Proposed Joint Position of the EU Roma Policy Coalition and Wider Civil Society at the 19th European Platform for Roma Inclusion

5 November 2026

From Commitments to Enforcement: Delivering Roma, Sinti and Traveller Equality

Introduction

We, Roma, Sinti and Traveller-led and allied civil society organisations, welcome the European Roma Platform's focus on education and employment. These are fundamental rights and must not be reduced to questions of economic productivity, labour-market participation or skills shortages.

Five years after the adoption of the 2021 Council Recommendation on Roma equality, inclusion and participation, the central challenge remains the persistent gap between political commitments and their implementation.

Across EU Member States and enlargement countries, national Roma strategies, EU funding and numerous policy initiatives have yet to overcome persistent segregation, structural antigypsyism, discrimination and unequal access to rights. These continue to undermine the lives and opportunities of Roma, Sinti and Traveller communities across Europe. Progress remains uneven, enforcement is insufficient, and participation too often remains limited to consultation without meaningful influence over decisions.

The 2027 mid-term review of the EU Roma Strategic Framework must mark a shift from reporting activities and good practices towards demonstrating measurable results, institutional accountability and effective enforcement of fundamental rights. Relevant progress and commitments in enlargement countries must also be assessed through the appropriate enlargement monitoring and accession processes.

Irish Travellers and Roma in Ireland: From Recognition to Substantive Equality

Holding the European Roma Platform in Dublin provides an important opportunity to place the rights and experiences of Irish Travellers and Roma communities at the centre of European discussions on equality and inclusion.

While Irish Travellers have been formally recognised as a distinct ethnic minority since 2017, persistent inequalities in education, employment, accommodation and access to services demonstrate that recognition must be matched by effective implementation, enforcement and accountability.

We call on the Irish Government to ensure that the National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy II (2024–2028) and the Traveller and Roma Education Strategy (2024–2030) deliver measurable improvements, including action against anti-Traveller racism, educational inequalities, employment discrimination and inadequate accommodation.

We call on European institutions to ensure that the distinct experiences of Traveller communities, including anti-Traveller racism, are adequately addressed in relevant European equality policies, monitoring frameworks and funding programmes, with meaningful participation of Traveller-led organisations.

The experiences of Irish Travellers and Roma in Ireland reflect wider challenges across Europe: the persistent gap between formal recognition, political commitments and the effective enjoyment of rights. Addressing these challenges requires coordinated action, enforceable obligations and meaningful accountability at national and European levels.

Our Common Demands

1. End school segregation and enforce equality legislation

School segregation is not simply an educational disadvantage. Ethnic segregation constitutes discrimination and must be addressed through effective enforcement of equality legislation.

We call on the European Commission, EU Member States and enlargement countries to:

- Adopt and implement enforceable, adequately funded and time-bound desegregation plans, with measurable school-level targets and clear institutional responsibilities.
- Ensure effective enforcement of the Racial Equality Directive in EU Member States, including infringement proceedings where they fail to fulfil their obligations, and support alignment with and effective implementation of EU equality standards in enlargement countries.
- Prevent EU funding from financing or perpetuating segregated education and require corrective action where discriminatory practices are identified.
- Guarantee equal access to quality early childhood education and inclusive mainstream schooling, with sustained support throughout primary and secondary education, including trained mediators, teaching support, accessible transport and pathways to higher education.
- Establish effective mechanisms to identify, monitor and address institutional antigypsyism across education systems, including discriminatory placement practices, unequal treatment, bullying, low expectations, exclusionary practices and systemic barriers to educational attainment. Ensure effective remedies and the meaningful involvement of independent equality bodies and Roma, Sinti and Traveller-led civil society organisations in monitoring and assessing corrective measures.

2. Guarantee access to decent and sustainable employment, free from discrimination

Increasing employment rates cannot be considered sufficient progress if Roma, Sinti and Traveller people face discrimination when seeking work or remain concentrated in precarious, low-paid or insecure employment. Structural and intersectional barriers linked to gender, nationality, residence status and documentation must be addressed alongside discrimination in recruitment and at work.

We call on the European Commission, EU Member States and enlargement countries to:

- Strengthen enforcement against discriminatory recruitment, unequal pay, workplace harassment and exploitative employment practices.
- Ensure that equality bodies, labour inspectorates and public employment services have the resources and powers necessary to investigate discrimination and provide effective remedies.
- Assess employment programmes against sustainable outcomes, including job quality, adequate wages, social protection, retention and career progression, rather than participation figures alone.
- Address the structural and intersecting barriers experienced by Roma, Sinti and Traveller women and young people, including intersecting discrimination, childcare responsibilities, transport, access to training and obstacles linked to residence or documentation status.
- Develop adequately funded, long-term employment and economic empowerment measures for Roma, Sinti and Traveller women and young people, including vocational training, entrepreneurship support, digital skills and access to quality employment. Design, implement and evaluate these measures in meaningful partnership with Roma, Sinti and Traveller-led organisations, while addressing intersectional discrimination.
- Remove discriminatory administrative and documentation barriers to employment, including obstacles to legal identity, residence registration and proof of citizenship, while safeguarding equal treatment and access to remedies.
- Ensure that public employment programmes create genuine pathways to the open labour market rather than reinforcing occupational segregation or dependency on temporary schemes.
- Develop long-term cooperation with employers to connect inclusive education and training with access to qualified, decent employment, while addressing discriminatory recruitment and workplace practices.

3. Address child poverty and structural exclusion through coordinated public policies

Educational and employment inequalities cannot be addressed independently of poverty, inadequate housing, healthcare, legal identity, social protection and access to essential services. These interconnected barriers require coordinated rights-based responses.

We call on the European Commission, EU Member States and enlargement countries to:

- Ensure that national Roma strategies and, for EU Member States, European Child Guarantee action plans include targeted, adequately financed measures to reduce Roma child poverty and exclusion, with corresponding child poverty measures in enlargement countries.
- Guarantee access to quality education, adequate housing, healthcare, civil registration, childcare, transport and essential services, particularly in segregated and deprived communities.
- Prevent unnecessary family separation arising from poverty or material deprivation by prioritising family support and effective social protection. Poverty alone must never justify removing a child from their family.

- Address discriminatory practices in child protection systems and ensure effective safeguards, access to justice and independent monitoring.
- Guarantee universal birth registration, access to legal identity documents and effective procedures for establishing or confirming citizenship, including measures to prevent and reduce statelessness. Ensure accessible legal assistance and remedies so documentation barriers do not exclude people from education, employment, healthcare or public services.
- Ensure meaningful participation of Roma, Sinti and Traveller children, families and civil society organisations in the development and assessment of policies affecting them.

4. Guarantee meaningful Roma, Sinti and Traveller participation and independent civil society

Participation cannot be reduced to consultation meetings, representation without influence or involvement only after decisions have been taken.

We call on the European Commission, EU Member States and enlargement countries to:

- Guarantee early, structured and adequately resourced participation of Roma, Sinti and Traveller-led organisations in policy design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- Ensure meaningful decision-making opportunities for Roma, Sinti and Traveller representatives, including women's, youth and grassroots organisations.
- Require public authorities to provide transparent feedback on civil society recommendations, explaining how they have influenced decisions.
- Establish sustainable, adequate, accessible and multiannual funding mechanisms for independent Roma, Sinti and Traveller-led civil society organisations, including direct core support for grassroots advocacy, community organising, independent monitoring and organisational capacity, alongside project funding. Reduce disproportionate administrative barriers so smaller community-based organisations can participate independently in policy processes.
- Protect the independence of civil society and ensure that organisations can criticise public policies, report discrimination and exercise their watchdog role without political interference, retaliation or adverse funding consequences for legitimate advocacy.
- Ensure that Roma, Sinti and Traveller-led organisations can access mainstream civil society funding programmes as well as targeted funding through proportionate requirements and accessible application procedures.

5. Secure explicit Roma equality commitments and safeguards in the 2028–2034 EU budget

The next Multiannual Financial Framework must strengthen, not dilute, existing commitments to Roma equality, inclusion and participation in EU Member States. EU pre-accession and enlargement financing must uphold equivalent expectations of measurable results, participation, transparency and safeguards against discrimination.

We call on EU institutions and Member States, and on the European Commission and enlargement countries in relation to relevant pre-accession instruments, to:

- Explicitly recognise Roma equality and inclusion within the 2028–2034 funding framework and National and Regional Partnership Plans.
- Preserve and strengthen effective enabling conditions linking EU funding to national Roma strategic frameworks and compliance with fundamental rights, while ensuring comparable rights-based safeguards and implementation requirements in pre-accession assistance.
- Require Roma-specific objectives, measurable milestones, indicators and transparent monitoring of investments.
- Ensure traceability of EU, national and pre-accession funding, including identifiable allocations, actual expenditure and results for Roma, Sinti and Traveller communities.
- Introduce effective safeguards against funding segregated or discriminatory practices, with corrective measures and financial consequences where legally justified.
- Guarantee meaningful participation of Roma, Sinti and Traveller-led civil society organisations in EU Member States and enlargement countries in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of funding plans, as well as direct and accessible funding opportunities.
- Ensure that pre-accession and enlargement funding instruments include Roma-specific objectives, independent monitoring and effective safeguards against segregated or discriminatory investments, in cooperation with Roma-led civil society.

6. Turn the 2027 mid-term review into a mechanism for accountability and corrective action

The mid-term review of the EU Roma Strategic Framework must not become another exercise in documenting strategies, initiatives and examples of good practice. It should also inform coherent monitoring of Roma equality commitments in enlargement countries, without conflating the EU Framework review with formal accession assessments.

We call on the European Commission and Member States, with relevant follow-up by enlargement countries through their respective monitoring and accession processes, to:

- Assess progress against the Framework's 2030 targets through measurable outcomes, independent evidence and transparent national reporting.
- Identify unmet commitments, institutional failures, intersectional barriers, budgetary gaps and the corrective measures required.
- Require EU Member States to establish time-bound implementation plans, with clear responsibilities assigned to relevant ministries and public authorities, and seek equivalent implementation commitments through enlargement monitoring and accession dialogue.
- Strengthen the accountability and operational capacity of National Roma Contact Points to coordinate implementation across government.
- Establish structured and adequately resourced mechanisms for independent Roma, Sinti and Traveller civil society participation in the mid-term review and ensure comparable opportunities for Roma, Sinti and Traveller-led civil society in enlargement-country monitoring and follow-up.

- Ensure that the findings of the review directly inform EU policy priorities, funding decisions and implementation follow-up, and that relevant lessons are reflected in enlargement policy and pre-accession assistance.

7. Make Roma equality a substantive priority throughout the EU enlargement process

Roma equality, inclusion and participation must be treated as an integral part of the EU accession process, not as a secondary social inclusion objective.

Despite the adoption of national Roma strategies across the Western Balkans and other enlargement countries, serious challenges remain in combating antigypsyism, school segregation, discrimination, poverty, inadequate housing, barriers to legal identity and proof of citizenship, and exclusion from decision-making. Formal alignment with European standards must be matched by demonstrable implementation. Seven years after the 2019 Poznań Declaration, its commitments require independent assessment against measurable changes in Roma people's rights and living conditions.

Previous EU enlargements demonstrate that accession conditionality can create important incentives for advancing Roma equality, but political attention and implementation can weaken when accession leverage diminishes. The EU must ensure that accountability, independent monitoring and enforcement continue after accession.

We call on the European Commission, enlargement governments and relevant EU institutions to:

- Systematically assess Roma equality, antigypsyism and the implementation of national Roma strategies and the Poznań Declaration commitments in annual enlargement reporting, accession dialogue and relevant negotiating processes, including their fundamental rights dimensions.
- Require time-bound national measures with measurable targets, adequate budgets and clear institutional responsibilities, particularly in education, employment, housing, access to civil registration and reduction of statelessness, and access to justice.
- Ensure that EU pre-accession and enlargement funding supports measurable improvements in Roma equality, with transparent expenditure, independent monitoring and safeguards against discriminatory or segregating investments.
- Strengthen the mandate, resources and political authority of National Roma Contact Points in enlargement countries and ensure effective coordination across responsible ministries.
- Ensure that Roma, Sinti and Traveller-led civil society organisations in enlargement countries are systematically involved in preparing, monitoring and assessing accession-related reforms, relevant negotiating processes and EU-funded programmes. Establish transparent consultation mechanisms and ensure that independent civil society assessments inform evaluations of progress on fundamental rights, equality and non-discrimination, with sustainable funding for participation.
- Address persistent barriers to legal identity and proof of citizenship, including unresolved statelessness risks. Sustain legal aid, specialist capacity and cross-border casework, particularly where funding cuts threaten previous progress.

- Ensure that Roma equality commitments are not treated as fulfilled through the adoption of legislation or strategies alone, but assessed against implementation, enforcement and outcomes.
- Explain transparently how progress and persistent shortcomings in Roma equality affect enlargement assessments, accession negotiations and relevant funding decisions, and establish mechanisms to sustain accountability after accession.
- Commission an independent, publicly available assessment of the implementation of the 2019 Poznań Declaration, with meaningful participation of Roma, Sinti and Traveller-led civil society and clear recommendations for corrective action.
- Ensure that Roma are included in transitional justice and reconciliation measures, recognised as equal members of their societies, and that their history and experiences are reflected in national narratives, particularly in countries affected by armed conflicts in recent decades.

- Ensure that the rights and needs of Roma in Ukraine are addressed in all assistance and recovery programmes supported by the European Union and individual Member States.

- Ensure coherent cooperation between DG JUST, DG ENEST, DG HOME and other relevant Commission services so that the objectives of the EU Roma Strategic Framework are consistently reflected in enlargement policy, fundamental rights assessments and financial assistance.

8. Strengthen DG JUST's coordinating role and accountability for the EU Roma Strategic Framework

Implementation of the EU Roma Strategic Framework is a shared responsibility across the European Commission and EU Member States. Coherent action on Roma equality in enlargement countries also requires coordination with the Commission services and national authorities responsible for accession and pre-accession assistance. Effective coordination requires clear institutional leadership, systematic monitoring and follow-up.

As the Commission service responsible for coordinating the EU Roma Strategic Framework, DG JUST must play a stronger role in ensuring that Roma equality commitments are translated into action across EU policies, national strategies and funding instruments, in close cooperation with DG ENEST and other services on enlargement-related commitments.

We call on the European Commission, through DG JUST, to:

- Strengthen cross-Commission coordination with DG EMPL, DG EAC, DG REGIO, DG ENEST, DG HOME and other relevant services, ensuring that Roma equality is systematically integrated into education, employment, social protection, child rights and child protection, migration, temporary and international protection, returns, anti-racism, enlargement and funding policies.
- Establish structured implementation follow-up with Member States, particularly where national strategies show persistent shortcomings, identifying required improvements, responsible authorities and timelines.

- Use Commission implementation reports as instruments for accountability, with clear country-specific findings, recommendations and follow-up on previously identified gaps, rather than primarily documenting national measures.
- Strengthen the National Roma Contact Points network, including by assessing whether contact points have sufficient institutional authority, staff, resources and access to relevant ministries and funding decisions.
- Ensure consistency between policy commitments and EU funding, coordinating with the services responsible for EU programmes to identify gaps, monitor investments and address risks of discrimination or segregation.
- Guarantee structured dialogue with independent Roma, Sinti and Traveller civil society, including regular exchanges on implementation findings, transparent feedback on recommendations and meaningful involvement in the 2027 mid-term review.
- Strengthen transparency and political accountability, including regular public reporting on the Commission's own actions to implement the Framework and follow up on persistent shortcomings.

DG JUST's coordinating responsibility must be supported by the political commitment of the Commission as a whole. Roma equality cannot remain confined to a single unit or policy portfolio; it must be treated as a cross-cutting institutional responsibility.

9. Maintain European cooperation with Roma, Sinti and Traveller communities beyond the EU and the accession process

Roma, Sinti and Traveller equality is a European human rights concern that extends beyond EU membership.

We call for continued cooperation with Roma, Sinti and Traveller communities and organisations in the United Kingdom, particularly on education, employment, housing, discrimination and access to rights.

Relevant European institutions, including the Council of Europe, should provide opportunities for Roma, Sinti and Traveller-led organisations beyond the EU and accession process to contribute to European policy dialogue and exchanges of practice, while recognising the distinct experiences and rights of these communities.

What We Expect from the Dublin Platform

The European Roma Platform must be more than a space for exchanging good practices and reiterating political commitments. Its credibility depends on whether civil society recommendations influence decisions and whether institutions report back on action taken.
We call on the European Commission, Member States and enlargement governments to ensure concrete follow-up through:

1. **Public accountability:** Clear responses to persistent implementation gaps, particularly in education, employment, discrimination and participation.
2. **Institutional responsibility:** Identification of responsible authorities, measurable objectives and implementation timelines.
3. **Stronger Commission coordination:** DG JUST-led follow-up across relevant Commission services, Member States and the enlargement process.

4. **Funding commitments:** Adequate and traceable resources, with effective safeguards against segregation and discrimination.
5. **Civil society influence:** Structured participation of Roma, Sinti and Traveller-led organisations in the 2027 mid-term review and preparation of the next EU funding period.
6. **Transparent follow-up:** The European Commission should report annually on the implementation of commitments made at previous European Roma Platforms and civil society recommendations, including decisions taken, responsible institutions, outstanding gaps and corrective action.
7. **Meaningful civil society participation and accountability:** Ensure that Roma, Sinti and Traveller-led civil society organisations, particularly grassroots organisations, are directly involved in shaping, implementing and monitoring commitments made at the Dublin Platform, with clear mechanisms to ensure that their recommendations are considered and reflected in concrete policy decisions.
8. **Maintain the annual European Roma Platform:** The European Commission should maintain the European Roma Platform as an annual forum for political dialogue, meaningful civil society participation and accountability. Reducing its frequency would weaken opportunities for Roma, Sinti and Traveller civil society to engage directly with European institutions and national authorities, particularly at a critical stage in the implementation of the EU Roma Strategic Framework. Regular dialogue and follow-up between annual meetings must also be ensured.

Annex — Signatories to the Joint Civil Society Statement

Consolidated list of endorsements as of 17 November 2026.

The following organisations, institutions and individuals endorsed this joint civil society position, originally published on 5 November 2026 in the context of the 19th European Platform for Roma Inclusion in Dublin. The list was consolidated for submission to the European Commission on 17 November 2026.

I. European and international organisations

1. European Roma Grassroots Organisations Network (ERGO Network) — Belgium
2. ternYpe – International Roma Youth Network — Belgium
3. European Network on Statelessness — United Kingdom
4. European Public Health Alliance — Belgium
5. European Drom CIC — United Kingdom
6. European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI Kosovo) — Kosovo
7. India ki Rasta & ERAN — Netherlands

II. National and local organisations and institutions

Albania

8. Roma Active Albania — Albania

Austria

9. Romano Centro – Verein für Roma — Austria

Belgium

10. Kham vzw — Belgium

Bosnia and Herzegovina

11. Centre for Integrative Inclusion of Roma Otaharin — Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bulgaria

12. "Dimitar Peshev 1998" Community Center — Bulgaria
13. "Hayachi" Association with Socially Useful Activities — Bulgaria
14. "Mother Center – Hope" Association, Sliven — Bulgaria
15. Art Workshop Rote Foundation — Bulgaria
16. Association "Amala – Priateli" — Bulgaria
17. Association "Future" — Bulgaria
18. Association "Narodno Chitalishte Roma Vazovo – 2007" — Bulgaria
19. Association Youth Club Roma Stolipinovo — Bulgaria
20. Center Amalipe — Bulgaria
21. Community Action Group – Botevgrad — Bulgaria
22. Community Action Group – Kotel Association — Bulgaria
23. CAG – Change a Life — Bulgaria
24. Equal Opportunities Initiative Association — Bulgaria
25. Foundation for Regional Development Roma Plovdiv — Bulgaria
26. GORD Association – Rakovski — Bulgaria
27. Hands4change Association — Bulgaria
28. Integro Association — Bulgaria
29. Integro Senovo — Bulgaria

30. MAG – Kaspichan Association — Bulgaria
31. NGO "Sun for Everyone" — Bulgaria
32. Our House Foundation — Bulgaria
33. Roma Academy for Culture and Education — Bulgaria
34. Roma World – 21st Century Foundation — Bulgaria
35. Roma Zavet 2003 — Bulgaria
36. Roma-Lom Foundation — Bulgaria
37. Romag Isperihovo — Bulgaria
38. SEVGI – ZAVET — Bulgaria
39. STARS Association — Bulgaria
40. Student Society for the Development of Interethnic Dialogue (SSDID) — Bulgaria
41. The Health of Roma Foundation — Bulgaria

Czech Republic

42. ARA ART, z.s. — Czech Republic
43. Otevřená společnost, o.p.s. — Czech Republic
44. RomanoNet — Czech Republic
45. Slovo 21, z.s. — Czech Republic
46. Vzájemné soužití o.p.s. (Life Together) — Czech Republic

Finland

47. Finnish Roma Association — Finland

France

48. La voix des Rroms — France
49. Loire-Atlantique Préfecture — France

Germany

50. Amaro Drom — Germany
51. Audio Vita e.V. — Germany
52. Central Council of German Sinti and Roma — Germany
53. Kelipen e.V. — Germany

Hungary

54. 1Hungary Association — Hungary
55. Autonomia Foundation — Hungary
56. CEU Democracy Institute — Hungary
57. Romedia Foundation — Hungary

Ireland

58. Donegal Travellers Project — Ireland
59. Ferns Diocesan Youth Service — Ireland
60. Glencree Centre for Peace and Reconciliation — Ireland
61. Kerry Travellers Health & Community Development Project — Ireland
62. Kilkenny Traveller Community Movement — Ireland
63. LGBT Ireland — Ireland
64. Longford Roma and New Communities CDP — Ireland
65. Minceirs Whiden — Ireland
66. National Traveller Women's Forum — Ireland
67. Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre — Ireland

68. Roma Inclusion Project, Clare Local Development Company — Ireland
69. Travellers of North Cork — Ireland
70. Wexford Local Development — Ireland
71. Youth Work Ireland Tipperary (YWIT) — Ireland

Italy

72. A.P.S. Rampa Prenestina — Italy
73. Accademia del Sensi — Italy
74. Associazione Romni APS — Italy
75. Associazione Thèm Romano — Italy
76. New Romalen APS — Italy
77. Them Romanò — Italy
78. Unione delle Comunità Romanès in Italia (UCRI) — Italy

Kosovo

79. ADVANCING TOGETHER — Kosovo
80. Multiethnic Culture of Kosovo — Kosovo
81. Municipality of Lipjan — Kosovo

Lithuania

82. Baltic Region Roma Women Association — Lithuania
83. Padėk pritapti (Lithuanian Young Falcon Union, Vilnius Branch) — Lithuania
84. Public Institution Roma Community Centre — Lithuania

Republic of Moldova

85. Asociația femeilor și fetelor rome Moldsolidaritate din Republica Moldova — Republic of Moldova
86. Roma Women Platform ROMNI — Republic of Moldova

North Macedonia

87. Regional Roma Organisational Youth Association – RROMA — North Macedonia

Poland

88. Central Roma Council — Poland
89. Fundacja Jaw Dikh — Poland
90. Home of the Borderland Foundation — Poland

Portugal

91. Centro de Abertura a Linguagens e Lugares Outrora Negados (CALLON) — Portugal

Romania

92. ADES-DLCIS — Romania
93. Alianța Pentru Unitatea Rromilor — Romania
94. Asociația "Agenția de Dezvoltare Comunitară Buzău" — Romania
95. Asociația "Colț de Banat" — Romania
96. Asociația Alternativa Eco — Romania
97. Asociația Alternative Sociale Millenium — Romania
98. Asociația DANROM Făurei — Romania
99. Asociația Nevo Parudimos — Romania
100. Asociația pentru Dezvoltare a Activităților de Economie Socială a Romilor din Banat — Romania
101. Asociația Pro Roma — Romania
102. Asociația Roma Start — Romania

103. Asociația Romii Romascani — Romania
104. Asociația Romilor pentru Cooperare și Acțiune (ARCA) — Romania
105. Asociația SASTIPEN — Romania
106. Association Rroma Center Amare Rromentza — Romania
107. Centru Comunitar de Servicii Integrate Ciucurova — Romania
108. Centrul de Cultură al Romilor Dolj — Romania
109. Civic Union for Youth Roma from Romania (UCTRR) — Romania
110. Intercultural Institute Timisoara — Romania
111. Pakiv Romania — Romania
112. Policy Center for Roma and Minorities — Romania
113. Roma Cultural Center O Del Amenca — Romania
114. RomaJust Asociația Juriștilor Romi — Romania
115. Ruhama Foundation — Romania
116. STARMEDROM — Romania
117. UNITED ROMA VOICE — Romania
118. Uniunea Comunităților Etnice — Romania
119. Urban Regeneration Resource Center Association — Romania

Serbia

120. Roma Forum Serbia — Serbia
121. Romsko udruženje Bela Romkinja — Serbia
122. Udruzenje Romnji Srbija — Serbia

Slovakia

123. Roma Advocacy and Research Centre — Slovakia
124. Student Media Network — Slovakia
125. Ternipe – združenire pre rómsku mládež na Slovensku a v Maďarsku — Slovakia

Slovenia

126. OV-CA, Awareness Raising and Protection – Antidiscrimination Centre — Slovenia

Spain

127. Asociación Nacional Presencia Gitana — Spain
128. Federació d'Associacions Gitanes de Catalunya (FAGiC) — Spain

Sweden

129. Arthem – Romska Teatern — Sweden
130. Trajosko Drom — Sweden

Turkey

131. Mersin Eğitimli Roman Gençler Derneği — Turkey
132. Sıfır Ayrımcılık Derneği (Zero Discrimination Association) — Turkey

Ukraine

133. ICF World Without Borders — Ukraine
134. Odesa Regional Society of Roma Culture "Romani Zbora" — Ukraine
135. Roma Women Fund "Chiricli" — Ukraine

United Kingdom

136. Buckinghamshire New University — United Kingdom
137. Clifton Learning Partnership — United Kingdom

138. Derbyshire Gypsy Liaison Group — United Kingdom
139. Elythia Equity CIC — United Kingdom
140. Floating Worker Press — United Kingdom
141. Friends, Families and Travellers — United Kingdom
142. Gypsies & Travellers Essex / TravelStronger — United Kingdom
143. Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Friendly Churches — United Kingdom
144. Herts GATE — United Kingdom
145. Ideea Rom Association — United Kingdom
146. London Gypsies and Travellers — United Kingdom
147. Roma Holocaust Memorial Centre – Newcastle upon Tyne — United Kingdom
148. Roma Support Group — United Kingdom
149. Roma Voices in Manchester — United Kingdom
150. Romani & Traveller Social Work Association — United Kingdom
151. The Traveller Movement — United Kingdom
152. University of Sheffield — United Kingdom

III. Individual signatories

153. Alen Umer — Finland
154. Francesco Nella — Italy
155. George Hall — United Kingdom
156. Jim Bruton — Ireland
157. Lou Pulford — United Kingdom
158. Marguerite McCarthy — Ireland
159. Michael Penny — United Kingdom
160. Nina Sibinović — Serbia
161. Oliver Thornton — United Kingdom