



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 28 May 2009

10394/09

**SOC 375
JAI 339
AG 46
EDUC 106
SAN 158**

NOTE

from : Permanent Representatives Committee (Part I)
to : Council (EPSCO)

No prev. doc.: 10121/09 SOC 358 JAI 318 AG 40 EDUC 96 SAN 141

Subject : **Inclusion of the Roma**
= **Draft Council conclusions**

Following a meeting of the integrated European platform for Roma inclusion in Prague on 24 April 2009, the Czech Presidency tabled a set of draft Council Conclusions on the issue of "the Inclusion of the Roma".

At its meeting on 27 May 2009, the Committee of Permanent Representatives reached agreement on the text as set out in the Annex.

The EPSCO Council is invited to adopt the draft Council Conclusions at its session on 8/9 June 2009.

Draft
Council Conclusions
on the

Inclusion of the Roma

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

RECALLING

1. the conclusions of the European Council of December 2007¹ and June 2008² as well as the conclusions of the General Affairs Council of December 2008³;
2. the resolution of the European Parliament of March 2009 on the social situation of the Roma and their improved access to the labour market in the EU⁴;

ACKNOWLEDGING

3. that policies for Roma inclusion are most effective when they are targeted, and at the same time aimed at the inclusion of Roma into mainstream society; when Roma are aware of the importance of their active participation and representation in the inclusion process, *inter alia*, through relevant NGOs; and, where appropriate, when policies are actively supported by Roma representatives, in accordance with national legislation and/or mechanisms⁵, taking into account the importance of gender balance in decision-making;

¹ Doc. 16616/1/07 REV 1.

² Doc. 11018/1/08 REV 1.

³ 15976/1/08 REV 1.

⁴ Doc. INI/2008/2137.

⁵ Including, for example, Roma community leaders or representatives of Roma minority self-governments, or Roma representatives in political and administrative structures, where appropriate.

4. that the full participation of Roma in society and equal opportunities for every Roma □ man, woman and child □ is an overall objective which has to be achieved by public policy actors at all levels within the limits of their competence;
5. the vital importance of facilitating the involvement of Roma as full and active partners in the design, implementation and monitoring of all policies concerning them;

WELCOMING

6. the organisation on 16 September 2008 of the first European Roma summit, in which representatives of the EU institutions, the Member States and NGOs participated, and the fact that it brought about a considerable mobilisation of civil society;
7. the organisation and outcome of the first meeting of the integrated European platform for Roma inclusion in Prague in April 2009, which aimed at successfully implementing Roma inclusion policies as well as aligning them with mainstream policies on education, employment, social inclusion, public health, and infrastructure;
8. the commitment of the government of the Kingdom of Spain to organise on 8 April 2010 the second European Roma Summit which will be prepared, *inter alia*, on the basis of the activities carried out within the framework of the platform;
9. the commitment of the Commission to follow up its report of July 2008 on Community Instruments and Policies for Roma Inclusion⁶ and to undertake concrete steps to make Community instruments and policies relevant for Roma inclusion more effective;

⁶ Doc. 11530/08 ADD 1 + ADD 1 COR 1.

TAKES NOTE OF

10. the Common Basic Principles on Roma Inclusion (annexed) presented and debated at the first meeting of the integrated European platform for Roma inclusion held in Prague in April 2009;

INVITES THE COMMISSION AND THE MEMBER STATES, in close cooperation, and in accordance with their respective competences

11. to take into account the Common Basic Principles, where appropriate, when designing and implementing policies to promote the full inclusion of the Roma, as well as when designing and implementing policies to defend fundamental rights, uphold gender equality, combat discrimination, poverty and social exclusion, and ensure access to education, housing, health, employment, social services, justice, sports and culture, and also in the EU's relations with third countries;
12. to make use of the integrated European platform for Roma inclusion for the exchange of good practice and experience between the Member States and with those countries with a perspective of joining the EU, and in the cooperation between all parties and international organisations concerned by Roma issues;
13. to continue the work on the integrated European platform for Roma inclusion, where appropriate, including consideration of the possibility of further developing its structure;

INVITES THE COMMISSION

14. to continue to provide the necessary administrative assistance to the integrated European platform for Roma inclusion, in order to maximise the impact of its work.

Common Basic Principles on Roma Inclusion –
as discussed at the 1st meeting of the integrated European platform for Roma inclusion, April
2009

Roma people are disproportionately affected by social exclusion, prejudice and discrimination. Roma communities have been part of European societies for centuries, often marginalised and sometimes persecuted. Over the last two decades, it is apparent that the socio-economic situation of many Roma people has stagnated or even deteriorated in a number of EU Member States. Many Roma people experience unemployment, low income, reduced life expectancy and poor quality of life. This represents a human tragedy for the individuals concerned as well as an immense loss for society as a whole. Moreover, far-reaching exclusion entails social instability and represents a problem in economic terms.

Therefore, the issue of addressing the problems which affect Roma people is increasingly recognised as being extremely urgent in both ethical and practical terms. The European Union recognises there is a need for more active and effective policies concerning Roma inclusion. The practical delivery of these policies rests above all with the Member States and, in particular, with regions and municipalities. Although the numbers and socio-economic conditions of the Roma in individual Member States vary greatly, there are several common denominators. Moreover, experience from several Member States shows that there are general policy approaches which have proved to be useful and can thus be recommended to others.

Principle No 1: Constructive, pragmatic and non-discriminatory policies

Policies aiming at the inclusion of Roma people respect and realise the core values of the European Union, which include human rights and dignity, non-discrimination and equality of opportunity as well as economic development. Roma inclusion policies are integrated with mainstream policies, particularly in the fields of education, employment, social affairs, housing, health and security. The aim of these policies is to provide the Roma with effective access to equal opportunities in Member State societies.

Principle No 2: Explicit but not exclusive targeting

Explicit but not exclusive targeting of the Roma is essential for inclusion policy initiatives. It implies focusing on Roma people as a target group but not to the exclusion of other people who share similar socio-economic circumstances. This approach does not separate Roma-focused interventions from broader policy initiatives. In addition, where relevant, consideration must be given to the likely impact of broader policies and decisions on the social inclusion of Roma people.

Principle No 3: Inter-cultural approach

There is a need for an inter-cultural approach which involves Roma people together with people from different ethnic backgrounds. Essential for effective communication and policy, inter-cultural learning and skills deserve to be promoted alongside combating prejudices and stereotypes.

Principle No 4: Aiming for the mainstream

All inclusion policies aim to insert the Roma in the mainstream of society (mainstream educational institutions, mainstream jobs, and mainstream housing). Where partially or entirely segregated education or housing still exist, Roma inclusion policies must aim to overcome this legacy. The development of artificial and separate "Roma" labour markets is to be avoided.

Principle No 5: Awareness of the gender dimension

Roma inclusion policy initiatives need to take account of the needs and circumstances of Roma women. They address issues such as multiple discrimination and problems of access to health care and child support, but also domestic violence and exploitation.

Principle No 6: Transfer of evidence-based policies

It is essential that Member States learn from their own experiences of developing Roma inclusion initiatives and share their experiences with other Member States. It is recognised that the development, implementation and monitoring of Roma inclusion policies requires a good base of regularly collected socio-economic data. Where relevant, the examples and experiences of social inclusion policies concerning other vulnerable groups, both from inside and from outside the EU, are also taken into account.

Principle No 7: Use of Community instruments

In the development and implementation of their policies aiming at Roma inclusion, it is crucial that the Member States make full use of Community instruments, including legal instruments (Race Equality Directive, Framework Decision on Racism and Xenophobia), financial instruments (European Social Fund, European Regional Development Fund, European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, Instrument for Pre-Accession) and coordination instruments (Open Methods of Coordination). Member States must ensure that use of financial instruments accords with these Common Basic Principles, and make use of the expertise within the European Commission, in respect of the evaluation of policies and projects. Peer review and the transfer of good practices are also facilitated on the expert level by EURoma (European Network on Social Inclusion and Roma under the Structural Funds).

Principle No 8: Involvement of regional and local authorities

Member States need to design, develop, implement and evaluate Roma inclusion policy initiatives in close cooperation with regional and local authorities. These authorities play a key role in the practical implementation of policies.

Principle No 9: Involvement of civil society

Member States also need to design, develop, implement and evaluate Roma inclusion policy initiatives in close cooperation with civil society actors such as non-governmental organisations, social partners and academics/researchers. The involvement of civil society is recognised as vital both for the mobilisation of expertise and the dissemination of knowledge required to develop public debate and accountability throughout the policy process.

Principle No 10: Active participation of the Roma

The effectiveness of policies is enhanced with the involvement of Roma people at every stage of the process. Roma involvement must take place at both national and European levels through the input of expertise from Roma experts and civil servants, as well as by consultation with a range of Roma stakeholders in the design, implementation and evaluation of policy initiatives. It is of vital importance that inclusion policies are based on openness and transparency and tackle difficult or taboo subjects in an appropriate and effective manner. Support for the full participation of Roma people in public life, stimulation of their active citizenship and development of their human resources are also essential.
