



C.O.N.T.A.C.T.

Desktop research results

Romania

Annex 3. Scientific Literature (from 2010)

Country	Objectives	Brief abstracts (what do they say)	Bibliography reference
Romania	<p>1. Analysis and concierge providing for politics in PROGRES domains UE;</p> <p>2. Monitoring and report the application of legislation and PROGRES politics domains;</p>	<p>Researches depicts that Roma remains the most discriminated group regarding racism, for the covered period 2009-2010. Prejudices against Roma continue to be consolidated by different channels, solidified to Roma's general negative perception who are marginalized in society.</p> <p>Discrimination practices against Roma are not limited to hate speech or racist rhetorics, but, as well as, regarding the strident most of the people's behaviour toward Roma.</p> <p>A significant number of Roma continues to migrate for medium and long periods in other countries from Western Europe. By their arrival in Romania most of these people face serious problems in reaccessing social services from Romania.</p> <p>Religious discrimination against the Greek-Catholic community was registered during the year. Anti-Semitic incidents were also recorded. Immigrants continue to be victims of marginalization in society and at the policy level.</p> <p>Roma are most exposed to discrimination in relation to employment. Empirical data seem to indicate an increase in racist motivated incidents and violence against Roma during 2009 compared to previous years.</p>	<p>ENAR Shadow Report 2009/2010 Racism and Discrimination in Romania</p> <p>http://www.enar-eu.org/IMG/pdf/romania-2.pdf</p>
Romania	<p>1. Monitorizing of the way some ethnical and</p>	<p>The political and economic evolution from 2010 have facilitated the increasing tendencies of racism and discrimination.</p>	<p>ENAR Shadow Report 2010/2011 Racism and related discriminatory</p>



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	<p>religious groups are discriminated in Romania;</p>	<p>The main conclusions of the reports demonstrate that discrimination based on ethnical criteria was increasing in Romania. Roma, Hungarians and Jews are the most discriminated ethnicities. Decision-makers made discriminatory statements for political advantages during the reported period. Regarding Roma, discrimination has a background of poverty and social exclusion. Persons with disabilities and Roma are the most discriminated against groups in employment. Only 22% of companies are willing to hire persons with disabilities and only 30% will hire Roma. Segregation is still a problem, while the schools with a high percentage of Roma are poorly equipped and teachers receive less training hours per year. A high percentage of students who drop out are of Roma. A new law on education clearly states that discrimination of any kind is forbidden. Homophobia is an important problem of the agenda of different religious and right-wing organizations from Romania.</p>	<p>practices in Romania</p> <p>http://www.enar-eu.org/IMG/pdf/22_romania.pdf</p>
<p>Romania</p>	<p>1. Study of Islamophobia phenomenon; 2. Analysis racism in Romania and its transposition in discrimination in education, employment, health, political and social life;</p>	<p>The purpose of this report is to outline an overview of racism and discrimination from Romania in the period from March 2011 to March 2012. While this central punctual year is enclosed in Shadow Reports on muslim community, albeit there are few information available regarding this community in Romania. The high unemployment rate increases the risk of exploitation of domestic and migrant workers. Some cases involving domestic workers have been reported, but the media rarely reports cases involving the abuse of migrants. Discrimination in housing primarily takes the form of residential segregation and insecurity of tenure. The living conditions of the Roma community are appalling. Those living in rural area also encounter considerable difficulty regarding housing. Roma are exposed to serious health problems because of individual factors (refusal of medical staff to treat them), structural factors (unemployment, lack of social security documents) or personal behavior (food habits, lack of basic information on health issues, self-administration of drugs). Disabled people, the Roma and the LGBT community are among the most discriminated against groups in accessing various goods and services in Romania. Most common forms of discrimination are</p>	<p>ENAR Shadow Report 2011/2012 Racism and related discriminatory practices in Romania</p> <p>http://www.enar-eu.org/IMG/pdf/romania.pdf</p>



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		<p>related to access to services, access to public places, to education, employment and housing.</p> <p>Unqualified immigrant workers abuse is the most frequent committed as unpaid salaries, improper working conditions, contractual amendments, misinformation and communication in a language they are unable to comprehend.</p>	
Romania	<p>1. Inclusion regarding relevant organisms and civil society attending in discrimination combating;</p> <p>2. Agreed understanding of the problems supposed to be approached and of the methods applied against discrimination;</p> <p>3. Ensuring full synergy and avoid overlaps, especially with Europe's Council regarding discrimination;</p> <p>4. Identification of EU's added value for action for combating discrimination;</p> <p>6. Ensuring transparency and equality regarding inclusion;</p>	<p>This section from Yearly Report focuses on the exploration of the means to improve the protection of fundamental rights in EU member states, including Romania.</p> <p>FRA research in 11 EU Member States shows that one out of 10 Roma children of compulsory school age in Greece and Romania are working outside their home. Working conditions are generally unsafe, as their occupation mostly consists of collecting objects for reselling or recycling, or begging on the street for money.</p> <p>On the basis of the data obtained by FRA, official data collection mechanisms on crimes with racist, anti-Roma, antisemitic and Islamophobic/anti-Muslim motivations in Romania, data collection is limited to a few incidents, and data are, in general, not published.</p> <p>The development and adoption of the national Roma integration strategies has not implied substantial changes in the use of EU structural funds, but many governments, including local authorities, put new or planned activities on Roma integration on hold, often referring to austerity measures as the reason for funding cuts. In Romania, some projects, conceived within the national action plans and strategies, requested funding but received none. A wide gap persists between Roma and non-Roma children in education. Roma children across the EU fare worse in terms of enrolment, participation, educational attainment and completion. On average, 89 % of Roma surveyed in a FRA Roma pilot survey had not acquired any upper secondary education, compared with 38 % of the non-Roma living nearby. Roma girls in particular drop out from school early.</p> <p>Other forms of educational support for Roma were initiated to promote primary school completion. Poland introduced financial support for books and school materials, while Cyprus, Romania and Slovakia provided free school meals. Several EU Member States</p>	<p>Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2013 – Annual Report 2013</p> <p>European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights</p> <p>http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-annual-report-2013-2_en.pdf</p>



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		<p>continued to deploy Roma school mediators and assistants. In Romania, school principals were instructed on the rights of the child, and some teachers received education in the Romani language and Roma history.</p> <p>To increase the proportion of Roma students in universities, Romania allocated a quota of places for them, benefiting aprox. 3,000 secondary school students.</p> <p>Despite measures to improve access to the labour market and professional qualifications, Roma continue to face discrimination both in access to employment and in the workplace. The availability and affordability of social housing and promoting non-discrimination in access to housing are particularly important. Poland, Portugal and Romania also renovated housing or improved social housing conditions.</p> <p>The social and economic integration of Roma, who for centuries have been socially excluded and marginal-ised, will be a gradual process.</p>	
Romania	<p>1. Identification of the reaserchers examining DIU issue in Romania</p> <p>2. Phenomenon contextualization by reporting to DIU manifestations in European space</p> <p>3. Highlight of DIU incidence in Romania as well as the way the institutions relate for combating DIU;</p>	<p>The paper summarises the main European and international approaches on DIU and thoroughly describes main institutions and European jurisprudence in this domain. A particular attention is paid to DIU historical context in Romania. For Romanian practitioners the study is important because it firstly accounts the main institutions with competence in DIU combating and relevant national legislation and, on the other hand, it circumscribes the phenomenon in local context together with defining main target groups, issuers and channels for study dissemination. For Romanian context, the study brings an analysis of legislation and institution with responsibility in DIU combating.</p> <p>ENAR Report 2010-2011 identifies Roma, Hungarians and Jews as the predominant targets of hate speech in Romania.</p>	<p>Discursul instigator la ură în România</p> <p>http://www.fdsc.ro/library/files/studiul_diu_integral.pdf</p>
Romania	<p>1. Definition of hate speech in national legislation</p> <p>2. Criminalisation of</p>	<p>The forms of hate speech in Romanian law are instigation to hatred (also called instigation to discrimination) and discriminatory acts. Instigation to hatred (to discrimination) and discriminatory acts, only the former is defined as a crime in the Romanian Criminal Code.</p>	<p>International Legal Research Group on ONLINE HATE SPEECH</p> <p>Final Report – No hate, No hate speech movement</p>



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	<p>acts of a racist and xenophobic nature</p>	<p>In Romania, the categories which are the most likely to be targets of any kind of discrimination, including hate speech, are persons who are either infected with HIV/AIDS, belong to the LGBT community, are part of the Roma population or are disabled.</p> <p>In Romania the most common decisions are related to freedom of expression and public reputation or image and these issues are judged by the civil courts especially for assumption of civil liability and payment of damages.</p>	<p>http://elsa.org/page/online-hate-speech-legal-research-group/</p>
<p>Romania</p>	<p>1. Disseminate information about the hate crimes occurred in Romania from 2010 to 2014.</p>	<p>Romania regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. The reports contain official country information, Civil society information, information from intergovernmental organizations and also, information gathered from representatives of OSCE ODIHR from visits in Romania.</p> <p>2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25 hate crimes were recorded by the police and 20 of them were prosecuted. Also, a specialized bureau for protecting national cultural heritage was established within the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police. - 3 violent attacks against Christians and members of other religions occurred <p>2013: Anti-Semitism World Without Nazism reported one physical assault and one incident of the desecration of a Holocaust memorial. Bias against LGBT people The ACCEPT Association reported one incident involving numerous threats during the screening of a film in connection with LGBT History Month.</p> <p>2012: -Bias against LGBT people ACCEPT reported two cases of physical assault, both resulting in</p>	<p>OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)</p> <p>Hate Crime Reports: 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010</p> <p>http://hatecrime.osce.org/romania?year=2014</p> <p>http://hatecrime.osce.org/what-hate-crime/racism-and-xenophobia</p> <p>http://hatecrime.osce.org/romania</p>



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		<p>serious injury, including one carried out by a group against seven young women, two of whom were hospitalized.</p> <p>-Transgender Europe (TGEU) reported two physical assaults against transgender people.</p> <p>2011:</p> <p>- Bias against Roma and Sinti Romani CRISS reported a series of clashes between Roma and the majority community over the course of 24 hours in Racos, resulting in seven physical assaults committed by a group, including two involving serious injury and one against a child.</p> <p>-Bias against LGBT people Accept Association reported four cases of physical assault against gay men, including two physical assaults at a nightclub and one physical assault after a pride event; one case of property damage; and one case of threatening behaviour at a documentary screening in Bucharest.</p> <p>2010:</p> <p>- Bias against Roma and Sinti Romani CRISS reported a serious physical assault and an arson attack targeting a Romanian citizen of Hungarian origin.</p>	
Romania	1. An overview of racism at European level (patterns of racist crimes, the nature of these crimes and the effects on victims).	<p>Report on racist crime based on 26 national questionnaire responses from EU Member States and Iceland that covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013. The report pays special attention to the patterns of racist crimes, the nature of these crimes and the effects on victims.</p> <p>Aspects identified in Romania:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - among the ethnic and religious minorities across Europe in Romania the Roma population represents 7.05% of the inhabitants. - no /limited information about racially motivated crimes or complaints based on official data. - no victimization surveys are made for providing information on 	<p>European Network Against Racism</p> <p>Racist crime in Europe ENAR Shadow Report 2013 – 2014</p> <p>http://www.enar-eu.org/IMG/pdf/shadowreport_2013-14_en_final_lowres-2.pdf</p>



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		<p>gender, age, race, ethnicity, or religion of victims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - civil society organizations working with victims of racially motivated crime are under-funded. - legislation regarding racially motivated crimes - organisation provide victims with simple and accessible information(e.g.: their rights, legal assistance and legal aid, making complaints and requesting eventual protection measures, assistance services) 	
Romania	<p>The report aims to raise awareness of the violence against women in the European Union.</p>	<p>A comparative report on violence against women based on interviews with 42,000 women across the 28 Member States of the European Union.</p> <p>Women were asked to provide information about their experiences of physical, sexual and psychological violence, about stalking, sexual harassment, and the role played by new technologies in women's experiences of abuse.</p> <p>The Romania's main results obtained in the study are smaller compared with the EU average in the majority of cases. For example, at the physical, sexual and psychological violence category, the percent of women who have experienced sexual violence since the age of 15, is 5% compared with the EU average of 7%.</p> <p>Romania's results can be found at: http://fra.europa.eu/en/vaw-survey-results</p>	<p>European Agency for Fundamental Rights</p> <p>Violence against Women: A EU-wide Survey, 2014</p> <p>http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-main-results-report</p>