

Race Equality Directive

European Commission, DG JUST.D1

These slides accompany the explanation of the acquis to Albania and North Macedonia and can only be used for that purpose. Their content is subject to further development of the acquis and interpretation by the Court of Justice of the European Union 1



Directive 2000/43/EC – the Race Equality Directive

Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin

Addresses direct and indirect discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin, including harassment and sexual harassment

Applies to:

All persons (both in the public and private sectors)



Scope covered

(a) **conditions for access to employment**, to **self-employment** and to occupation, including selection criteria and recruitment conditions, whatever the branch of activity and at all levels of the professional hierarchy, including promotion;

(b) access to all types and to all levels of **vocational guidance**, **vocational training**, advanced vocational training and retraining, including practical work experience;

(c) **employment and working conditions**, including dismissals and pay;

(*d*) membership of and involvement in an **organisation of workers or employers**, or any organisation whose members carry on a particular profession, including the benefits provided for by such organisations;

(e) social protection, including social security and healthcare;

(f) social advantages;

(g) education;

(*h*) access to and supply of goods and services which are available to the public, including housing.



The Directive does not cover

- Difference of treatment based on **nationality** (covered by other EU acquis)

- Provisions/conditions on **entry/residence of 3rd State nationals** and stateless on the national territory



Indirect discrimination accepted if justified by a legitimate aim, appropriate and necessary – not direct discrimination

Genuine and determining occupational requirements OK

Positive action to prevent or compensate for disadvantages linked to racial or ethnic origin

May **not be used to justify regression** in the protection already offered in the Member State



Main features

- Principle of equal treatment
- Legal and/or administrative remedies
- Sanctions: dissuasive, proportionate -> real and effective compensation
- Equality bodies' and other organisations' right to engage in support or on behalf of a complainant
- Burden of proof



Equality body

Obligation under this and several other Directives to designate an equality body

Commission's recent Standards on equality bodies



De facto infringements

Infringements can occur

- by legislation
- by government/regional provisions
- by court judgments if they have a "precendent" effect

- by de facto situations caused even by independent institutions

C-154/08 Commission v Spain, Case C-129/00 Commission v Italy (inter alia)



Discrimination in access to education

- Notion of discrimination also present in ECHR

- Settled case-law of the ECtHR: separate education of Roma children is in principle discriminatory (for example, Sampanis and Others v. Greece, application 32526/05, Sampani and Others v. Greece, application 59608/09, and Lavida and Others v Greece, application 7973/10).



ECtHR

Even in the absence of any discriminatory intention from the State's side, a position which amounts to making a permanent measure of the education of Roma children in a Romaonly school or class and abstain from actual de-segregation measures, such as allocating Romani students to other schools or reorganising the catchment areas, cannot be considered as objectively justified by a legitimate objective (see Lavida, paragraph 73).



Thank you for your attention!





Roma inclusion

European Commission, DG JUST.D1

Justice and Consumers



EU Framework for national Roma integration strategies (NRISs)

- Aim: close the gap between Roma and non-Roma in four key areas: education, employment, healthcare and housing

- Followed-up by **Council and European Council Conclusions**, inviting all Member States "to prepare, update or develop their national Roma inclusion strategies"





Council Recommendation on effective Roma integration measures (2013)

- Strengthening and complementing the EU Roma Framework
- Aim: guidance to Member States in enhancing the effectiveness of their measures to achieve Roma integration and strengthen the implementation of Roma integration strategies
- Sharpened focus on anti-discrimination
- *Introduction of annual reporting obligation on Member States*





Council Conclusions on accelerating the process of Roma integration (Dec. 2016)

- *Re-confirmation of the commitment of the Member States*

- Specific focus on Roma youth

- Called for a midterm review of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020





Mid-term review of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020

- Adopted on 30 August 2017
- Confirms:
 - Added value of the framework
 - Relevance of EU Roma integration goals
 - Continued need for a combination of targeted and mainstream approaches





Thank you for your attention!

