Trinational School Project



We in Europe – together for racial equality







Structure

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Explanation of the topic
- 3. Racial equality in
 - a. France, Germany and Italy
 - b. Conclusion
- 4. Ideas to improve the current situation in our countries and in the EU
- 5. Individual suggestions to make the situation better
- 6. Conclusion
 - a. About the topic
 - b. About the project



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Kick-off meeting in Heilbronn 15/01-19/01

1st Online-meeting 13/03

2nd Online-meeting 05/05

Closing session in Bergamo 22/05 – 26/05



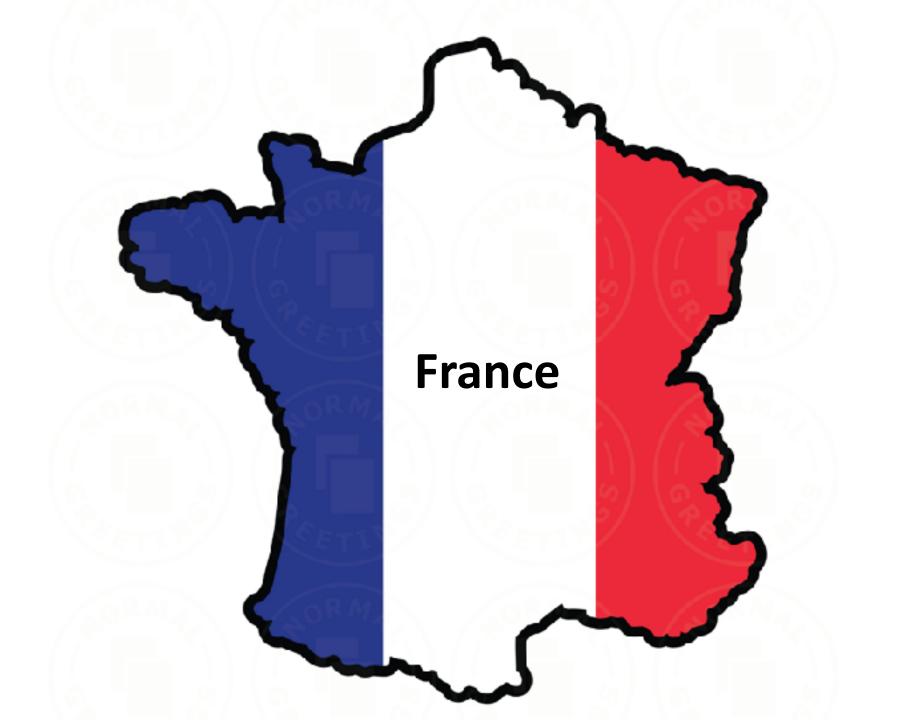
Why do we think that racism is an important topic

Italy	France	Germany
 History of racial discrimination that is still present today Examples of discrimination include treatment of African migrants in the country 	 Difficult to find a job if you are part of a certain ethnic group Discrimination of people who have different skin colours, appearence or origins 	 Different attacks due to racism Attacks on a jewish synagogue and attacks in Mölln and Rostock-Lichtenhagen

What does racism mean?

- A set of belief, attitude and practices
- Gives privileges or advantages to members of one race over another
- Disadvantaging or discriminating against people who belong to a different race

Racial equality in France, Germany and Italy







- Some remarks on appearance, origins or skin color
- Difficulties to find a job
- Discriminations in public area, school, sports club, public transports



Example of racism in France: Attack of Paris



The shooting of December 23, 2022, in Paris is a mass killing that occurred in the 10th arrondissement in Paris. Targeting Kurdish activists left three persons dead and four injured.

Laws in France



In France there is for example one law that deals with racism: Any discrimination based on ethnicity, nationality, race or religion is prohibited.

Loi n° 90-615 du 13 juillet 1990 tendant à réprimer tout acte raciste, antisémite ou xénophobe





Examples in our personal life



- Hateful looks and stares: on the train, bus,...
- Structural disadvantages: not being invited to a job interview
- Unintentional remarks: jokes based on racist images



Example of racism in Germany: Attack of Hanau, 2020



- Nine people were shot by a terrorist in different places of Hanau
- All of the victims had a migration background
- Reactions: Shock and terror
- -> Hashtags on Social Media
- -> Minute of Silence



Laws in Germany



Basic law for the Federal Republic of Germany



- Article 3 (1) "Everyone shall be equal in front of the law."
- Article 3 (3) "No person shall be favored or disfavored because of sex, parentage, race, language, homeland and origin, faith or religious or political opinions. No person shall be disfavored because of disability."
- General Act on equal Treatment
 - Section 1 "The purpose of this Act is to prevent or to stop discrimination on the grounds of race or ethnic origin, gender, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation."









Italy has a history of racial discrimination that is still present today, for example:

- The treatment of African migrants in the country
- The harassment of black people on public transports
- Attacks on African street sellers



Example of racism in Italy: Attack of Fermo, 2019



One of the most notable recent cases of racism in Italy was the killing of a nigerian asylum seeker, Emmanuel Chidi Namdi

Laws in Italy

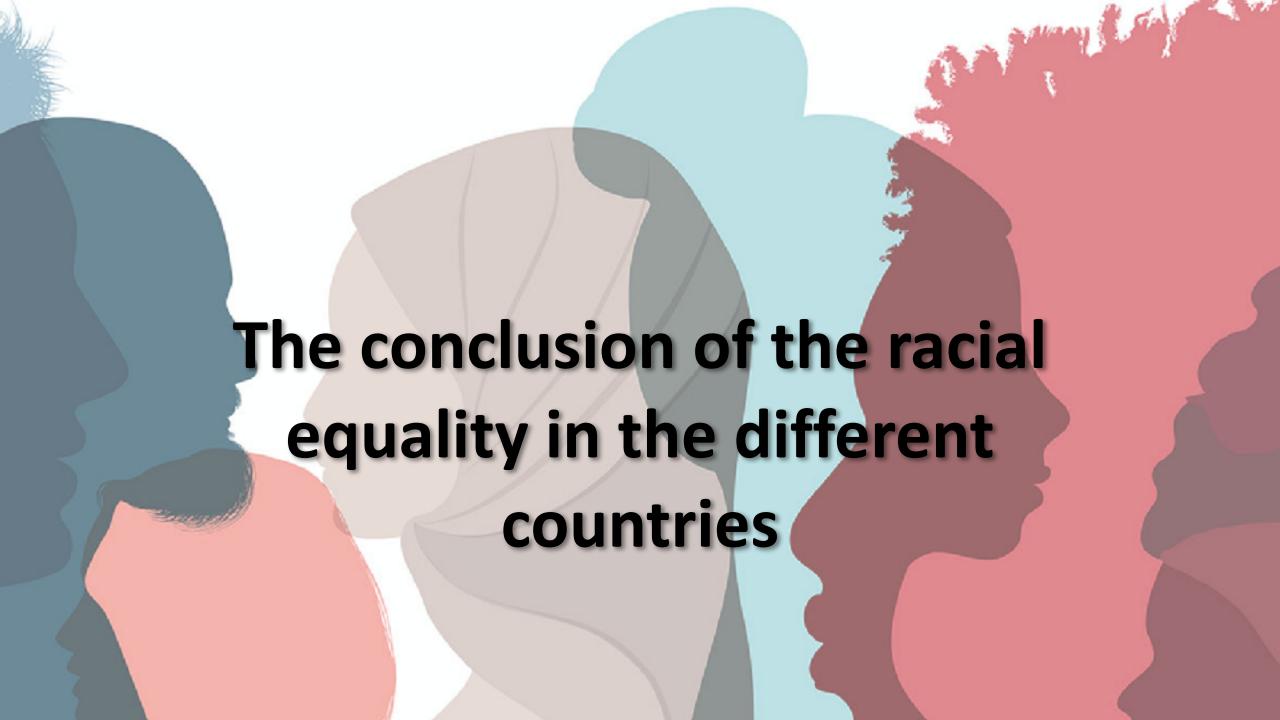


- Has implemented different laws to combat racism
- Include the Criminal Code
- 604-bis article: hate speech and other forms of racial discrimination

Law in Europe

- Article 21 (1) "Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, color, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited."
 - → Brings together most important personal freedoms and rights enjoyed by citizens of the EU into one legally binding document





Comparison

Similarities	Differences
All countries have experienced serious and awful racist attacks	National laws are sometimes more detailed and specific for some countries (e.g.: Italy – external border)
All countries have a lot of organisations and projects against racism	Differences are also caused by the history and geo-politics from the specific countries
Some laws share similarities	

Conclusion of the comparison

- Racism is a complex issue and problem in our society
- Lot of things are already being empowered, like organisations/ groups and projects
- By supporting these initiatives, we can work towards equality and a fairer and more equal society



Ideas to improve the current situation in our countries and in the EU

Ideas to improve the current situation in our countries and in the EU

Economic policies

- → Reduce income inequality and provide greater opportunities for people from underrepresented communities to succeed
- → Measures such as increasing access to **affordable housing**, **job training**, **small business loans**

Engaging the private sector

- → Encouraging businesses to **adopt diversity and inclusion policies**
- → Promoting responsible corporate practices
- → Creating opportunities for businesses to work with underrepresented communities



Ideas to improve the current situation in our Countries and in the EU

Affirmative action for underrepresented communities

- → Consider implementing affirmative action policies
- → In the society: underrepresented communities, school, work
- → This could involve measures such as promotion, targeted hiring and more

Racism on the internet

- → Strengthen the commitment against racism also in social media
- → Naming discrimination and hostility and countering it with objective counter-arguments



Ideas to improve the current situation in our Countries and in the EU

Anti-discrimination laws

- → Implementing stronger anti-discrimination laws
- → Better realization

Adressing systemic issues

→ Reviewing and revising policies and practices that contribute to inequality



Prevention against racism

- Participate in prevention events from childhood
- At school, at work

Schule ohne Rassismus Schule mit Courage

Education

- Teaching people from a young age what we can do against racism
- More **projects** in schools (e.g. "Schule ohne Rassismus, Schule mit Courage" which means "School without racism, school with courage)

verschieden - zusammen uschsen.

Awareness among teachers

- We can raise awareness among teachers
- So they can react when they see inappropriate student behavior

People from different countries

- Bring together people from different countries
- At school, at work, at free-time-activities







Individual suggestions to make the situation better

Create an instagram account

- > victims of racism can talk about their experiences
- → can reach a bigger audience
- → share these posts with others

Create an association of teenagers

- → sensibilize other children, make activities together
- → learn the importance of the topic from other young people
- → learn from students at the same age





Individual suggestions to make the situation better

Including everyone

- → meetings in the community an afternoon (hometown, sportsclub)
- → discuss important issues and share personal experiences
- → activities to get to know each other

«Culture Days» at school

- → present the own culture
- → taste new food, celebrate other traditions
- → share impressions



Individual suggestions to make the situation better

Use the «Counter-narrative»

- → on social media or in real life
- → while seeing hate posts or any other kind of racism
- > name discrimination, argument respectfully and based on facts
- → not in an insulting way

Reflect on yourself and your own actions

- → think about your attitude and how you act
- → be open-minded



1 What slid you learn about your topic?

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- H's important to deal with racism

. We must build an auti-recist community

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@What was Surprising!

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eventhough there are many laws there are still alot of attacks

. The grench laws are more global than in other countries.

. The number of people acting for the the (against newson)

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Conclusion: About the topic

1. What did you learn about your topic?

- Laws against racism in the EU
- Things to improve
- Racism affects everyone around the world

2. What was surprising?

- There are already many measures against racism: laws, organisations ...
- → Racism and attacks are still current



Conclusion: About the topic

3. What did you learn about your country, the other countries and the EU

- Every country tries to do something against racism
- It is important for us to work together to change something
- Countries should help and support each other

4. Did your image of the EU change? Why (not)?

- Yes, in a positive way because the EU tries to do something against racism and it allows us to cooperate (for example in this project)
- Yes, because we can do so many things to develop our ideas and every person's ideas count so much



Conclusion: About the topic

5. What is your individual conclusion?

- Racism is a parasite for society
- We are more aware of racism but there is still a lot to do
- We must work on an anti-racist society
- We can change something in the world if we work all together







Conclusion: About the project

1. What would you do differently next time?

 We would have liked to visit all three countries in order to learn more about the EU

2. What made this project special?

- Meeting other people from other countries
- Sharing a room and spending time togehter
- Choosing our own topic
- Getting into action, doing something against the problem



Conclusion: About the project

3. What is your personal benefit?

- We improved our English and our presentation skills
- We found out differences and similitarities between the three countries
- We got to know the other students from the project
- We got the opportunity to vist other countries and learn something about them







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