

Seznam příloh

Příloha č.1:

European Parliament resolution of 9 March 2011 on the EU strategy on Roma inclusion (2010/2276(INI)) (pasáž celounijní strategie pro integraci Romů, jež definuje prioritní cíle EU v dané oblasti)

Příloha č. 2:

Strategy of the Government of Romania for the Inclusion of the Romanian Citizens Belonging to Roma Minority for 2015–2020 (část upraveného znění rumunské strategie pro inkluzi Romů z roku 2015, kde jsou popsány nově zformulované cíle a je vysvětleno, proč došlo k revizi původní strategie)

Příloha č. 3:

The Autonomy Statute of Szeklerland (preambule dokumentu z roku 2003, ve kterém UDMR a CNS definovaly, jak by podle jejich názoru měla fungovat teritoriální autonomie Sikulska)

Přílohy

Příloha č. 1: European Parliament resolution of 9 March 2011 on the EU strategy on Roma inclusion (2010/2276(INI))

Převzato z:

„European Parliament resolution of 9 March 2011 on the EU strategy on Roma inclusion (2010/2276(INI)),” European Parliament, staženo: 12. 6. 2018,
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&reference=P7-TA-2011-0092&language=EN>.

[...]

(c) define the *objectives* of the Strategy linked to the priority areas, above all by:

- adopting and strengthening effective anti-discrimination legislation and measures to protect against discrimination in all fields of life, including multiple discrimination, and to guarantee, protect and promote fundamental rights, equality and non-discrimination and the right to free movement, including awareness-raising actions targeting Roma and non-Roma, in order to eradicate discriminatory obstacles,
- combating anti-Gypsyism, prejudices, stereotypes, racism and xenophobia, stigmatisation and hate speech against Roma, notably by ensuring full implementation of relevant legislation and imposing appropriate punishment for racially-motivated crimes,
- ensuring that the media do not disseminate prejudice against the Roma community and that they promote a positive image of diversity, as well as allowing a more proportionate participation of Roma in the media,
- preventing human rights abuses and protecting victims, ensuring that legal aid and effective legal remedies are provided for them, with particular attention to the situation of Roma children and women, who are often subject to multiple discrimination,
- introducing preventive measures against trafficking in human beings, victims of which are overrepresented among the Roma,
- training of persons involved at all levels of administration, justice and police services on non-discriminatory practices,
- setting up dialogue between local authorities, judicial bodies, police and the Roma community in order to abolish discrimination in the judicial sphere, improve confidence and combat ethnic profiling,
- ensuring equal access to quality education for all, – providing equal access to adult vocational training and access to lifelong learning

- ensuring equal access to social services and basic care infrastructure, such as child care and care of the elderly,
- abolishing school and classroom segregation, also by creating an inclusive school climate and employing Roma school mediators,
- providing equal access to adequate preparation for competitiveness in the job market,
- providing equal access to early childhood education,
- ensuring the education of girls,
- providing intercultural education,
- facilitating dialogue between families and schools, particularly through mediators,
- increasing the number of Roma teachers and ensuring the protection of the language and identity of Roma children by making education available in their own language,
- introducing measures to prevent early school-leaving and academic failure,
- introducing measures to send children who have dropped out of the school system back to school, such as by the creation of second-chance programmes,
- providing equal access to quality secondary and higher education and scholarship programmes,
- combating the over-representation of Roma in special schools,
- combating child poverty, reducing children's separation from their families and preventing their placement in foster homes and special care as a result of poverty,
- ensuring effective access to the labour market and developing and making available micro-credit for entrepreneurship and self-employment,
- ensuring equal access to affordable and healthy housing and abolishing territorial segregation,
- guaranteeing the right to a registered address, including the possibility of registering through a civil society organisation, and guaranteeing a complete and up-to-date register of births, marriages and deaths for all Roma citizens, as well as combating discrimination in the issuing of administrative documents,
- combating health inequalities by providing equal access to quality health care and health promotion, particularly in order to reduce health inequalities with special emphasis on the protection of vulnerable groups including women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities,
- empowering Roma civil society, including by means of a capacity-building policy and by strengthening administrative capacity at national, regional and local level as well as encouraging the civil and political participation of Roma people,

- enhancing active citizenship, involving Roma in all spheres of public and political life and strengthening their representation in institutions and elected bodies at local, national and EU level,
 - introducing an enlargement and neighbourhood dimension of the Strategy, requiring the improvement of the situation of Roma in the acceding and candidate countries as well as potential candidates and those countries involved in the European Neighbourhood Policy; furthermore, prioritising the evaluation of progress in this field in the Annual Progress Reports as well as reviews of EU Neighbour Countries,
 - ensuring respect for culture and cultural preservation,
 - ensuring gender equality mainstreaming by addressing the specific needs of Roma women while involving them in the development of policies; stopping the practice of child marriages,
 - stopping returns of Roma to countries where they might be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
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Příloha č. 2: Strategy of the Government of Romania for the Inclusion of the Romanian Citizens Belonging to Roma Minority for 2015–2020

Převzato z:

„Strategy of the Government of Romania for the Inclusion of the Romanian Citizens Belonging to Roma Minority for 2015–2020,“ Sweden Abroad, staženo: 8. 6. 2018, <https://www.swedenabroad.se/globalassets/ambassador/rumanien-bukarest/documents/romanian-strategy-for-2015-2020.pdf>.

[...]

According to the European Commission Communication of 2011 *An EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020*, the inclusion of citizens belonging to Roma minority is one of the most imperative social issues in Europe. While primary responsibility for the social and economic inclusion of Roma minority citizens rests with public authorities, Roma inclusion is a **two-way process**, which requires a change of mindsets of the majority of the people as well as of the members of Roma community, a challenge that requires firm actions to be carried out within an active dialogue with the Roma representatives, both at national and EU levels.

The new strategic approach for increasing social inclusion of Romanian citizens belonging to the Roma minority aims at:

1. Understanding the desirability of public intervention for improving the situation of the Roma, not only for justice and social protection reasons, but also for reasons relating to sustainable economic and social development of Romania – and thus the human resource provided by the Roma population, which is among the youngest in the EU, becomes a key challenge. This aspect is of great importance especially in the context of identifying solutions against the sharp fall in the birth rate in the last decades, taking into consideration the major challenges for maintaining the balance of the pension schemes in the following decades. The costs of non-intervention are very high. Therefore, in 2010, the World Bank estimated that the loss in annual productivity due to Roma exclusion was 887 million euro for Romania;
2. Ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of public intervention with a view to improving the condition of the Romanian citizens belonging to Roma minority through an integrated approach, setting as a priority the educational inclusion and equal opportunities for all children;
3. The need of a permanent partnership with the civil society at all the stages of public intervention, both at the central public administration level and, especially, at the local administration level;
4. A type of intervention adapted to the social characteristics of some sub-groups of the Roma minority, including traditional communities, taking into account the social, economic and cultural gaps within this minority.

This Strategy represents a necessary revision of the 2011 Strategy in the light of the new social realities and challenges (which are underlined by data recently provided by the census of the population

and housing - 2011), of the European objectives assumed in the *Europe 2020 Strategy* (the national objective assumed through the National Reform Programme aims at reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 580,000 until 2020), and of the new context brought about by the possibility of accessing European funds in the period 2014-2020.

This Strategy shall be applied in close correlation with the implementation of European structural and investment funds that aim at improving social inclusion. This Strategy ensures the continuity of the measures taken by the *strategies of the Government of Romania for improving the condition of the Roma*.

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Příloha č. 3: The Autonomy Statute of Szeklerland

Převzato z:

“The Autonomy Statute of Szeklerland,” Szekler National Council, staženo: 2. 7. 2018,
http://sznt.sic.hu/en/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=15:the-autonomy-statute-of-szeklerland&catid=10:statutum&Itemid=14.

Preamble

Considering that the right of citizens to participate in the conduct of public affairs is one of the democratic principles that are shared by all member States of the Council of Europe and that regions further the exercise of that right;

Convinced that the existence of region governed by representatives elected by universal suffrage and endowed with real responsibilities can provide an administration which is both effective and close to the citizen;

Convinced that the principle of subsidiarity is a major contribution to the development of democracy in Europe,

Aware that the region is an appropriate level of authority for effective implementation of subsidiarity, which is considered one of the basic principles to be observed with regard both to European integration and to the internal organization of States involved in this movement;

Asserting that regionalization must not be achieved at the expense of the autonomy of local authorities but must be accompanied by measures designed to protect such authorities and fully respecting what has been achieved through the European Charter of Local Self-Government;

Affirming that recognition of regional self-government entails loyalty towards the State to which the regions belong, with due regard to its sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Considering that the region, as an essential component of the State, bears witness to Europe's diversity, contributes to the enrichment of its culture with due regard to its traditions and in keeping with its history,

Aware that interregional and trans-frontier co-operation makes a valuable and indispensable contribution to European construction;

Affirming that the creation of appropriate European institutions should take account of the existence of regions within European States as regards the framing and execution of policies implemented at European level and should encourage regions to participate in such institutions,

Asserting that these principles presuppose the existence of a level of regional authority endowed with democratically constituted decision-making bodies and possessing a wide degree of autonomy with regard to their responsibilities, the ways and means by which those responsibilities are exercised and the resources required for the fulfilment of their tasks;

Affirming that the term “territorial autonomy” applies to an arrangement, usually adopted in a sovereign state, whereby the inhabitants of a certain region are given enlarged powers, reflecting their specific geographical situation, which protect and promote their cultural and religious traditions,

Asserting that the autonomy of Szeklerland (Székelyföld – Ținutul Secuiesc -Terra Siculorum) does not infringe on the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Romania, and the self-government at region is based on the principle of sub state self-determination, of subsidiarity,

The Parliament of Romania will pass a Law to adopt the Autonomy Statute of Szeklerland.

[...]