerage system</p> <p>d) Training related to acquire necessary skills for construction/ rehabilitation of dwellings (to manufacture bricks, cobble stones; painting/ whitewash, carpentry, smithy etc.)</p> <p>Total amount of grant: 12 millions Euro. Minimum sum: 20,000 Euro. Maximum sum: 200,000 Euro. Deadline: Sept. 17, 2008</p>

Area:	Housing
Title (original language)	Locuințe sociale pentru comunitățile de romi
Title (EN)	Social Housing for Roma Communities
Organisation (original language)	Guvernul României
Organisation (EN)	Romanian Government
Government / Civil society	Gov.
Internet link	http://www.mie.ro/documente/transparenta/consultari_publice/consultare44/hg.pdf
Type of initiative	improving housing condition
Main target group	Roma people living in inadequate conditions
Brief description (max. 1000)	This is a Government Decision issued in 19.05.2008.

chars)	The Program set up implementation of local housing programs in the 8 Development Areas of Romania, through National Agency for Housing (part of MDLPL) in partnership with NAR and Local Authorities (which will provide the necessary land and infrastructure). The funds are provided by the State budget through MDLPL (37,485 Mil. RON/ 2008 and 16,065 Mil. RON/ 2009). The new housing units will be administered and allocated by the Local Councils, and can not be put up for sale.
---------------	--

Area:	Housing
Title (original language)	Gypsys' £20M Housing Bonanza
Title (EN)	Gypsys' £20M Housing Bonanza
Organisation (original language)	The Department of Communities and Local Government, UK
Organisation (EN)	The Department of Communities and Local Government, UK
Government / Civil society	Gov.
Internet link	http://www.express.co.uk/posts/view/44830/Gypsys-20m-housing-bonanza
Type of initiative	- improving housing condition for Roma - spark a backlash from residents fearing rising crime and falling property prices as a result of living near a gypsy compound
Main target group	Roma people living in inadequate conditions
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	<<The Department of Communities and Local Government has ordered regional planners to come up with sites for the extra 4,000 pitches and has handed over the £20million in grants to councils to create legal encampments. Ministers insist the move will save money in the long run by cutting the £18million spent annually on trying to evict travellers from illegal sites. A report by the department's gypsy and traveller task force concludes: "We are clear that effective enforcement against unauthorised sites will only be possible when there is appropriate provision of authorised sites." It cites the example of Bristol Council which spent £200,000 a year on enforcement against illegal traveller sites before creating an authorised compound costing £425,000. Its enforcement bill is now £5,000 a year. But the report warns of political difficulties in creating sites and suggests town halls urgently need communication and confidence-building programmes. Otherwise, it warns, they risk "community conflict in some places with appalling consequences". In Italy, residents' anger over Roma gypsy camps spiralled into extreme violence last week as

	caravans were set on fire.>> ⁵¹
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Health care

⁵¹ <http://www.express.co.uk/posts/view/44830/Gypsys-20m-housing-bonanza>

- **Area:** • Health
-
- **Title (original language)** • Sanatatea si comunitatea roma. Analiza situatiei in Europa
-
- **Title (EN)** • Health and the Roma Community. Analysis of the Situation in Europe
-
- **Organisation (original language)** • Romani CRISS – Centrul Romilor pentru Interventie Sociala si Studii
-
- **Organisation (EN)** • Romani CRISS – Roma Centre for Social Intervention and Studies
-
- **Government / Civil society** • CS
-
- **Internet link** • http://www.gitanos.org/european_programmes/health

-

- **Type of initiative**
 - Research on identification of public needs in Roma communities

-

- **Main target group**
 - Roma population

-

- The project is implemented in 7 European countries, Romani CRISS is one of the partners and the central coordinator is the organization “Fundacion Secretariado Gitano” – Spain.

- The funding received for this project was from the European Union, in the framework of the Public Health Programme.

- **Brief description (max. 1000 chars)**

- The general objective is *analysis of the situation of the Roma community to tackle health inequalities and design tailored made policies in the health area and activities for the target population.*

-

- Specific objectives:
 1. obtain reliable and valid data about the health situation of the Roma population.
 2. develop an approximate diagnosis of the health situation of the Roma community.
 3. analyze the results in order to develop effective strategies and make recommendations in terms of health policies and health promotion, disease

prevention and health monitoring.

4. raise awareness of the key political decision-makers, stakeholders, programs developers and members of the Roma community.

- **Area:**
 - Right to healthcare
-
- **Title (original language)**
 - « Imbunatatirea sistemului de mediere sanitara in Romania
- - Accesul romilor la dreptul la sanatate »
- **Title (EN)**
 - “Reinforcement of the health mediation system in Romania
- - Roma people access to the right to health”
- **Organisation (original language)**
 - Romani CRISS – Centrul Romilor pentru Interventie Sociala si Studii
-
- **Organisation (EN)**
 - Romani CRISS – Roma Centre for Social Intervention and Studies
-
- **Government / Civil society**
 - CS
-
- **Internet link**
 - www.romanicriss.org

-

- **Type of initiative**

- Training and designing methodology on documenting the access to public health for the Roma communities

-

- **Main targ**

- Roma population and the Roma health mediators

-

- **et group**

-

-

- **Main activities**

- training for the two networks of Romani CRISS:

- **Brief description (max. 1000 chars)**

1. the human rights monitors

-

2. the regional centers for supporting and monitoring the health mediators

- design methodology for documenting the right to health

- publishing a brochure – “The right to health” for helping the health mediators and the human rights monitors

- setting up local health plans for access to health care of Roma communities realized in partnership with local Romani organizations

- **Area:** • Health/Employment
-
- **Title (original language)** • <<Recunoasterea rezultatelor invatarii>>
-
- **Title (EN)** • <<Acknowledgement of the Informal Learning>>
-
- **Organisation (original language)** • Romani CRISS – Centrul Romilor pentru Interventie Sociala si Studii
-
- **Organisation (EN)** • Romani CRISS – Roma Centre for Social Intervention and Studies
-
- **Government / Civil society** • CS
-
- **Internet link** • www.romanicriss.org
-

- **Type of initiative**
 - improving employment opportunities, recognizing the skills of health mediators on the job market
 -
- **Main target group**
 - 20 Roma evaluators
 - 100 Roma health mediators
 -
 - The project <<Acknowledgement of the Informal Learning>> has as main objective the training, the evaluation and the certification of the professional competences for 20 Roma evaluators.
 -
- **Brief description (max. 1000 chars)**
 - These 20 evaluators are recruited by Romani CRISS, and as a result of their certification it will be possible to build and to authorize **The Centre for Evaluation and Certification of the Professional Competences Romani CRISS**, for the health mediators. This centre will be able to issue qualification certificates for the evaluated health mediators. The certificates are acknowledged on the internal and international work field and also, authorized by the Ministry of Work, Family and Equality of Chances and by the Ministry of Education, Research and Youth.
 -
 - After the establishment/setup of the evaluation centre, Romani CRISS will have the possibility to elaborate occupational standards and instruments that will be used to evaluate other occupations and which might help the

Roma people.

-

- **Area:**
 - Right to healthcare
-
- **Title (original language)**
 - Program de burse pentru studentii de etnie roma din Romania in domeniul medicinei si farmaciei
-
- **Title (EN)**
 - The Scholarship program from Roma students from Romania in the field of medicine and pharmacy
-
- **Organisation (original language)**
 - Fondul de Educatie pentru Romi
 - Institutul pentru o Societate Deschisa
 - Ministerul Sanatatii Publice
-
- **Organisation (EN)**
 - Roma Education Found
 - Soros Foundation
 - Ministry of Public Health
-
- **Government / Civil society**
 - Government and Civil Society
-

- **Internet link** •
-
- **Type of initiative** • University education for students from the Roma communities
-
- **Main target group** • Roma students at medicine and pharmacy
-
- **Brief description (max. 1000 chars)** •
- Access to education in the field of medicine and pharmacy

- **Area:**
 - Right to healthcare
-
- **Title (original language)**
 - Program national de asistenta comunitara si actiuni pentru sanatate
-
- **Title (EN)**
 - The national program for the community assistance and actions for health
-
- **Organisation (original language)**
 - Ministerul Sanatatii Publice
-
- **Organisation (EN)**
 - Ministry of Public Health
-
- **Government / Civil society**
 - Government
-
- **Internet link**
 - www.msp.ro
-

- **Type of initiative**
 - Community public health
-
- **Main target group**
 - Roma population
-
- **Brief description (max. 1000 chars)**
 -
 - Increasing the quality of public health of the general population
 -
 - Increasing the access to health care of vulnerable groups in excluded areas

Education

Area⁵²:	Education
Title (original language)	Nevoia de calitate si egalitate in educatie – Romania
Title (EN)	Need for Quality and Equality in Education – Romania
Organisation (original language)	ROMANI C.R.I.S.S.
Organisation (EN)	ROMANI C.R.I.S.S.

52 Please indicate: Racist Violence, Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods.

Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://www.romanicriss.org/continut_.php?id=285&lang=
Type of initiative ⁵³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training, education • awareness raising • support, advice to immigrants/minorities • cultural activity • community cohesion – social integration • intercultural dialogue
Main target group ⁵⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • youth (children, young people, students) • Roma and Travellers • teachers
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ⁵⁵	<p>The general aim of the project is to implement the activities agreed in the Memorandum of Co-operation to ensure Roma children's and youth's access to quality education in Romania. The objectives of the project are to improve the Roma children's school participation in pre-school education and in secondary school, to facilitate Roma youth's access to higher education, and to promote Roma specificity and inter-cultural aspects. The project has been implemented in ten counties of Romania, selected in consultation by Romani CRISS, Amare Romentza and the Ministry of Education, Research and Youth.</p>

Area:	Education
Title (original language)	Burse de studiu pentru elevii romi din licee
Title (EN)	Support for Roma Highschool Students
Organisation (original language)	Centrul de Resurse pentru Comunitatile de Romi
Organisation (EN)	Resource Center for Roma Communities
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://www.romacenter.ro/noutati/index.php?page=15

⁵³ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

⁵⁴ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

⁵⁵ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

Type of initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training, education • awareness raising • support, advice to immigrants/minorities
Main target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • youth (children, young people, students) • Roma and Travellers
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	<p>The project aims to support excellence in education of Roma students, and implicitly to improve the retention and achievement rate in upper secondary education of the targeted Roma students. Piloting a new method for provision of scholarships combined with tutorial help and other targeted support. Using effectively the positive discrimination regarding the secondary education that has been recently introduced by the Government. A total number of 275 Roma will be provided with financial support and tutoring for the period 2007-2011. Provision of educational support in the form of individualized mentoring to the same 275 students during the same period of time (2007-2011). To increase the number of Roma students who want to further their education in high school and beyond the compulsory education</p>

Area:	Education
Title (original language)	Combaterea discriminarii si promovarea respectului reciproc si intelegerii prin cunoasterea tragediilor secolului al XX-lea, Holocaustul si comunismul; Noua educatie in secolul al XX-lea
Title (EN)	Combating Discrimination and Promoting Mutual Respect and Understanding Through Knowing the 20 th Century Tragedies, Holocaust and Communism; New Education of the 21st Century
Organisation (original language)	Asociatia pentru Studii Orientale
Organisation (EN)	Association for Oriental Studies
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://bucharest.usembassy.gov/Embassy/Public_Diplomacy/IRC_DSGP.html
Type of initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training, education • awareness raising • Holocaust education
Main target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • youth (children, young people, students) • teachers
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	<p>The project aims to develop a train-the-trainer course for history teachers so as to increase the number of high schools in Romania in which students will have a better understanding of the Holocaust and of the history of Jews.</p>

