



Keeping the Memory Alive: the Roma and Sinti Holocaust

ERIO

**MemoROM project closing conference**

***“Anti-Gypsyism and the Holocaust: Remembering the past and shaping the future”***

Brussels, 30 January 2015



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## INTRODUCTION

As the coordinating partner of the MemorOM project which aims to raise awareness about the Roma and Sinti Holocaust, the European Roma Information Office (ERIO) organised a conference, *“Anti-Gypsyism and the Holocaust: Remembering the past and shaping the future”* which took place on the 30<sup>th</sup> of January 2015 at the European Economic Social Committee in Brussels. The conference gathered different stakeholders such as representatives of the European institutions, EU Permanent Representations, Roma and non-Roma civil society organisations, history teachers, students, Equality Bodies, diplomats and media.

Roma and Sinti have a history of persecution. They have been oppressed and discriminated against for centuries but their persecution reached a climax throughout the Nazi regime during which they were subjected to genocide and deprived of their civil rights. The suffering of Roma and Sinti communities during WWII is mirrored today by persistent practices of discrimination and acts of violence against these populations across Europe. While they constitute the largest ethnic minority in Europe, they alarmingly remain the most hated and discriminated against on a daily basis. Anti-Gypsyism is a reality in today’s Europe and xenophobic sentiments are exacerbated by racist and extremist discourses and by the socio-economic difficulties that Europe has to go through.

Against this backdrop it is urgent to mobilise all efforts to raise awareness about the Roma and Sinti Holocaust in order to fight discrimination, prejudices and stereotypes about these communities and avoid the repetition of Europe’s darkest period. By rediscovering the relatively unknown history of the Roma and Sinti Holocaust, the MemorOM project which has been implemented in Belgium, France, Spain, Bulgaria and Germany aims to promote tolerance, mutual understanding and intercultural dialogue between Roma and non-Roma.

## OPENING SESSION: WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

### Ivan Ivanov, ERIO Executive Director



Ivan Ivanov opened this conference by thanking participants able to attend as well as the European Economic and Social Committee for hosting the event. He stated that for a very long time, the Roma and Sinti Holocaust had not been recognised by EU institutions and the general public. Debates and discussions must therefore be fostered in order for it to be accepted by actors in the field. Although things are improving and non-Roma communities are increasingly starting to recognise it, some parties such as the media are still lagging behind.

### Henri Malosse, EESC President

Henri Malosse reminded everyone that the conference was taking place during the week of the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz. He underlined the importance of the fact that no group had the monopoly of memory. He also pointed out that the horrors of the Holocaust are mirrored today in the discrimination faced by the Roma and did not end with the fall of the Nazi regime (sterilisation, programs can still be found in certain EU member states, the Roma are still seen as scapegoats). It is not only a question of remembering but also of changing the situation by trying to foster more tolerance.

### Salla Saastamoinen, European Commission, DG Justice, Director for Equality

Salla Saastamoinen started by saying that the European Commission supported the Memorom project. She reiterated the importance to remember the past, to work for tolerance and to fight against discrimination stressing the need for prevention work. She stated that it was the responsibility of all to work towards Roma inclusion. She proposed that in order to fight racism, educating on human rights should be pushed.

She also pointed out the need to work in constant dialogue with Roma civil society organisations and the importance of local authorities and civil society organisations. She presented some of the different legal measures in place to fight xenophobia and racism (Framework 2008, 2011). She also talked about several recommendations, which have led to better political mobilisation. In addition to the legal measures and political mobilisation, different projects dealing with Roma inclusion were introduced;

the priority of the new projects' program will be projects to fight against anti-Gypsyism.

**Soraya Post, Member of the European Parliament**

Soraya Post began by warning that the “sickness of the far right” is the same today as it was 70 years ago, and that it would be naïve to think that history could not repeat itself. She described the process of dehumanisation, which starts with regarding people as subhuman and ends with them being considered non-human. She also underlined the importance of fighting for social inclusion



as discrimination mainly happened due to the lack of positive action against it. She pointed out some progress with the recognition of the word “anti-Gypsyism” and emphasised the importance of the role of language in this fight. She then extended a few words to the panel members of the conference, telling members of institutions that it was their responsibility to represent everyone. She told experts that it was their role to inform and convince people and that they thus needed to communicate more and seek out people who needed to be convinced. And finally she recommended that NGOs belonging to minority groups unite in order to present a common front.

## THE MEMOROM PROJECT: OBJECTIVES, MAIN ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS OF THE PROJECT

### Marta Pinto, ERIO

Marta Pinto gave a general introduction to the MemoROM project funded by the European Commission's programme Europe for Citizens. The project's partnership included five organisations: ERIO (Belgium), Roma Women's Visions (France), Federation of Roma Associations of Catalonia (Spain), Tolerance and Mutual Aid Foundation, (Bulgaria) and Roma Centre for Intercultural Dialogue (Germany).



The project's aim was to create an International Remembrance Network to raise awareness about the Roma and Sinti Holocaust in order to fight discrimination, prejudices and stereotypes about these communities. It also tried to achieve this through the creation of a DVD on the Sinti and Roma Holocaust, 5 national workshops in order to collect recommendations and create joint actions, 5 national debates and an action plan. She then went on to describe in further details the International Roma and Sinti Remembrance Network, whose aim is to debate and exchange information on the Roman and Sinti Holocaust, and the online forum.

For a copy of this presentation please see: <http://www.erionet.eu/event-300115>

### Anna Defour, ERIO

Anna Defour presented the MemoROM activities organised in Belgium by ERIO: a national workshop and a screening/debate.

The workshop gathered representatives of Roma civil society organisations, museums, and organisations working in either remembrance, history, education, anti-discrimination, or anti-racism in order to discuss the challenges of raising awareness of the Roma and Sinti Holocaust at the national level. The workshop resulted in the collection of recommendations, good practices and joint actions to raise awareness about the Roma and Sinti Holocaust. The screening/debate was aimed at students and teachers (both Roma and non-Roma), as well as members of Roma and non-Roma organisations. It consisted of the screening of parts of the MemoROM DVD on the Roma and Sinti Holocaust followed by a debate on this topic in presence of Zoni Weisz, a Sinti Holocaust survivor.

For a copy of this presentation please see: <http://www.erionet.eu/event-300115>



### **William Bila, Regard des Femmes Tsiganes**

William Bila presented the two activities organised by Regards des Femmes Tsiganes in the context of the MemoROM project and the results and recommendations which resulted from these debates. They identified the need to take into account multi-centric educational philosophies and theories; the relevance of decolonizing the knowledge of history and memory; the need to include Roma and Sinti experiences in order to improve teaching; and the importance of identifying the mechanisms that led to the establishment of genocidal policies.

For a copy of this presentation please see: <http://www.erionet.eu/event-300115>

### **Annabel Carballo, FAGiC**

Annabel Carballo described the events held in Spain in the context of the MemoROM. They organised a workshop where they issued a series of recommendations to governments, academics, and to Roma and Sinti communities. FAGiC also held a debate based on the projection of the MemoROM DVD. Finally Ms Carballo listed some of the other activities that FAGiC was involved in, such as the organization of the Roma Holocaust Exhibition in Catalonia, and the participation in the Roma genocide remembrance in Krakow in August.

For a copy of this presentation please see: <http://www.erionet.eu/event-300115>

### **Hristo Kyuchukov. Roma Centre for Cultural Dialogue**

Hristo Kyuchukov first introduced the Roma Centre for Cultural Dialogue, which is a Berlin based organization that was set because of the need for intercultural dialogue between Roma and non-Roma in Germany. He then went on to present the activities this organization led in the context of MemoROM. In 2014 a workshop and a screening/debate on the Roma Holocaust were organized, which had the aim of raising awareness of the topic. The problem they encountered was that the Holocaust is a historical event that is over focused in Germany which led to many people not being interested in the topic. It was therefore important to recapture people's attention.

In February 2013 a workshop was organised to visit key places in Berlin which were significant to the Roma in the Second World War. A final workshop was held in order to project and discuss the MemoROM film.

For a copy of this presentation please see: <http://www.erionet.eu/event-300115>

## PANEL 1 - PRESERVING SURVIVORS' MEMORIES

### Rita Prigmore, Sinti survivor and activist



Rita Prigmore began by telling the story of her family's hardship during WWII, describing the situation of Roma in Germany at the time of Hitler's rise to power and how the political change affected her family. She then recounted how her mother was forced to give her and her twin sister up at birth to the Nazis because they were Gypsies. Both her and her sister were experimented on by Dr Heyde (a student of Dr Mengele) who was trying to change the colour of their eyes. These experiments resulted in the death of Mrs Prigmore's sister and her permanent scarring, leaving her severely ill for the rest of her life.

Mrs Prigmore described the absurdity of the physical profiling of Sinti people in Germany through the example of her uncle, a soldier in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Reich who was only discovered as being a Sinti because of a genealogical background research done because he was supposed to be promoted. She also briefly talked about the suffering of the Sinti and Roma people at Auschwitz, giving the numbers of Roma and Sinti who suffered there and the total numbers of how many were murder throughout WWII. Mrs Prigmore described how only last year, she visited Auschwitz for the first time and how traumatic that experience was for her, knowing how many of her family members died there. Mrs Prigmore finished her speech by reminding us how important the fight against any kind of racism is, and that all people should stand united on this since any kind of prejudice can lead to a disaster like Auschwitz. With our help, she concluded, a Europe where Roma and minorities would no longer be discriminated against is possible.

For a transcript of the full speech please go to: <http://www.erionet.eu/event-300115>

### Lydia Chagoll, Jewish survivor and filmmaker/author

Lydia Chagoll began telling her and her family's story. In 1940 her parents, sister and herself were forced to flee Germany because of her father's work as an editor of an anti-fascist newspaper and because they were Jewish. She described their life as refugees, being pushed from country to country, much like Roma now a days. Her family finally settled in the Dutch Indies just before it was invaded by Japan. After the Japanese took over, her family was separated and sent to various re-education camps

where her and her sister were moved around for 3 years before the island was finally liberated by the Americans.

Mrs Chagoll then presented the film she had been working on for a couple of years called “*Ma Bister*” (*Don’t forget* in Romani) dedicated to the Roma people. The film retraces the history of the Roma, from their arrival in Europe to present time. It follows the changes in the attitude of mainstream societies towards them. Because her



aim was to inform rather than to preach, Mrs Chagoll insisted that this film was purely informative documentary made in the hope it would change minds through the dissemination of knowledge.

For a transcript of the full speech please go to: <http://www.erionet.eu/event-300115>

### Discussion

The discussion started with a warm thank you being extended to the two speakers of this panel for sharing their experience. The need to give a stronger message to younger generations was emphasised which was why their contribution was so important. The lack of public exposure of the Roma and Sinti Holocaust was also discussed. The main cause identified was that the Roma history has traditionally been mainly told orally, thus it has not been shared like the Jewish history (which has a strong written tradition) for example. Moreover, there is a strong taboo on death in Roma culture, which has led to the reluctance of many survivors of WWII to share their story. It was concluded that because of this, the Roma are still seen as the society’s scapegoats. And yet, the Roma are and must be fully recognised as free human-beings and integrated members of that society.

## PANEL 2 - ANTI-GYPSYISM AND ANTI-ROMA SENTIMENTS ON THE RISE: WHAT CAN INSTITUTIONS DO?

### Stephanos Stavros, Executive Secretary, ECRI, Council of Europe



Stephanos Stavros first introduced the two bodies he was representing, the Council of Europe and ECRI. He explained that one of ECRI's main role in fighting discrimination is the preparation of a report every 5 years in which the conditions of racism and discrimination in each country are evaluated and recommendations are given. In order to curb the rise of anti-Roma sentiments, ECRI would recommend that countries ratify treaties and pass laws that condemn racism and make acts defending it (such as the denial of genocide for example) punishable by law. ECRI also submits recommendations to member states to contain racial violence and hate speeches. They also issue general policy recommendations to all member countries, in order to increase minorities' inclusion and promote freedom of movement and diversity of learning.

### Pavel Tychtl, DG HOME, Europe for Citizens Programme, European Commission

Pavel Tychtl began by emphasizing the importance of a common memory. He insisted that "by promoting a common memory we can bring people together and create civil partnership". It is the creation of a common space for dialogue that is crucial.

Mr Tychtl elaborated on the difficulty of getting recognition from countries that have collaborated with the Nazi atrocities. Indeed breaking the taboo of complicity is difficult because it forces countries to live up to their shame. This in turn, is a barrier to social inclusion because it helps to keep the Roma from having their suffering recognised and thus keeps their memories from being shared.

The programme led by "Europe for Citizens" aims to unwind the two memories of victimhood and complicity in order to let society hold on to a single common memory. It focuses on education programs where teaching children about the Roma genocide is integrated with the history of the Holocaust. He mentioned however that there have been a lot of resistance to teaching about the Roma Holocaust in school, either because of the lack of leniency allowed in school history programs, the lack of material, or even just the lack of will on behalf of the teachers. Mr Tychtl concluded by warning that dealing with the past was to deal with the present and that if we exclude people from our past we therefore also exclude them from now and in the future.

### **Gabriella Nagy, Diplomat, Embassy of Hungary to Belgium and Luxembourg**

Gabriella Nagy first proposed some answers to the question “what can institutions do to fight against the rise of anti-Roma sentiments?” She proposed that institutions could help strengthen the moral commitment of the people they represent, as well as the political commitment of their respective governments. They could also promote the Roma Holocaust, research, remembrance,



and education in schools in order to make sure future generations understand the cause of the Roma Holocaust. Ms Nagy also suggested that it was their prerogative to take a hand in the commemoration of the victims of the Roma Holocaust and reaffirm humanity’s common aspirations for mutual understanding.

She went on to present the work of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), which is an inter-governmental organisation of 31 member countries operating throughout Europe specialised in addressing the situation of the Roma and the Roma Holocaust. Ms Nagy explained that the Hungarian chairmanship of this organization would begin in March and it would be focused on three major issues: the fight against anti-Semitism, the promotion of Holocaust education, and the raising of awareness about the Roma Holocaust. She concluded that keeping the memory of the Roma Holocaust was not an easy responsibility but it was crucial to fight discrimination and that institutions had an important part to play in this.

### **Discussion**

The first comment of the discussion was directed at Ms Nagy. It enquired about Hungary’s ability to carry out its function as Chair of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance in light of the strength of the anti-Roma movements within Hungary. Ms Nagy responded that Hungarian politics were very active and committed at the EU level, and the hope was that this would be able to trickle down to their national situation. The aims of the chairmanship were indeed areas which needed severe improvements within Hungary, but these were deliberate choices as these were thus the areas that needed the most attention.

The second comment inquired as to what citizens, organizations, and institutions could do from a legal point of view against hate speech. Mr Stavros answered that this matter still depended largely on the member states, but that self-regulation is mainly considered as a duty. He identified the need to reach out to people and make them feel welcome and comfortable to have a discussion in order to overcome prejudices.



The last comment was a concern that the talks at the EU level did not always lead to action at the local level. It was agreed that unfortunately, discussion at the EU level often took a long time to be translated into action at the local level. However there have been some actions such as a law suit against Greece because of a case of school segregation for example that mark some

concrete actions that the EU has accomplished.

### PANEL 3: ANTI-GYPSYISM AND ANTI-ROMA SENTIMENTS ON THE RISE: WHAT CAN EXPERTS DO?

#### Professor Rainer Schulze, University of Essex, UK



Professor Schulze started by discussing the role of experts in the decision making process, lamenting the fact that they were often consulted but rarely listened to.

He then talked about the problem with the current Holocaust narrative which is very much centred on the Jewish experience. If we want to have an inclusive Holocaust education, we need to stop following the Jewish narrative as the Roma lived a completely different story. For a start, anti-Roma legalisations remained post WWII. It is necessary to have a wider understanding of the Holocaust and to stop teaching it in compartments as it is currently the case. In other words one should not teach the general history of the Holocaust with an added chapter on the Roma. The two histories should be taught together.

Professor Schulze also underlined the importance of increasing the dialogue between Roma and non-Roma. He identified difficulties in achieving this dialogue on both sides, as both sides are hesitant to make the first steps. He concluded that experts and university professors could therefore help this process as they were allowed a lot of control over their own teaching programs and could therefore start teaching this inclusive form of Holocaust history. He proposed that some sort of positive action be put into place at the university level in order to increase the number of Roma students.

For a copy of this presentation please see: <http://www.erionet.eu/event-300115>

#### Professor Hristo Kyuchukov, Roma Centre for Intercultural Dialog

Professor Kyuchukov began by presenting the various pieces of research done by Nazi scientists during WWII on IQ tests administered to Roma children in Germany, in particular the Dissertation of Eva Justine in 1943. These studies postulated that Roma children were biologically less intelligent than German children and were preconditioned to anti-social behaviour. He then presented a number of recent research papers which put forward similar experiments and hypothesis. Professor Kyuchukov argued that these types of research were both scientifically lacking and morally questionable and did a lot of harm to the Roma community.

Professor Kyuchukov also voiced his concern that all of the research on Roma was done by outsiders (non-Roma). Thus they were prone to cultural biases whether they



realize it or not. He also pointed out that this bias unfortunately often extended to these professors' students, who in some cases were Roma. He thus concluded that there was an urgent need for the Roma people to re-appropriate their own voices and history, and that they must be involved and participate in research and discussions.

For a copy of this presentation please see: <http://www.erionet.eu/event-300115>

### **Discussion**

Ronald Lucardie started the discussion by asking professor Kyuchukov about the reputation of the journals in which the IQ test performed on Roma were published. The response was that these articles were particularly dangerous because they were published in reliable peer reviewed journals. Mr Bila then proposed that the measures that professor Schulze put forward should be taken even further and that Roma should not let themselves be defined as victims but rather define their own history.

## PANEL 4: ANTI-GYPSYISM AND ANTI-ROMA SENTIMENTS ON THE RISE: WHAT CAN CIVIL SOCIETY DO?

### Vicente Rodriguez, ternYpe

Vicente Rodriguez started by underlining the importance of vocabulary in our society and discussing the term “anti-Gypsyism”, which he believes is intrinsically systemic. He emphasised that anti-Gypsyism is not restricted to negative or violent actions; it is also present in the actions of people trying to help for the wrong reasons. Mr Rodriguez went on to analyse how the different age groups in society view the Roma and concluded that their situation was quite particular as their seemed to be no intellectual progression with age in respect to anti-Gypsyism. He also pointed out that it was sometimes difficult for us to reconnect with reality, as we all too often chose to ignore the discrimination around us and stay in our “ivory towers”. Thus, he concluded that there is a need to engage ourselves more morally.

### Robin Sclafani, A Jewish Contribution to an Inclusive Europe (CEJI)



Robin Sclafani began by underlining the importance of sharing memories of the Holocaust. The EU was originally founded to prevent destruction; however we are now facing a crisis because of the rise of the far right.

She identified education as a key sector to improve in order to fight anti-Gypsyism. Ms Sclafani went on to describe the anti-discrimination training that CEJI provided to various schools in order to better education and among other forms of discrimination, fight anti-Gypsyism. She also discussed the issues they ran into launching these projects, such as the difficulty in finding Roma youths to participate. Many of them could not afford to five days off to attend the seminar. There was also an issue of lack of trust on the part of the Roma. Ms Sclafani concluded that because of the rise in the far right and anti-Semitism, many Jewish groups were retreating into themselves and lost contact with other groups which were going through the same difficulties. The Roma need to try and reach out, in particular to Jewish groups in order to cement alliances and fight discrimination, she noted.



**Domino Kai, member of ERIO General Assembly**

Domino Kai deplored the fact that far right movements had gained such a prominence within the EU and that these groups were continuing to grow was even scarier. He continued by condemning the categorization of minority groups, pointing out that even when this was done with good intent, this policy could be abused. Mr Kai proposed that sanctions be imposed to Eastern European countries for being responsible for making Roma people flee. Institutions should be putting more pressure on these countries in order for them to respect Roma rights, he said. He concluded by stressing our responsibility to get more engaged and demanded an end to discrimination.

## CLOSING REMARKS

Ronald Lucardie (President of ERIO Board and EUNOMAD) closed the event by reminding participants of the context of the birth of the EU and the principles it was founded on. He argued that the infection of discrimination and far right movements still existed today like they did before WWII and the EU was the only way to fight these diseases. He warned about



*“stepping into the pit of dehumanizing the topic”*, and argued that we also need to focus on individuals as well as the greater cause. Civil society is a good reminder of the *“flesh and blood”* of the struggle and that needed to be heard.



## SUMMARY

This event was the final conference of the MemoROM project, dedicated to raising awareness about the Roma and Sinti Holocaust and fighting anti-Gypsyism. The conference included the presentation of the results of the MemoROM project, sharing the accounts of two Holocaust survivors, and in turn discussing the role of institutions, experts, and civil society in the fight against the rise of anti-Gypsyism.

The underlying theme of this conference was the idea that raising awareness of the Roma and Sinti Holocaust and having it recognised by countries and institutions was a fundamental step in fighting the rise in discrimination and anti-Gypsyism. All panels agreed that work still needed to be done before the Roma and Sinti Holocaust would be recognised throughout Europe and taught as a part of European history in schools.

The importance of remembrance was underlined in every panel and institutions, experts and civil society were in agreement that all had a role to play in keeping the memory alive.

The need for a change in the teaching of the Roma and Sinti Holocaust was also made clear in every panel. It was agreed that the Roma and Sinti Holocaust should be taught differently, not as a separate chapter of the atrocities committed during World War II, but as an integrated part of European history in order to promote inclusion.

The conference also treated the issue of the lack of trust caused by the increase in far right parties and discrimination. It was observed that Roma communities, other minority groups, and mainstream society have been falling back upon themselves and closing themselves off from others because of the fear mongering of far right movements. However the institutions, experts, and representatives of civil society present all agreed that this was exactly the wrong approach. Roma, other minorities and mainstream society should be looking to communicate more and form ties, now more than ever.

It was concluded that even though the persecution of the Roma during World War II represented the darkest chapter of their history to date, it was not a thing that remained entirely in the past. Furthermore, many panellists warned that the idea that it could never happen again was a pure delusion, thus emphasising the importance of taking a stand against the rise of anti-Gypsyism and far right movements.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The conference's presentations and discussions enabled the elaboration of several recommendations to institutions, experts, and civil society organisations.

### **Institutions:**

- Ratify and propose laws to condemn racism and make acts defying them (such as the denial of genocide) punishable by law
- Make an effort to condemn or prosecute countries that do not obey or enforce these laws
- Promote an integrated teaching of the Holocaust history
- Promote Roma and Sinti Holocaust research
- Take part in commemorations of the Sinti and Roma genocide

### **Experts, academics and universities:**

- Use the freedom you have in designing your own curriculum to teach an integrated version of the Holocaust history
- Assist with research the Roma and Sinti Holocaust
- Pay more attention to any possible cultural bias you might have when doing research on Roma or Sinti
- Encourage universities to open up more places or grant positions to Roma students in order to create a Roma body of experts

### **Civil society:**

- Focus on creating and reinforcing links between similar organizations focusing on other minority groups
- Pressure governments and institutions to increase sanctions to countries and people who do not respect anti-discrimination or anti-racism laws

## ANNEX 1 – CONFERENCE AGENDA

09:00-09:30	Registration
09:30-10:30	<p><b>Opening session: welcome and introduction</b>            Ivan Ivanov, ERIO Executive Director            Henri Malosse, EESC President            Salla Saastamoinen, European Commission, DG Justice, Director for Equality            Soraya Post, MEP</p>
10:30-11:00	<b>The MemoROM project: objectives, main activities and results of the project</b>
11:00-11:30	Coffee break
<b>11:30-12:30</b>	<b>Panel 1 - Preserving survivor's memories</b>
	Rita Prigmore, Sinti survivor and activist, Germany Lydia Chagoll, Jewish survivor and Filmmaker/Author, Belgium Discussion
<b>12:30 - 13:30</b>	<b>Panel 2 - Anti-Gypsyism and anti-Roma sentiments on the rise: what can institutions do?</b>
	Stephanos Stavros, Executive Secretary, ECRI, Council of Europe Pavel Tychtl, DG HOME, Europe for Citizens Programme, European Commission Gabriella Nagy, Diplomat, Embassy of Hungary to Belgium and Luxembourg Discussion
13:30 -14:30	Lunch
<b>14:30 - 15:30</b>	<b>Panel 3- Anti-Gypsyism and anti-Roma sentiments on the rise: what can experts do?</b>
	Professor Rainer Schulze, University of Essex, UK Professor Hristo Kyuchukov, Roma Center for Intercultural Dialog, Germany Discussion
<b>15:30 - 16:30</b>	<b>Panel 4- Anti-Gypsyism and anti-Roma sentiments on the rise: what can civil society do?</b>
	Robin Sclafani, Director, A Jewish Contribution to an Inclusive Europe (CEJI) Vicente Rodriguez, ternYpe representative Julie Pascoët, Policy Officer, European Network Against Racism (ENAR) Domino Kai, member of ERIO General Assembly Discussion
16:30	Closing remarks by Ronald Lucardie, President of ERIO Board and EUNOMAD