President of the European Council, Mr Charles Michel,
President Ursula von der Leyen,
President David Maria Sassoli
Ambassador Iztok Jarc,
Vice-President Věra Jourová,
Commissioner Didier Reynders,
Commissioner Helena Dalli,
President of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, Juan Fernando Lopez Aguilar,
ARDI Co-Presidents and Vice-Presidents,

Open Letter

29 June 2021

European Roma Grassroots Organisations (ERGO) Network, together with other Roma and pro-Roma and antiracism civil society organisations and individuals worldwide, would like to express our sincere condolences to Stanislav Tomáš’s family and loved ones, and hope that justice will be swiftly served.

We therefore call for an independent, thorough and objective investigation into the death of Stanislav Tomáš, a Romani man from Teplice, Czech Republic, who died soon after two police officers kneeled on him applying excessive and unnecessary force to immobilise him against the hot pavement, even after he was handcuffed.

We are greatly disturbed by the footage showing Stanislav’s last moments of life during a police attempt to detain him by employing excessive force.

The amount of constant pressure applied to Stanislav’s upper body, neck and nape were totally inadequate and disproportionate to the act of immobilizing and handcuffing a person. Moreover, the immobilising and pressure continued long after he was handcuffed, until after he stopped screaming and moving. While the video ended before knowing for certain if he was still alive before the ambulance arrived, we can see that he was silent and inert. However, in the preliminary statements by the police, they deny that the officer’s tactics could have caused or contributed to Stanislav’s death, claiming that he died in the ambulance. Moreover, they declared that, according to the preliminary autopsy report, they had reason to conclude that he was under the influence of a foreign substance of an amphetamine nature, and the autopsy discovered pathological changes to the coronary arteries of the heart. Regardless of these circumstances, the actions of the police officers were thoroughly unjustifiable and disproportionate, and an abuse of power.

It is concerning that high-ranking Czech government officials, particularly the Minister of Interior and the Prime Minister, have backed the police officers when their role is to remain impartial and await the results of the official investigation into the case, allowing the justice system and those directly involved in the investigative process to do their job. Moreover, the Prime Minister rushed to conclude that Stanislav did not die as a result of the police intervention, based only on preliminary autopsy results, without waiting for the final results of the investigation process. Both officials also characterized Stanislav in derogatory ways to justify the police action and methods.

Establishing moral hierarchies about who should be protected before the law or about the level of a police response based on moral judgments and characterizations is very dangerous, especially coming...
from the highest level of the Czech political leadership and would constitute a violation of the police code of conduct and responsibilities. Police, especially in democratic societies and in the European Union, have an obligation to perform their duties in accordance with universally agreed standards of human rights and civil and political rights, regardless of the circumstances of a situation or the persons involved - and in this, the protection and preservation of life should have been their highest priority. Moreover, there is no evidence proving that the person posed any immediate threat to himself and/or others, and therefore the use of excessive force and constant pressure on his windpipe was neither legitimate, nor proportionate to achieve a legitimate objective, particularly after the handcuffs have been already placed. If it is disproportionate, the use of force has to be qualified and investigated as a criminal offence. Therefore:

➢ We urge the EU institutions to call for an independent, effective and unbiased investigation into the case, and that the police officers are thoroughly and duly investigated and sanctioned proportionately per the level of offense and harm perpetrated.

➢ We are also calling attention to the need to safeguard the life and personal security of witnesses, their relatives and other persons close to them, from acts of intimidation or revenge and facilitate their access to be a party in the investigation and/or court hearings, as needed. Moreover, acts of intimidation of witnesses should be punished either as separate criminal offences or as part of the offence of using illegal threats.

➢ It is crucial that the investigation into the police intervention also takes into account racial motivation, in line with European Court of Human Rights jurisprudence.

➢ We call on the EU leadership, the Czech Government, the media and non-governmental actors to take a clear stance against antigypsyism and police violence, including in their public statements. Moreover, we call on state officials and the Czech media to refrain from blaming the victim and stigmatizing his family and loved ones. The focus should remain on the adequacy of the police response or lack thereof leading to the passing of Stanislav, and nothing else.

➢ We call on the Czech Parliament, the Public Defender of Rights, and other responsible institutions to start an investigation into the biased, derogatory, public statements and possible related actions by the Prime Minister and Interior Minister vis-a-vis this case.

➢ We call on the EU institutions to launch a European-wide review of nationally used police techniques and methods, including whether the authorized methods for immobilizing and detaining someone include using the method of kneeling on the neck and to work with Member States to ban dangerous and life-threatening methods that can cause irreversible harm or death.

As human rights defenders, we take a strong stance against police violence and inadequate police response, particularly when interacting with people from racialised minorities.

Roma Lives Matter!
Background

Amateur video footage was posted to Facebook on Saturday, 19 June featuring troubling images of the arrest of a man by three police officers in front of a group of bystanders who were visibly worried for the man’s safety, as he was kept immobilized by the application of continuous pressure to his neck and nape area for several minutes.

According to the spokesperson for the emergency rescue services in the Ústecký Region, Prokop Voleník, a scuffle had been reported between two people who were under the influence of narcotics at the time. "When the police patrol arrived at the scene, one of the men fled while the other was subdued by the officers and handcuffed," police spokesperson Veronika Hyšplerová told the tabloid news server Blesk.cz. Police declared that the officers called an ambulance because the arrested man was under the influence of drugs.

Police spokesperson Daniel Vítek stated that "According to the preliminary autopsy report, there was reason to suspect the man had been under the influence of a foreign substance of an amphetamine nature, and the autopsy discovered pathological changes to the coronary arteries of the heart." According to police, Stanislav Tomáš collapsed and subsequently died in the ambulance called to the scene.

Czech Prime Minister Andrej Babiš, who also chairs the Czech Government Council for Romani Minority Affairs, declared that "The court autopsy has clearly demonstrated that he did not die due to the intervention by police. This is sad, but a normal, respectable person would have a hard time getting into such a situation." He backed the police officers in Teplice and thanked them for their intervention against Stanislav Tomáš. "If somebody destroys a car, is aggressive, and even bites a police officer, he cannot expect to be handled with kid gloves," the PM commented.

Prior to the statement made by the Prime Minister, Czech Interior Minister Jan Hamáček also backed the police officers. "The intervening police officers have my full support. Anybody under the influence of addictive substances who breaks the law has to count on the police intervening. It is mainly thanks to the work of policemen and policewomen that we are among the top 10 safest countries in the world," Hamáček commented in response to a police tweet insisting the Teplice incident is not an example of a "Czech George Floyd".

Looking at the amateur footage, we can observe at second 0.6 the three police officers trying to immobilise a man who was already prone on the ground and who was resisting the way he was being handled, under the close scrutiny of a bystander. In about 10 seconds, two police officers manage to immobilise the man by sitting on him and using a lot of physical pressure: one police officer was positioned at the man’s head, pushing his left knee first onto his head against the pavement, and his right leg laterally and partially on his back, while bringing his hands together behind his back to place them in handcuffs with the help of the third officer, who also kneeled on the man’s back horizontally. The second officer, at first, just sat on the man’s leg, placing his whole-body weight onto his leg and then briefly changed into a kneeling position, using his left knee to press against both of the man’s knees while keeping his ankles still. In less than 1 minute, the third officer managed to place the handcuffs around the man’s wrists, but the two police officers continued to kneel on him, applying strong bodily pressure, despite the fact that he was already handcuffed. The police officer kneeling on
the man’s legs then used his police phone (probably calling the ambulance) while continuing to press with both knees on the man’s legs; simultaneously the first police officer continued to apply pressure to the upper part of the man’s body and his right shoulder using his left arm, as well as on his coccyx using his right arm, while pushing his left knee onto his nape and neck, with his right knee probably pressed into the man’s back as well. At this point, people from the adjacent buildings started to scream and signal to the police officers, visibly concerned at the whole scene as it unravelled. Three minutes into this constantly-applied pressure, the second officer stood up while the first officer continued to apply the same pressure to the upper part of the man’s body, including his windpipe. Two passers-by came very close to the scene, one kneeling and trying to get a closer look at the man’s face and to talk to him, it seems. Around 4 minutes and 30 seconds into the video, the third police officer approached and again kneeled on the man’s right leg from the side, while applying pressure with his hands on his left leg. Five minutes into the intervention, the immobilised man stopped screaming or fighting visibly in the footage. After another 30 seconds, the first police officer finally removed himself from the man’s upper body, kneeling next to him instead and seemingly checking his breathing. The footage ended before we could understand if the man was still breathing and alive before the ambulance arrived.

Czech attorney Miroslav Krutina stated on the CNN Prima News channel’s 360° program that "Kneeling is quite a dangerous instrument", adding that “if it were to be demonstrated that the kneeling was directly on the nape of the neck or on the neck itself, then it would not be proportionate." He affirmed that he has consulted the Police Academy that trains officers in such methods. "Kneeling that would aim for the neck decidedly does not belong among the range of safe procedures. The reason is that it’s difficult to control the force of the pressure exerted," he said, adding that in tense moments the technique can cause serious injury or strangulation.

According to Ondřej Moravčík, spokesperson for the Police Presidium, officers must pay attention to the principles of legality and proportionality when intervening. "The officer must assess the situation and decide which means of force will make it possible to achieve a purpose that is lawful and essential to overcome the resistance, or the escape of the person being intervened against," Moravčík previously explained to news server Aktuálně.cz.

At the close of the video that was published on social media, it can be seen that the man stops making any movements or sound. "If the person is quiet, stops shouting, stops moving, then it would be time to start testing his vital signs," news server Romea.cz reported that a police trainer said while watching the closing phase of the video of the police intervention, when Stanislav Tomáš has stopped moving and shouting.

Reporter Richard Samko, who watched the footage together with the police instructor, asked him whether the officers actually proceeded correctly if the video shows that the man had not been moving for about 30 seconds while the officer's knee remained on his neck; the instructor said: "The patrol is beginning to examine what's going on with him. He isn't communicating anymore, but we can't assess what happened there, what kinds of pressures were exerted."

Unfortunately, the death of George Floyd, an African-American man subjected to a similar police approach in the USA, has not yet led to a ban of the police technique of using the knee on someone’s neck across all European countries, despite European wide outrage and follow-up European Parliament resolution. However, after the death of George Floyd, police officers in France stopped using the manoeuvre and have also stopped teaching it at their police academies. "During arrests it
will be forbidden to apply pressure to the neck or nape of the neck," the then-Interior Minister of France, Christophe Castaner, announced at the time.

Monika Šimůnková, the Czech Deputy Public Defender of Rights, has announced in an interview for ROMEA TV that she will be investigating Saturday’s intervention by the police patrol in Teplice after which 46-year-old Stanislav Tomáš, a Romani community member, died. "After watching the video of the intervention in Teplice and reading all of the available information, I've decided to use my competencies and the scope of activity made possible by the law on the Public Defender of Rights with respect to the Police of the Czech Republic to begin an investigation on my own initiative," she told ROMEA TV. "This investigation will focus on the proportionality of the methods of force used during the intervention in Teplice," Šimůnková said. According to her, the investigation will be launched in the next few days and the results will depend on how quickly the Czech Police provide her office with the relevant materials. "I don't dare predict the timeframe, it could be weeks, it could be months. I am bound by my duty to maintain confidentiality until the case is closed and the entire matter has been investigated, but I will try to conduct this investigation as quickly as possible," she said.

The Council of Europe (CoE) also published a statement on 23 June, “calling for an urgent, thorough, and independent investigation into the recent death of a Romani man in the Czech Republic after he had been apprehended by the police. Footage taken on 19 June from Teplice, Czech Republic, showing police intervention against a Romani man who later died in an ambulance is alarming and raises numerous questions about the circumstances of this tragic incident,” the statement by the Spokesperson of the Secretary General reads.

Signatories

Non-Governmental organisations

1. European Roma Grassroots Organisations Network, Brussels, EU Roma Policy Coalition
2. European Roma Rights Centre, Brussels, Belgium, EU Roma Policy Coalition
3. European Network against Racism, Brussels, Belgium, EU Roma Policy Coalition
4. Eurodiaconia, Brussels, Belgium, EU Roma Policy Coalition
5. Central Council of German Sinti and Roma, Germany, EU Roma Policy Coalition
6. Fundacion Secretariado Gitano, Spain, EU Roma Policy Coalition
7. Roma Active Albania, Albania, EU Roma Policy Coalition
8. Phiren Amenca International Network, Brussels, Belgium, EU Roma Policy Coalition
10. European Roma and Travellers Forum (ERTF), France, EU Roma Policy Coalition
11. Equinox Initiative for Racial Justice, Brussels, Belgium
12. ILGA-Europe, Brussels, Belgium
13. AGE Platform Europe, Brussels, Belgium
14. European Disability Forum, Brussels
15. CEJI - A Jewish Contribution to an Inclusive Europe, Brussels, Belgium
16. Social Platform, Brussels, Belgium
17. Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), Belgium
18. European Network on Religion and Belief, Brussels, European Youth Forum, Belgium
19. European Youth Forum, Belgium
20. Forum of European Muslim Youth and Student Organisations (FEMYSO) Belgium
21. Fair Trials, Brussels, Belgium
22. Collective Against Islamophobia in Belgium, Brussels, Belgium
23. ternYpe - International Roma Youth Network, Brussels, Belgium

Albania
24. Balkan Youth Activism, Albania
25. Romano Kham, Albania
26. Center for Social Advocacy, Albania
27. Institute of Romani Culture in Albania, Albania
28. Roma Women Rights Center, Albania

Austria
29. Romano Centro, Austria
30. Roma Volkshochschule Burgenland, Austria
31. ACT-P - Assisting Children Traumatised by Police, Austria
32. Verein Roma-Service, Austria

Belgium
33. Ahmed AHKIM/Roma and Travellers Mediation Center, Belgium
34. Delaram Rezaeikhonakdar, Belgium

Bosnia and Herzegovina
35. The Citizens' Association for the Promotion of Roma Education “Otaharin”, Bosnia and Herzegovina
36. Women Association "Romkinja" Bosnia and Herzegovina
37. Udruzenje "Ženska vizija" Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bulgaria
38. INTEGRO association, Bulgaria
39. Integro Association Bulgaria, Bulgaria
40. Amalipe Center, Bulgaria

Canada
41. Czech and Slovak Roma Association in Canada, Canada

Czech Republic
42. ROMEA association, Czech Republic
43. Life Together, Czech Republic
44. Slovo 21 association, Czech Republic
45. Life Together (Vzájemné soužití), Czech Republic
46. Mgr. Jan Husák, Member of the Government Council for Roma Minority Affairs, Czech Republic
47. NGO RomanoNet, Czech Republic
48. ROMEA association, Czech Republic
49. Slovo 21, z.s., Czech Republic
50. Hana Franková, Organization for Aid to Refugees, Czech Republic
51. Activist Lab - MgA Tamara Moyzes, Czech Republic
52. The Czech Helsinki Committee, The Czech Republic
53. Organization for aid to refugees / Aneta Subrtova, Czech Republic
54. CONEXE, Czech Republic

Croatia
55. Antifašistički VJESNIK (Antifascist TRIBUNE), Croatia
56. Roma recourse centre/ Jovan Petrović, Croatia
57. Roma youth organisation of Croatia, Croatia
58. Centre for Peace Studies, Croatia

Cyprus
59. KISA - Equality, Support, Antiracism, Cyprus
Denmark
60. Fair Play/ Henriette Mentzel, Denmark

Finland
61. Anti-Racist Forum, Finland

France
62. La Voix des rroms, France
63. Le CRAN - Conseil représentatif des associations noires de France, France
64. GATIEF - Martine Serlinger, FRANCE

Germany
65. Hildegard Lagrenne Foundation Germany
66. Amaro Drom e.V., Germany
67. RomaRespekt, Germany
68. Independent Commission on Antigypsyism, Germany
69. Thomas Schmidt, Secretary General of the European Association of Lawyers for Democracy and World Human Rights ELDH, Germany
70. Society for the Research of Antigypsyism, Germany
71. RomaTrial, Germany
72. Romane Romnja Initiative, Germany
73. save space e.V., Germany
74. Amaro Foro, Germany
75. Dalit Solidarity in Germany, Deutschland

Greece
76. Association of Roma Women of Dendropotamos, Greece
77. Greek Forum of Migrants, Greece
78. ANTIGONE- Information and Documentation Centre on Racism, Ecology, Peace and Non Violence, Greece

Hungary
79. Romaversitas Foundation, Hungary
80. Romedia Foundation, Hungary
81. We Belong Here Association, Hungary
82. Diverse Youth Network Hungary

India/Nepal
83. Asia Dalit Rights Forum/Dipanshu Rathore, India
84. Asia Dalit Rights Forum / Vinayaraj V.K., India
85. Sabina PathroseGood Shepherd Sisters India.
86. GFoD/Johannes Butscher, Global
87. Aloysius Irudayam, Asia Dalits Rights Forum (ADRF), India
88. Asia Dalit Rights Forum, India/Nepal
89. Dalit NGO Federation Nepal, Nepal

Ireland
90. Martin Collins / Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre Ireland

Island
91. Ragnheiður Freyja Kristínardóttir, Iceland

Italy
92. Il Razzismo è una brutta storia, Italy
93. Associazione Romni APS, Italy
94. Associazione Rowni-Roma women network Italy, Italy
95. Associazione rom e romnja Europa, Italy
96. Romano drom Coop. Soc. Arl ONLUS, Milano, Italy
97. Network Romani Italy, Italy
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>100. Roma Community Centre, Lithuania</td>
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<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>103. Advancing Together, Kosovo</td>
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<td>North Macedonia</td>
<td>105. Regional Roma Educational Youth Association – RROMA, North Macedonia</td>
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<td>106. Lumijakhore Rroma, North Macedonia</td>
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<td>108. Roma Democratic Development Association SONCE, North Macedonia</td>
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<td>109. Roma Women and Youth Association &quot;LULUDI&quot; North Macedonia</td>
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<td>110. Association of multiethnic society for human rights Stip, North Macedonia</td>
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<td>111. Association for Roma Women Development “Latcho Dive”, North Macedonia</td>
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<td>113. 24VAKTI- SKOPJE, North Macedonia</td>
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<td>114. Coalition of Roma CSO’s &quot;Khetane&quot;, North Macedonia</td>
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<td>Malta</td>
<td>115. Migrant Women Association Malta, Malta</td>
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<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>117. Roma Women Network &quot;Moldsolidaritate&quot;, Republic of Moldova</td>
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<td>118. Asociația Romilor din Republica Moldova „RUBIN”, Republica Moldova</td>
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<td>132. Asociația Obștească „Comunitatea Romilor din Găgăuzia”, Moldova</td>
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<td>133. Organizația Obștească a Romilor din or. Otaci „BAHTALO DROM”, Moldova</td>
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<td>134. Fundația Internațională de Binefacere a Romilor pentru Dezvoltarea Culturii și Renășterii Națiunii „BARONUL MIRCEA CERARI”, Moldova</td>
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140. Asociația Obștească „PETALO ROMANO”, Moldova
141. Asociația Obștească „UNIUNEA INTERNAȚIONALĂ a ROMILOR”, Moldova

Netherlands
142. Roma Utrecht Foundation, Netherlands
143. Roma Advocacy Network, Netherlands
144. India ki Rasta Foundation, Netherlands
145. Salonica Utrecht Foundation, Netherlands
146. Romane Sheja, Netherlands
147. Roma Capelle, Netherlands
148. Roma Overijssel Foundation, Netherlands
149. Roma Media Group, Netherlands
150. Nederlandse Roma Vereniging Lelystad, Netherlands
151. Roma Committee against Statelessness, Netherlands
152. Roma Foundation I am the Way, Netherlands
153. Koshish Foundation Netherlands (Art & Culture) The Netherlands
154. Romane Shave, Netherlands
155. RADIO PATRIN NEWS NETWORK, Netherlands-Ukraine-Moldova-Turkey-Portugal

Poland
157. Jaw Dikh! Art Foundation, Poland
158. Cosmodernity Consultants, Poland
159. PADLINK, Poland
160. JAW DIKH! Art Foundation, Poland
161. Ad Lucem Foundation, Poland

Romania
162. Nevo Parudimos, Romania
163. CADO-Advocacy and Human Rights Center, Romania
164. REDI Brussels, Romania
165. Partidul Phralipe al Romilor Judetul Botosani, Romania
166. Asociatia Partida Romilor Pro-Europa filiala Botosani, Romania
167. RUHAMA Foundation, Romania
168. Association Roma Center "Amare Rromentza", Romania

Senegal, Africa
169. TrustAfrica, Sénégal

Serbia
170. Roma Forum Serbia, Serbia
171. Roma initiative for sustainable development, Serbia
172. Roma sport association Freedom, Serbia
173. Women Space, Serbia

Slovakia
174. Roma advocacy and research centre, Slovakia
175. Human Rights League Slovakia, Slovakia

Slovenia
176. European Romani Union, Slovenia

Spain
177. Fundación Secretariado Gitano, Spain
178. Federació d’ Associacions Gitanes de Catalunya (FAGIC), Spain
179. Asociación Musulmana por los Derechos Humanos, Spain
180. Asociación Nacional Presencia Gitana, Spain
181. Asociación Musulmana por los Derechos Humanos, Spain
182. Institute of Cultural Affairs, Spain

**Turkey**
183. Zero Discrimination Association, Turkey
184. Eurasian Rroma Academic Network, Slovenia - The Netherlands - Turkey

**United Kingdom**
185. Gipsy Strength, United Kingdom
186. Gypsy Council, United Kingdom
187. Minority Rights Group International, United Kingdom
188. Roma live, United Kingdom
189. KaskoSan Roma Charity / Gyula Vamosi, United Kingdom
190. Traveller Pride, United Kingdom
191. Care for young people's future, England, United Kingdom
192. European Network on Statelessness, United Kingdom
193. Apna Haq, United Kingdom
194. Inequalities Research Network/G Mir, United Kingdom
195. Alan Murray, All Faiths and None, United Kingdom
196. Romano Lav, Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom
197. Ashli Mullen (Romano Lav/University of Glasgow), Scotland, United Kingdom

**United States/Africa/India**
198. Global Forum of Communities Discriminated on Work and Descent (GFoD), Global organization New York/Dakar/Delhi
199. Phoenix Forbes United States of America

*No country mentioned*

200. Gipsy top team

**Activists/individuals**

**Albania**
201. Ines Stasa, Albania
202. Gerta Xega, Albania
203. Benjamin Fasching-Gray, Austria
204. Nicole Garbin, Austria

**Belgium**
205. Martin Demirovski, Belgium
206. Ela Guler, Belgium
207. Simona Barbu, Belgium
208. Mediha Hadžajić, Bosna and Hercegovina

**Bulgaria**
209. Bagryan Maksimov, Bulgaria

**Canada**
210. Michael Cina, Canada
211. Marek Rybar, CANADA
212. Karicka Ondrej, Canada

**Czech Republic**
213. Andrea Balážová, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic
214. Jan Horváth, Czech Republic
215. Julius Moro, Czech Republic
216. Andrej Sivak, Czech Republic
217. Juliana vodrazkova, RomPraha, z.s., Czech Republic
218. Gwendolyn Albert, Czech Republic / USA
219. Alexandr Dzurko, Czech Republic
220. Lucie Orackova Czech Republic / Netherland
221. Sára Kavurová, Czech Republic
222. Milan holan, Czech Republic
223. Martin Dzurko, Czech Republic
224. Michaela izerová, Czech Republic
225. Sára Tanková, Praha, Czech Republic
226. Adéla Deňová, Liberec, Czech Republic
227. Kevin lak, Czech Republic
228. Simona slepcikova, Czech Republic
229. Ivana Gaziova, Czech Republic
230. Simona Černá, Czech Republic
231. Simona Slepcikova, Czech Republic
232. Lackova Souhasim, Czech Republic
233. Martin Kompush, Czech Republic
234. Alzbeta Harvanova, Czech Republic, town Teplice
235. Julius Hudi, Czech Republic
236. Robert Hmilánský, Czech Republic
237. Vladislav Bandy, Czech Republic
238. D, Praha, Czech Republic
239. Z, Praha 3, Czech Republic
240. Ondrej Karicka, Czech Republic
241. Zuzana Pavelková, Czech Republic
242. Aneta Midlochová, Czech Republic
243. Katerina, Czech Republic

Croatia
244. Josipa Lulić, Croatia
245. Milan Mitrović Croatia/Slavonski Brod
246. Ines Salimović, Hrvatska, Croatia
247. Nikolina Đurđević, Croatia
248. Petra Matic, Croatia

Denmark
249. Emil Novák-Tót, Denmark

Finland
250. Marko Stenroos, Finland
251. Vivian Isberg, Finland

France
252. Reneta LiDKOVA, France
253. Danièle MARY, France
254. Ingo Ritz, France

Germany
255. Suzana, Germany
256. Beatrix Tessmer, Germany
257. Alina Maggiore, Germany
258. Taisiya Schumacher, Germany
259. Kelly Laubinger, Germany
260. Esther Bendel, Germany
261. Dr. Hilde Hoffmann, Germany
Anna Friedrich, Germany
Toralf Stark, Germany
Lisa-Marie Heimeshoff, Germany

Hungary
Georgina Laboda, Hungary
Szilvia FRANK, Hungary

India
Paul Jesuraja, India
Nayantara Raja, India
Conor Dervan, Ireland
Irene Siragusa, Ireland
Valentina De Amicis, Ireland
Gentina Jusufi, Kosovo

Lithuania
Svetlana Novopolskaja, Lithuania

Mali
Rhaichatou, Mali
Rhaichatou walet Altanata, Mali

Mauritania, Africa
Aboubekrine El Jera, Mauritania

North Macedonia
Fatma Bajram Azemovska, North Macedonia
Nesime Salioska, North Macedonia
Mustafa Jakupov, North Macedonia
Daniela Janevska, North Macedonia
Urmeta Arifovska, North Macedonia

Republic of Moldova
ACOPERI/Israel Collier, Republic of Moldova

Netherlands/Syria
Joost van der Braag, Netherlands
Marijke Manders, Netherlands
Froukelien IJntema, The Netherlands
Danial L., Netherlands/Syria

Portugal
Bruno Fernandes Prudêncio, Portugal
Larry Olomofe, Poland

Romania
Alexandra Grigore, Romania
Mereuta Laurentia Mariana, Romania
Aida-Diana Farkas, Romania
Delia Grigore, Romania
Marian Mandache, Romania

Serbia
Vera Kurtic, Serbia

Spain
Jordi Perales Gimenez, Catalonia, Spain

Slovakia
Radoslav Gonbar, Slovakia
Barbora Meššová, Slovakia
Kristián Horváth, Slovakia
Sweden
299. Jitka Pallas, Sweden
300. Former ARDI President Soraya Post, Sweden

Switzerland
301. Elise M, Switzerland

United Kingdom
302. Geiza Kuruc, England, United Kingdom
303. Marcela Cinova, United Kingdom
304. Bianca Williams, London, United Kingdom
305. Michael Daduc, United Kingdom
306. Sona Polak, United Kingdom
307. Michaela Tologova, England, United Kingdom
308. Patricia Petik, England, United Kingdom
309. Vilem Kona, United Kingdom
310. Jiri Krichle, United Kingdom
311. Jessica Konova, United Kingdom
312. Daniel Kona, United Kingdom
313. Samuel Kona, United Kingdom
314. Katerina Konova, United Kingdom
315. Dr Laura Cashman, United Kingdom
316. Nadia Szoma, United Kingdom
317. Maria Hmilanska, United Kingdom
318. Emil Kompus, United Kingdom
319. Zaneta Kurecajova, United Kingdom
320. Gabco Roman, United Kingdom
321. Jiri, Wales, United Kingdom
322. Simona Slepcikova, England, United Kingdom
323. Kristyna Nemcova, United Kingdom
324. Simona Polakova, United Kingdom
325. Roman Kompus, United Kingdom
326. Kristyna Nemcova, United Kingdom
327. Irena Cisarova, United Kingdom
328. Simona Bihariova, Leeds, United Kingdom
329. Daniela Hmilanska, England, United Kingdom
330. Radek Eros, United Kingdom
331. Veronika Balogova, United Kingdom
332. Roman Mirga, United Kingdom
333. Daniel Slepcik, England, United Kingdom
334. Nela, United Kingdom
335. Miroslav Hmilansky, Bournemouth, United Kingdom
336. Vera, United Kingdom
337. Nela Erosova, United Kingdom
338. Vladimíra Surmajova, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom
339. Miroslav Tulej, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom
340. Josef Daduc, United Kingdom
341. K McCormick, United Kingdom
342. Jiří Bartko, United Kingdom
343. Barbora Sebkova, United Kingdom
344. Pihik Stanislav, Halifax, United Kingdom
345. Daniela Kompusova, United Kingdom
346. B. Yasemin Sidiqi, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom
347. Sarah-Jane chamberlain-Kent, United Kingdom
348. Dr Lucie Fremlova, United Kingdom

**United States**
349. Rachael Dosen, United States
350. Zulfikar Reese, United States

*No information about the country*
351. Ondra Gizman
352. Nistor