**Follow up to the European Parliament non-legislative resolution on the role of culture, education, media and sport in the fight against racism**

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**3. Date of adoption of the resolution:** 8 March 2022

**4. Competent Parliamentary Committee:** Committee on Culture and Education (CULT)

**5. Brief analysis/assessment of the resolution and requests made in it:**

The resolution adopts a horizontal approach to the fight against racism in in the fields of culture, education, media and sport. It seeks to encourage the European Commission and the Member States to mainstream racial justice in all EU cultural, educational, sports and media policies. It acknowledges the EU Anti-racism Action Plan and calls on the Commission and the Member States to mobilise all the necessary policy, legal and financial tools for delivering on the objectives set in the action plan, adopted by the Commission in 2020.

In particular, the resolution draws the attention to the need to include specific objectives reflecting the role of culture, education, media and sport in the national plans against racism and to foster exchange of best practices between Member States in these areas. In this respect, the resolution complements the EU Anti-racism action plan by providing valuable insights on how to dismantle structural racism in and through culture, education, media and sport.

The European Parliament recalls the importance of ethnic data collection for setting evidence-based policies and appropriate monitoring of the objectives of the EU Anti-racism action plan, including financial instruments role and impact. The Parliament also urges the Member States to reach a common position in the Council on the Commission proposal of 2 July 2008 for a Council directive on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

The resolution calls on all Commission services to mainstream the equality strategies, adopted by the Commission, across all EU programmes and that racial equality mainstreaming is implemented by all Directorate-Generals. The Parliament recognises the role of funding instruments, such as Erasmus+, Creative Europe, the European Solidarity Corps, The European Social Fund plus (ESF+), the European Youth Guarantee, etc., in promoting inclusion and diversity, but highlights the need to systematically analyse the contribution of each of these programmes to the fight against racism and to create an overview of good practices.

The European Parliament warns against the threat of increasing digital inequalities and the need to prevent discrimination in access to technologies. The resolution calls on the Commission and the Member States to devise enhanced strategies to promote the integration of people from rural, mountainous and isolated areas and to properly address the risk of discrimination faced by mobile workers and their children in access to services, including to good-quality education.

**6. Response to requests and overview of action taken, or intended to be taken, by the Commission:**

With reference to **paragraphs 2 to 6** of the resolution, the European Commission recalls that the EU Anti-racism Action Plan adopts a broad and horizontal approach. It sets out a series of measures, which cover a **comprehensive range of policy areas including employment, culture, sport, digitalisation, media, youth, education and child protection**. Measures also extend to EU’s external relations and Commission’s own personnel policy. The aim is to mainstream the fight against racism into all EU policies.

The EU Anti-racism action plan **recognises different forms of racism**, such as anti-black racism, antigypsyism, antisemitism, anti-Muslim hatred and anti-Asian racism. The action plan also acknowledges that racism can be combined with discrimination and hatred on other grounds, including religion or belief, gender, sexual orientation, age, and disability or against migrants. Thus, the action plan **adopts an intersectional perspective** with the aim of deepening understanding of structural racism, social attitudes and stereotypes, and making responses more effective.

The Commission works closely with the relevant services by means of the **Inter-service Group** to monitor the implementation of the activities planned in the EU anti-racism action plan and ensure mainstreaming across the Commission services. **The anti-racism coordinator**, appointed in May 2021, liaises closely with the Commission’s Equality Task Force Secretariat and respective equality coordinators across the Commission services.

The European Commission is committed to monitor and report on the actions sets in the EU Anti-racism action plan, in close cooperation with the Member States and stakeholders.

**The Commission will issue a report on the implementation of the national action plans by the end of 2023**. To support the Member States in their efforts, the Commission established **a ‘subgroup on the national implementation of the EU anti-racism action plan’**. The subgroup is composed of representatives from the EU Member States and Norway, responsible for implementing or monitoring of equality policies linked to racism and racial discrimination, hate crime and hate speech. The subgroup also has representatives from the Commission and the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), and from international organisations, including the Council of Europe’s European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI). The European Network of Equality Bodies (Equinet) and relevant civil society organisations, academics and researchers also contribute to the work of the subgroup. The representatives of EU Member States were nominated by the High-level Group on combating hate speech and hate crime and the High-level Group on non-discrimination, equality and diversity. The subgroup reports on the progress of its activities to both high-level groups, members of which participate in its work. The Commission has set up a **Permanent Forum of Anti-racism Civil Society Organisations** to participate in the consultative processes and support the Commission in the implementation of the action plan (**paragraph 10**), which included the preparation for the recent EU Anti-Racism Summit 2022**.**

**The Subgroup was primarily tasked to develop common guiding principles for national action plans.** [The guidelines were officially published](https://www.antiracism-eusummit2022.eu/media/42zfloqy/scic_just_anti-racism-summit_napar-report_v05.pdf)[[1]](#footnote-1).

The subgroup has proved an excellent platform to discuss the challenges, search for solutions and exchange good practice. It has already issued **the Compendium of best practice** and **Guidelines for the collection of equality data**. On 30 September 2021, the Commission organised a Roundtable on Equality data, which was one of the key deliverables of the anti-racism action plan.

The European Commission agrees with the European Parliament on mainstreaming the recently adopted equality strategies across all relevant EU programmes and to monitor their implementation and impact (**paragraph 7)**. It has set-up a Taskforce on Equality to this end. The Commission recalls that as part of its objective to reduce social, economic and territorial inequalities, **Cohesion policy** supports equal opportunities and equal access to mainstream services for vulnerable and at risk of discrimination groups. In addition, under the **European Social Fund Plus** (ESF+), Member States have the obligation to programme specific targeted measures for gender equality and non-discrimination. To ensure an effective and efficient use of EU Funds, a list of enabling conditions and corresponding criteria for their assessment are proposed to the Member-States. In order to maintain a favourable investment framework, the continued fulfilment of the enabling conditions is monitored regularly and a particular attention is paid to ensure that selected operations are implemented consistently with the strategies underlying the fulfilled enabling conditions. Besides, for **the Partnership Agreement and programmes**, each Member State shall organise a partnership with regional, local and other public authorities, including relevant bodies representing civil society, such as environmental partners, non-governmental organisations, and bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, rights of persons with disabilities, gender equality and non-discrimination.

The Commission will monitor the implementation at national level of the framework of inclusion measures for **the Erasmus+** **and the European Solidarity Corps** adopted on 22 October 2021 closely. To respond better to specific access challenges in their national context, National Agencies will develop their own inclusion action plans, building on the overarching framework of inclusion measures. A network of Inclusion and Diversity Officers in National Agencies has already been created to facilitate this work and the exchange of good practice. Furthermore, the definition of methods and activities for monitoring the delivery of inclusion measures under both programmes will be a key part of the future Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks of Erasmus+ and European Solidarity Corps, which the Commission has to adopt for each programme in line with the respective regulation. In this context, the Commission will define a set of monitoring activities that will allow to assess the progress towards achievement of the respective objectives and will enable greater accuracy in the measurement of the performance of the different components of each programme, including the inclusion measures, at the short, medium and long term.

**The Creative Europe Programme 2021-2027** will monitor how its actions and projects contribute to the overall objective of inclusion and the fight against discrimination.

**The Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme** provides financial support to projects aiming to combat structural racism and which consider adults’ and children’s specific situations and intersections of vulnerability. A considerable number of projects deal with issues related to racism, discrimination and intolerance, diversity management, LGBTIQ rights and online hate speech.

With reference to enhancing the integration of **people from rural, mountainous and isolated areas** (**paragraph 14**), various EU funds, notably ESF+, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and Erasmus+, invest in poverty reduction, education, employment and social inclusion across Europe taking into account the specificities of remote and disadvantaged areas, and focusing on the most vulnerable groups, such as young people and women. The Outermost Regions additionally benefit from a specific additional allocation under ESF+, which supports youth employment, vocational education and training, apprenticeships, school to work transition, and reintegration into education. Through the **Strategy for the Outermost Regions** (**COM(2017) 623 final**) the Commission promotes mobility of learners, employability and skills development in particular for youth. The Commission has presented in June 2021 its **Communication for a Long Term Vision for Rural Areas** (LTVRA). This is an enhanced strategy that promotes the integration of people from rural, mountainous and isolated areas, notably young people and women in education, culture, media and sport, while developing and investing in local and adapted infrastructure via the Rural Development, the Cohesion Policy, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and other funds. The Action Plan accompanying the LTVRA plans for **flagship actions to improve the availability, accessibility and affordability of quality education and care services for children and other dependents** in rural areas, as announced in the Commission’s Gender Equality Strategy 2020-25.

**With regard to legal instruments,** the adoption of the **Equal Treatment Directive** (**paragraph 9**) remains a priority for the Commission. The directive would fill in an important gap of the EU legislation on non-discrimination.

Furthermore and with reference to existing legal frameworks **(paragraphs 4 and 6), the monitoring report on the implementation of the** **Racial Equality Directive** published in 2021 identifies challenges, highlights a number of good practices, and elaborates on recent case law and points at the need to strengthen equality bodies, the national bodies in charge of assisting victims of discrimination. **The Commission will propose new legislation in this field by the end of 2022, as announced in its work programme**. As a follow-up to the report, and as indicated in the EU anti-racism action plan, **the Commission is also looking into potential gaps in the protection offered by the Racial Equality Directive**. It launched a study to gather further data on the areas where incidents of discrimination materialise, including where law enforcement authorities may discriminate. Two open public consultations were launched to gather stakeholders’ views on the above. Since the adoption of the EU Anti-racism action plan, **the Commission has initiated 7 infringements proceedings in relation to the transposition of the Framework Decision on combating racism, and xenophobia**. On the risk of discrimination faced by mobile workers and their children, the EU Anti-racism action plans clearly states that, in line with the Racial Equality Directive, children from all racial or ethnic backgrounds must have equal access to education, and that teachers must be trained to work with all children and be sensitive to the needs of pupils from different backgrounds, including on issues relating to racial discrimination.

The European Commission **supports the resolution’s spirit on the role of culture** in fostering recognition of the immense contribution made by diverse communities to Europe’s cultural and linguistic heritage, on its potential for combatting racial discrimination and fostering social inclusion. The Creative Europe Programme specifically stipulates that all actions under its remit must be based on the principle of non-discrimination and contribute to inclusion, representing diversity (**paragraph 19**). Evaluation and awarding of projects is based on the reflection of those considerations. Explicit monitoring indicators are established to evaluate how projects contribute to these objectives. The Commission encourages the outermost regions, and suburban, rural and other disadvantaged regions to participate in the open calls for European Cooperation Projects under the Creative Europe programme. The Commission recently launched the Archipel.eu project, which aims to promote, to protect and to disseminate the rich and unique culture of the outermost regions.

**The Commission is committed to support activities further demonstrating the effects of promoting inclusion and non-discrimination and combatting racism through culture** (**paragraphs 21 and 23**). Under the previous Creative Europe programme, several projects focused on that matter were co-financed, for example:

[**Readers Today, Citizens Tomorrow**](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details/#project/594277-CREA-1-2017-1-IT-CULT-LIT1)**[[2]](#footnote-2)**, which supported translation of 10 masterpieces dealing with important themes, such as diversity, prejudices, racism and discrimination, research of identity, war, freedom and role of the citizens, consumerism, solidarity and integration;

[Certains d’entre nous](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details/#project/607880-CREA-1-2019-1-FR-MED-DEVSPANI)**[[3]](#footnote-3)**, which used cultural expressions to promote equality and inclusion in sport.

Some interesting projects on this issue are still on-going, for example:PTM - [Pass The Mic! Decolonizing Education Through Arts](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details/#project/616850-CREA-1-2020-1-IT-CULT-COOP1)**[[4]](#footnote-4)**, [Co-Creating Intercultural Societies: A Focus On Racism And Discrimination](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details/#project/616885-CREA-1-2020-1-ES-CULT-COOP1)**[[5]](#footnote-5)**.

The new Creative Europe programme, further to pursuing its objectives of promoting and safeguarding cultural and linguistic diversity and heritage, and increasing the competitiveness of cultural and creative sectors, encourages inclusion, equality, diversity and participation. Projects promoting inclusion and non-discrimination and aiming to combat racism will continue to be eligible for financing under the Programme.

The **New European Bauhaus** pays special attention to inclusion; inclusion being at the core of the three New European Bauhaus values, principles and thematic axes. The inclusion of people and places most in need requires due consideration to the specific situation of groups and individuals who are the most vulnerable. Inclusion as well as the participatory approach of the New European Bauhaus calls for the involvement of civil society and people of all ages and in all their diversity, including persons at a higher risk of poverty, marginalisation and/ or discrimination, such as people with a minority racial or ethnic background and take into account their needs.

The European Commission shares the vision of the European Parliament **on the role of education in tackling structural racism and all forms of discrimination**, which very much chimes in with the aspirations of the **European Education Area** (**paragraphs 26 to 52**).At the end of 2022, the Commission will issue the first European Education Progress report. It will provide a first assessment of the progress in the implementation, as well as next steps and feedback on the main focus areas, deliverables, and working methods, including Member States’, stakeholders’ and the Commission’s co-creation of the European Education Area implementation.

In the course of 2022, the Commission will present a proposal for a Council recommendation on **‘Pathways to School Success’** providing policy guidance for Member States to help all pupils reach a certain level of proficiency in basic skills and complete upper secondary education. COVID-19 school closures were much more detrimental to children from disadvantaged backgrounds, who are already exposed to a greater risk of segregation, underachievement and early-school leaving. Furthermore, school closures affected negatively the mental health and social development of all students. For this reason, the Pathways initiative will be complemented by an Expert Group on promoting supportive learning environments and well-being at school (**paragraph 37**). The Expert group will specifically develop policy recommendations on promoting mental health and well-being, and for **preventing bullying on racial grounds and violence at school**. In terms of sharing good practices, one of the seven new European Education Area strategic framework Working Groups, **the Working Group on Equality and Values**, will examine relevant areas related to inclusive education and equality in relation to effective equal access to quality education. In particular, the Working Group will be dealing with issues such as fighting segregation in education, fighting prejudice, bias, discrimination and promoting values of equality and diversity.

The Commission recognises **the important role of education in promoting active citizenship and common values.** The Working Group on Promoting Common Values and Inclusive Education published in 2020 a [thematic fiche](https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/334832ee-ba79-11ea-811c-01aa75ed71a1) on the ‘Basic knowledge of European history and the multi-perspectivity in history, geography and common heritage and awareness of the cultural and social diversity of the Member States of the European Union’[[6]](#footnote-6). The Commission is in the process of signing a contribution agreement with the **Observatory on History Teaching in Europe**, which was founded by the Council of Europe in November 2020, with the aim of collecting, processing and making available factual information on the ways in which history is taught in the countries participating in the project (**paragraphs 27 and 28**).

Transnational cooperation projects were already implemented during the previous Erasmus+ programme (under calls Social Inclusion and Common Values - the contribution in the field of education and training) to foster inclusive education and promote common values (**paragraph 30**). European non-governmental civil society organisations (ENGOs) active in the field of education and training, receive structural financial support (operating grants) under the Erasmus+ programme to secure the active involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of policy reforms in the Member States, to promote their participation in European programmes and to disseminate policy and programme results and good practices through their extensive membership networks. In 2022, a new action was launched under the Jean Monnet actions (part of Erasmus+) ‘Learning EU initiatives’. For the first time directly supporting schools and Vocational Education and Training institutions developing teaching activities, bringing facts and knowledge on the European Union to a broad spectrum of learners and thus helping young people become active and informed citizens, engaged in the democratic processes that shape their future and that of the EU. The Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme predicts annual calls for proposals on European Remembrance. For 2021-22, over EUR 12 million have been dedicated to projects focusing on the legacy of totalitarian regimes and their crimes such as the Holocaust as well as learning the lessons from the past for building a more inclusive Europe based on democracy, fundamental rights and the rule of law.

In line with its competence under the EU Treaties, the Commission policy work promotes inclusion and anti-discrimination in education and training through the design and promotion of **teaching strategies** and guidelines that help Member States design inclusive educational reforms and curricula (**paragraphs 34 and 40**). For example, citizenship and cultural awareness are two of the eight key competences of the EU framework on **key competences**. More specifically, these competences require ‘knowledge of local, national, European and global cultures, including their languages, heritage and traditions, and cultural products, (…) and intercultural communication to be prepared both to overcome prejudices and to compromise, where necessary, and to ensure social justice and fairness.’ The Commission has also developed more detailed guidelines for the development of the personal, social and learning to learn competence, i.e. a competence framework called **LifeComp**.

The European Commission supports the implementation of the Council recommendation of 2019 on a comprehensive **approach to the teaching and learning of languages**, which stresses the importance of valuing linguistic diversity, including in the classroom (**paragraph 32**). It asks EU Member States to consider promoting the assessment, validation and development of languages which are not necessarily part of the curriculum, but that are an intrinsic part of an increasing share of learners’ linguistic repertoires (for example, in the case of pupils with a migrant, minority or bilingual background).

The Commission supports Member States to implement the 2019 Council on high quality early childhood education and care (ECEC) systems. It recently published a Toolkit for inclusive ECEC, which includes a chapter on the inclusion of children with a migrant background, including refugees (**paragraph 42**). In complementarity with the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) investments in human capital, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) can support investments in accessible education infrastructure and relevant equipment to build quality, inclusive education and training at all levels. Particular attention in ERDF support is given at integrating vulnerable and marginalised students, including those living in remote and segregated areas, and **facilitating their access to non-segregated schooling**. For example, by extending the capacity of the mainstream schools or providing school buses. The Commission highlights that the Racial Equality Directive prohibits discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin in the field of education and that infringements proceedings have been opened against 3 Member States for Roma children’s segregation in education.

As regards automatic recognition of qualifications (**paragraph 48**),a dedicated call under Erasmus+ aims at supporting the implementation of automatic recognition across all the Member States and across the higher education and secondary education levels and includes the automatic recognition of learning periods abroad. The Commission will submit at the end of 2022 a report to the Council on the European recognition and quality assurance system, and the implementation of the Council recommendation on mutual automatic recognition.

In respect of the communication campaign “CharaterHer”, launched in July 2021 as part of the Media and Audiovisual Action Plan, the European Commission emphasises that the objective is to sensitise on the role of the media and audiovisual sectors in promoting European values, democracy and diversity (**paragraph 54**). Beyond gender equality, the campaign was about diversity broadly, with women featured having various backgrounds and origins, including a participant with autism.

Under the European Democracy Action Plan and the Media and Audiovisual Action Plan, **the Commission has committed to support media literacy across various programmes and initiatives** with the twofold aim of strengthening media pluralism and countering disinformation(**paragraph 55**). Additionally, the revised Audiovisual and Media Services Directive has set out measures to help improve citizens’ media literacy skills. Ongoing media literacy initiatives funded under the European Parliament Preparatory Action ‘Media Literacy for All’ address the media literacy needs of minority groups, amongst others. Media literacy actions have been mainstreamed in a dedicated scheme with an enhanced budget under the cross-sectoral strand of the Creative Europe programme (2021-2027). The first Call with a budget of EUR 2.4 million was launched in February 2022.

Concerning the definition and monitoring of **hate speech offline or online and hate crime** (**paragraph 56**), the Commission recalls that the Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law ensures that serious manifestations of racism and xenophobia, such as public incitement to violence or hatred, are punishable by effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal penalties throughout the European Union. It also requires that racist and xenophobic motivation is considered an aggravating circumstance, or alternatively that such motivation may be taken into consideration by the courts in the determination of the penalties. The Commission is monitoring the status of implementation of the Framework Decision and, since October 2020, has launched **thirteen infringement proceedings for lack of or incorrect transposition**. The Commission is committed to continue monitoring the implementation of **the Code of conduct on countering illegal hate speech online** and, in that context, to foster cooperation between IT companies and civil society organisations with a view to step up notice-and-action mechanisms and a better understanding on the specificities of hate speech in the different local contexts (**paragraph 57**). In terms of technical efforts to counter the spread of illegal speech, **the Commission is examining how algorithmic amplification is used to increase the proliferation of content** and how it also could be used to avoid this for certain types of content. In addition, the Commission closely follows the efforts made by industry, academia and civil society to automatically detect illegal speech. The Commission seeks to mitigate the risks of algorithms contributing to the spread of disinformation. **The signatories of the Code of Practice on Disinformation are working on the revision of the Code, following the Commission Guidance on Strengthening the Code of Practice on disinformation**. The Guidance indicates that the revised Code should contain commitments that limit the spread of disinformation via their recommender systems and should provide users with options to choose how information is presented to them. For very large online platforms, the Code will become a risk mitigation measure once the Digital Services Act enters into force. The Commission agrees with the observation under **paragraph 59** and with the need to combat hate speech in all languages. With regard to funding (**paragraph 61**), the Commission possesses mechanisms to ensure compliance by beneficiaries with EU law and values.

As regards the European Parliament call on the Commission to fight racism and racial discrimination in and through sport (**paragraphs 64 to 69**), the European Commission highlights that promoting integrity and values in sport, combating violence and tackling racism, discrimination and intolerance in sport are specific priorities to its actions in this area. The promotion of inclusion and diversity, common values, civic engagement and participation are horizontal priorities of the Erasmus+ programme and apply to small-scale partnerships relevant for grassroots organisations (**paragraph 65**). As from 2023, the Erasmus+ programme will support the learning mobility of sport staff and contribute to an enhanced promotion of the common European values through sport, including social inclusion and equality, fighting against racism and discrimination.

**The European Week of Sport**, supported by the Erasmus+, aims to promote sport and physical activity across Europe. With a focus on grassroots initiatives, it is inspiring citizens to #BeActive on a regular basis and create opportunities in peoples’ everyday lives to exercise more. The European Commission is committed to promoting healthy lifestyles for all, across generations and diverse groups, noting that everyone should benefit from activities that improve health and well-being (**paragraphs 64** **and 66**). **HealthyLifestyle4All** is the European Commission’s two-year campaign that aims to link sport and active lifestyles with health, food and other policies. To promote a broad outreach, uptake and ownership of healthy lifestyles across society, the HealthyLIfeStyle4All involves sport movements at national, European and international level; state authorities (ministries), cities and regions (local governments) and civil society organisations of the EU Member States, the Erasmus+ programme countries, the Eastern Partnership and Western Balkans countries.

The European Commission agrees with the position of the Parliament on the need to promote the representation of diverse groups in sport, including in leadership positions. The High-level group on gender equality in sport, has put forward an action plan and recommendations to achieve a more equitable gender balance in sport, which adopts an intersection approach looking at the specific challenges of ethnic or racialized groups or LGBTIQ persons (**paragraph 67**).

As regards the **zero-tolerance approach to racism, hate speech and violence in sport**, the Council of Europe and the European Commission continue to cooperate in the area of safety, security and service at sports events. The **joint ProS4+** aimed at tackling cross-border threats to the integrity of sport due to the violence and misbehaviour of individuals and groups, as well as other kinds of intolerance and discrimination. It promoted an integrated approach to safety, security and service. It contributed to improving the capacities of public authorities and event organisers by promoting the standards set out by the [2016 Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and Others Sports Events (CETS 218)](https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/0900001680666d0b)[[7]](#footnote-7), the Council of Europe Standing Committee [Recommendation (2015)1](https://rm.coe.int/recommendation-rec-2015-1-of-the-standing-committee-on-safety-security/168072b9a2)[[8]](#footnote-8) and other European standards. In December 2021, the cooperation with the Council of Europe has been extended for 24 months to focus on the fight against **hate speech in sport**.

1. [https://www.antiracism-eusummit2022.eu/media/42zfloqy/scic\_just\_anti-racism-summit\_napar-report\_  
   v05.pdf](https://www.antiracism-eusummit2022.eu/media/42zfloqy/scic_just_anti-racism-summit_napar-report_v05.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [Creative Europe Project Results (europa.eu)](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details/#project/594277-CREA-1-2017-1-IT-CULT-LIT1), <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details/#project/594277-CREA-1-2017-1-IT-CULT-LIT1> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details/#project/607880-CREA-1-2019  
   -1-FR-MED-DEVSPANI](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details/#project/607880-CREA-1-2019-1-FR-MED-DEVSPANI) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details/#project/616850-CREA-1-2020  
   -1-IT-CULT-COOP1](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details/#project/616850-CREA-1-2020-1-IT-CULT-COOP1) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details/#project/616885-CREA-1-2020  
   -1-ES-CULT-COOP1](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details/#project/616885-CREA-1-2020-1-ES-CULT-COOP1) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/334832ee-ba79-11ea-811c-01aa75ed71a1> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [Full list (coe.int)](https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/0900001680666d0b), <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/0900001680666d0b> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <https://rm.coe.int/recommendation-rec-2015-1-of-the-standing-committee-on-safety-security/168072b9a2> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)