

REPORT

INACH ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2019 Antigypsyism and Online Hate Speech



30 October 2019, Prague

Introduction

During 2006, the International Network Against Cyber Hate (INACH) worked together with the Contact Point for Roma and Sinti during the OSCE Human Dimension Implementation meeting in Warsaw in order to give, through the Internet, voice to Roma and Sinti in the OSCE area. The goal was also to channel their advocacy and public diplomacy towards the OSCE participating states and to put the problem of (online) antigypsyism on the agenda.

13 years later dehumanization of Roma and Sinti, online hate, slander, insults and incitement to violence and murder are still a daily occurrence. Antigypsyism seems to be socially accepted, which makes it difficult to combat online as well.

The INACH annual conference 2019 was organised by INACH and ROMEA with the aim to map the current level of online antigypsyism and the relationship to Real Life hate. The policy impact of international bodies and the possibilities to effectively curb online antigypsyism was discussed as well. Around 72 representatives of INACH member organizations, academia and international organisations attended the conference.

The conference was dedicated to Romani activist Valery Novoselsky who unexpectedly passed away in 2016. Novoselsky established the Roma Virtual Network in July 1999 to provide the international Roma community and related non-Roma organizations with useful information from and about Roma communities around the world. Novoselsky has made a tremendous contribution to human rights, especially by the use of the internet.



Supported by the Rights,
Equality and Citizenship (REC)
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In his **opening speech**, **ROMEAs director Zdeněk Ryšavý**, sketched the current situation in the Czech Republic where Romani people are the most frequent target of bias and hatred on the internet and organizations such as ROMEA and anyone who defends the rights of Roma can become the target of serious (online) threats. Ryšavý explained that



antigypsyism in the Czech Republic is fuelled by lies and hatred about Romani people spread by politicians, up to the level of the President himself. These politicians' remarks are then disseminated through the internet. ROMEA objects to such remarks by providing evidence and facts to the public, by pushing Romani's people own responses to this hatred in the media and by providing Roma with instructions on how to respond in specific (online) situations. The director of ROMEA questioned, is this the correct response to

antigypsyism online and will it reach all the recipients of slanderous information? He concluded his speech by underlining the importance of the Annual Conferences' topic and shared his confidence that the exchange of experiences and discussions will contribute to finding the most effective approaches to combat antigypsyism online.

The full speech of ROMEAs director Zdeněk Ryšavý can be found on the [website of ROMEA](#).

On behalf of INACH, **Philippe Schmidt, chairman of INACH**, thanked all organizations who made the INACH Annual Conference 2019 possible: ROMEA, the Charles University, The Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme of the European Union (EU), the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Woman and Youth, BPB Federal Agency for Civic Education and the INACH secretariat.



INACH has worked for many years in cooperation with civil society organizations to combat antigypsyism. Recently, the sCAN project report '[Antigypsyism on the internet](#)' was released. Schmidt noted that the importance of the conference is foremost to increase people's awareness about the many manifestations and level of antigypsyism online. Roma and Sinti have been living in Europe for over six centuries, with their own traditions, religion and legal status. However, the history of antigypsyist rhetoric, discrimination, violence and political prosecution is just as long. Antigypsyism is widely accepted amongst the general public in Europe and disseminated by politicians, media, political parties and so on. With the result that Roma and Sinti are Europe's most marginalized minority.

Most of antigypsyist rhetoric takes place online and has effect in real life. Philippe Schmidt emphasized that in order to combat antigypsyism effectively, the existing cooperation between Romani representatives, civil society organizations, internet service providers and public authorities need to be strengthened. Schmidt appealed to the media, to make sure to report in an unbiased way on Sinti and Roma, and to politicians to take their responsibility every time antigypsyist statements are pronounced. Schmidt concluded his speech by underlining the importance of every participants' contribution in finding solutions to the question 'How to combat antigypsyism and how will fighting online hate speech help to curb the effects?'



After these short welcome and opening words to the Annual Conference the keynote speaker was introduced: Jamen Gabriela Hrabáňová, director of the European Roma Grassroots Organisations Network (ERGO) based in Brussels.

During her keynote speech Jamen Gabriela Hrabáňová described the European context of antigypsyism to set the scene for further discussions. Illustrated by numbers and survey results, Hrabáňová showed that being Roma in Europe today means being the most discriminated group. The word 'antigypsyism' is a construct, a term used to refer to the perceptions and stereotypes people have about Romani people. Hrabáňová explained that antigypsyism itself is historically rooted, that it is an essentialist ideology that brings Roma in a lower hierarchy, that it comes from attitudes and social practise and that it has a systematic nature. Antigypsyism is institutionalized to the extent that Roma themselves have internalized these false ideas.

Antigypsyism is the form of racism that has the highest social acceptance in Europe. Addressing the effects of discriminatory treatment will not eradicate the root causes of antigypsyism. Combating antigypsyism means addressing the majority of society. Hrabáňová also explained that antigypsyism is as much about what is done as what is not being done. She illustrated this with the example of a Czech mayor who undertook no action to improve the poor living conditions of Roma in his municipality out of fear of not being re-elected.

Within European institutions, the recognition of antigypsyism has been gradual. The first recognition came in 2005 with the European Parliament resolution on antigypsyism. Currently new initiatives arise, such as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission initiated by Soraya Post (Sweden) and Roma Civil Monitoring as a special reporting mechanism. Although the working definition is now used by the (international) institutions it is not always fully understood. A common push for the working definition is important to make sure everyone is on the same page.



ERGO developed a policy paper with measures to combat antigypsyism, as a guidance for European and national institutions, for the post 2020 policy period. Romani organizations are trying to make sure that antigypsyism will be addressed post 2020 and that the guidelines will be brought to the member states. However, to realize change, civil society organizations are needed to amplify this voice and put pressure on national governments. Furthermore, these measures need to be transposed by the member states in a national and locally sensitive way.

According to Hrabáňová to move forward building alliances among civil society and building the capacity to respond to antigypsyism is crucial. Also, the links with academia and knowledge production should be strengthened. Next to that, more reporting on online hate speech and antigypsyism is needed and therefore structures for effective monitoring need to be in place.

The Alliance against Antigypsyism produced a comprehensive reference paper on antigypsyism in 2016. To download the paper, go to the [Antigypsyism EU website](#).



The next speaker, Jelena Jovanovic, policy and research coordinator at ERGO, presented the results of the Roma Civil Monitor project with a specific focus on the results related to (online) hate speech.

The Roma Civil Monitor project started in 2017 and is a pilot project initiated by the European Parliament and coordinated by the Central European University from

Budapest in partnership with civil society organisations. The main aim of the project is to make governments accountable when it comes to the implementation of the National Roma Integration Strategies (NRIS) and capacity building of Roma civil society. The project is mainly about civil society reporting on the implementation of NRIS with a focus on state responses. In 2017 civil society reported on antidiscrimination and combating antigypsyism. ERGO's role was to help Civil Society to report on antigypsyism.

The project identified many gaps. One of the main results was that antigypsyism is almost never a subject for state policies. EU legislation and policies are transposed but the implementation is problematic and very different across countries. Although the most important legislations are transposed, police, public prosecutors, judges and other important actors do not consider hate crime towards Roma as such. Other problems identified are related to the lack of capacity and available resources and to the fact that quality bodies are not independent.

Other results showed that there is no systematic monitoring, that it is mostly NGO's reporting on hate crime and hate speech and that usually the responsible government authorities are not involved. Although there are initiatives from civil society, there are no evaluations of the results. Furthermore, it became clear that Roma are not informed and that Roma (out of experience) do not trust institutions out of fear that thing will get worse.

During the presentation the following three recommendation from the project report were highlighted:

- Relevant policies and legislation should reflect the impact of online antigypsyism.
- Specific measures to combat antigypsyism online should be developed in each country with measurable indicators.
- Assign to a public entity the responsibility to set up a monitoring system of anti-Roma hate speech online with a yearly publication of findings.



As her previous speaker, Jovanovic underlined the necessity for alliance building, especially on the national level, to get antigypsyism recognised, identified and treated as such by the responsible authorities.

The reports and recommendations from the Roma Civil Monitor project can be found on the [ERGO network website](#).

After the opening sessions, keynote speech and presentation, the conference split up to discuss specific topics in two workshops.

Workshop 1: The European Commission, Antigypsyism and hate speech: policy impacts

The workshop was moderated by Dan Pavel Doghi, chief of the OSCE ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues.

The first input came from Anastasia Crickley, chairperson, Pavee Point (IRE):

Anastasia Crickley started by pointing out that national as well as regional policies have not really taken antigypsyism on board. Antigypsyism is a form of racism and a racist experience is something that happens on purpose and in effect. Many instruments that have been developed to address antigypsyism ignore the second part, the outcomes, impact and experiences. Also, current toxic global discourse is having an effect globally on creating the conditions for all forms of racism including antigypsyism.



Crickley stated that hate crime has not been successfully addressed in a number of European countries. Antigypsyism is widely and uniquely legitimised, currently amplified by social media and online hate speech. The tools that are available to eliminate today's manifestations are inadequate. There is no real capacity to address online manifestations which actually shape the conditions one step removed for incitement to hatred.

Although existing EU directives have some capacity, they are not sufficient. The Voluntary Code of Practice by social media providers (2016) is more understood than preached. Crickley emphasized that voluntary codes need to be reinforced by other global human rights instruments to have the capacity to deliver outcomes.



In answering the question 'What might be done?' Crickley replied that work needs to be done to make sure that antigypsyism will remain an integral part of the EU policy agenda post 2020. There is also the possibility to look for EU legislation and to use CERD recommendation 35 on hate speech as a mechanism for starting a debate on the confusion of the right to freedom of speech on the one hand and that online hate speech is a form of racism and antigypsyism in particular on the other.

We should not look for a one size fits all solution. Explicit engagement with international human rights law could provide a basis with which a number of manifestations online could be considered. A collective approach is required. In addressing online and offline hate, communities concerned to address racism should be in parallel lines and not in competition.

The presentation was followed by input from Jamen Gabriela Hrabáňová, director, European Roma Grassroots Organisations Network (ERGO):

Hrabáňová explained that currently there is a move from understanding what is antigypsyism to what actions need to be put in place. Every guidance from the EU, Council of Europe (CoE) or OSCE has to be implemented nationally and adjusted to local needs. The question is 'How will we be able to understand those needs, are there opportunities for Roma to get together and are Roma being heard?'

According to Hrabáňová in order to break forward, Roma organizations need to work together more, and they should be supported to get their voices heard. A successful example from the ERGO network was the coming together of different Roma organizations

in Brussels to discuss the results of a study by DG Justice on (a.o.) Antigypsyism. By coming together the alliance was able to prepare itself and provide DG Justice with substantial input and arguments the following day.

The work is continuing. By 2020 the EC has to prepare the guidelines for the member states, also funding and programming is prepared at the same time. It is also our work to hold these institutions accountable and to make sure that people who work on the national level are aware of these processes and are empowered to step in and have influence on what is happening at the EU level. To go beyond Roma organizations when it comes to coalition building, would be the next step.



The question was raised: 'How do international institutions include information from civil society organizations into their agenda's?'. Doghi gave the example of the yearly OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, wherein participating Roma organisations provide ODIHR with important insights and recommendations. Furthermore, the OSCE Action Plan to improve the situation of Roma and Sinti (2003), hints for a mechanism called the 'International Roma contact group' to bring together the most active Roma organizations and elected experts to think about what is important to them nationally and internationally. A step further is that the findings and recommendations this group will have for the OSCE, participating states and other organizations, is passed over into another mechanism: the Informal Contact group of Intergovernmental Organisations. Which brings together representatives of intergovernmental organisations to discuss agendas to find synergies and avoid overlapping.

The following points and solutions were discussed:

- The CoE protocol for political parties and candidates during times of election needs to stand. During election times, antigypsyism is often expressed as a tool for getting elected.
- More Romani people are needed in European institutions, national parliaments and local governments to represent the Roma voice and for building alliances.
- Partnership events are important as door openers, but it is important that people are elected for these institutions and that these institutions are pushed to take antigypsyism on the agenda.
- Concerning policy making, there is a focus on mainstreaming. Mainstreaming, without special measures to create conditions for Roma to be equal within the mainstream, does not work.
- Build on international instruments and mechanisms that are already in place rather than allowing states to play one of against the other.
- Work together with the targeted groups in fighting hate speech online.

Workshop 2: Connections between offline and online Antigypsyist violence

This workshop was moderated by Javier Sáez, senior expert equality and non-discrimination, Fundación Secretariado Gitano, Spain.

Isabela Mihalache, researcher, European Network Against Racism, ENAR gave a broad overview of regulations and actions on an international and institutional level:

On the 25th of September, 30 independent UN experts issued an open letter on the rise of hate speech. They called on public officials and politicians to 'assume collective responsibility'. Several studies and research have been looked at, all found a correlation between online and offline hate and that it leads to violence offline. Also, the eMore project showed proof that there is a circular relation between the root causes of hatred and bias. The Eurobarometer 2019 showed that discrimination of Roma was most widespread (61%), with only slight improvement compared to the figures of 2015.



Concerning antigypsyism today, Mihalache voiced her impression that perpetrators think they can get away with it online and referred to the sCAN project on prejudices against ROMA. What to do? The narratives are a repetition of the old narratives used to discriminate Roma. Next to that, fake-news and the de-contextualization of images are a popular tool for disseminating hate against Roma. There is a need for a European harmonization on the legal definition of hate crime and hate speech. When being asked for action and tools, Mihalache referred to the Code of conduct, case law and the European criminal court.

The next speaker was Jonathan Lee, expert on Roma Rights and Antigypsyism, European Roma Rights Centre (ERRC).

Lee introduced the ERRC, which is a human rights firm active in half of Europe and that it litigates very few online cases. He reminded the participants of some publicly known attacks against Roma, such as the assault on a Roma shelter outside Rome. With regards to several framework decisions and conventions that exist on European level, he found that it's never simple. There is a real danger when online hate is being spread, it is hard to detect whether it will trigger physical violence offline.

Some examples of hate speech cases in Europe were shared:



- In Bulgaria the deputy prime minister called "Roma becoming exceptionally insolent" and calling for a "solution to the problem" (case by Bulgarian Helsinki Committee). The court found it guilty of discrimination, while the Supreme Court freed him from all the charges.
- In Ukraine there was a series of pogroms and offline violence. Since April 2018 there were 5 attacks, almost every attack went hand in hand with a strong presence in social media. There were films glorifying the attacks by right wing groups. The perpetrator was sentenced because of hooliganism, the fact that hate against a minority group was a motive was not included in the prosecution, which happens often.
- In Macedonia an actress accused all Roma of mistreatment of animals. The equality body found that her statement was inappropriate and that she should apologize. However, the police and prosecutor's office did not see a case of incitement of hatred. The actress filed a criminal complaint against the ERRC for accusing her with false accusations.

The cases show how insecure and time-consuming litigation in this field can be.

What can we do? We can assist Roma to take selective action against perpetrators and take cases directly against social media companies. We can also try to establish an obligation for states to react to hate speech on the internet, which would be ideal for CSOs.

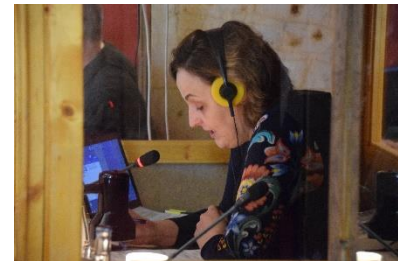
Investigators must also investigate the racial motivation; in many cases this is not taken up.

The third presentation came from Roxanna-Lorraine Witt, head of department of education and researcher, Documentation and Cultural Centre of German Sinti and Roma (GER).

Witt focussed on the hidden threat of white supremacy and radicalization online for Sinti and Roma. She started by clarifying terms such as white supremacy, white genocide and what it means to 'live up to the norm', followed by an in-depth presentation into what is happening in the dark places of the internet.

She explained that spoken word becomes less and less valued. The linguistic codes are community-based codes of languages, based on trends born in nerd-, gaming- and comic-communities etc. Commonly used image boards and social media are (amongst others): 8chan, 4chan, 9gag and reddit. Because Roma are at the least stage in societal ranking, they especially are in danger of becoming a victim.

The term 'white hero's' was explained as people identified as white supremacists. Role models are the shooters of Utoya, Christchurch and Halle. The manifestation of the Halle shooter targeted many groups. The linguistic codes were shown, such as the nick name 'anon' for anonymous. The video of the Halle shooting could be easily found even 11 hrs after the shooting took place, the video had 46 likes and 3 dislikes (for failure of the killing...). The Halle shooter assembled and build the weapons himself with a 3D printer for which he found guidelines online.



Another platform presented was 'Kiwi farms', a platform for white supremacists to exchange views. Samples of Antigypsyism on the platforms reddit and steam (a gamer platform) were shown. The platforms contain huge collections of prejudices and stereotypes and a lot of referrals to the Nazis. The hateful materials are hardly being taken down. Also, some samples for radicalization and escalation on 4chan were presented. Such as a picture of gypsies along with some bad words. Witt shows how hate in forums builds up, up to holocaust denial, incitement to hatred, the last stage shows posts that ask for 'removal of gypsies' and postings such as "Hitler did nothing wrong...". 9gag is another platform spreading antigypsyist sentiments and that plays with stereotypes. The perpetrators on this platform are not afraid to show their real identity, such as a policeman from Germany and other officials. No one is facing consequences.

Solutions are needed for the following:

- There is no monitoring of these communities and platforms.
- There is no research about these dynamics.
- Little to no influence to the platforms policies.
- Little knowledge and awareness of this in general.
- Little to no political experience for this kind of radicalization.
- Common counter speech-strategies don't work here.
- Highest danger potential for physical damage.

After the lunch break, the workshop results were presented to the audience, followed by a plenary discussion on:

How to Eliminate Antigypsyism from Online Discourse?

The discussion was introduced by Dan Pavel Doghi, chief of the Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the OSCE.



Doghi gave an introduction to the work of the Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues (OSCE/ODIHR). Doghi is a strong proponent of the idea that the suffering and exclusion of Roma in Europe has its roots in centuries long racism and exclusion of Roma. The OSCE has recognized that racism and discrimination are at the core of the problem that Roma are confronted with, already 16 years ago with an OSCE Action Plan to improve the situation of Roma in the OSCE region. Although Roma issues have gained gradual recognition within international organisations on the policy level, not much progress has been made in tackling these issues.

Doghi presented information and (unofficial) data collected by the Contact Point used for internal monitoring. The numbers demonstrate huge underreporting. Over the last five years only 33 hate incidents against Roma and Sinti were reported to the contact point. Concerning the types of incidents, the majority are physical assault, arson, police brutality and hate speech. In terms of types of victims mainly settlements are attacked, followed by individuals and minors. An example was given of a very severe crime in the Ukraine in 2018, within 2 months extremist organised 7 attacks on Roma settlements. At the 7th attempt a young Roma was stabbed and killed. The crimes are still under investigation and there are hints that the fact that these crimes were hate motivated are taken out of the prosecution.

The following preliminary findings of the Hate crime report 2018 were presented:

- Despite severe underreporting, ODIHR has observed a rise in reports submitted, but most importantly a rise in reports by affected victims.
- The total number of incidents against Roma and Sinti represent only 3% out of all incidents in 2018.
- Most incidents were violent attacks (233 victims in total, 10,3% out of all 2018 victims).
- Out of 233 victims, 61 victims were minors.



Doghi underlined that it is important to reach out to people to identify cases and report them to be included in formal reports. The OSCE hate crime reports can function as a formal reference for advocacy and can be used to put pressure on the responsible institutions. Unfortunately, as the EU MIDI survey on discrimination shows, victims and Roma are very pessimistic about reporting. Therefore, it is important to build examples of reports that are being followed up and help to diminish the extent of hate crimes and hate incidents.

For more information the OSCE Contact Point for Roma and Sinti issues can be contacted. The full OSCE Hate crime report 2018 will be soon available on the [OSCE ODIHR Hate Crime Reporting website](#).

The final presentation and closing remarks were made by Klara Kalibová, director of In IUSTITIA (CZ), followed by a plenary discussion.



In IUSTITIA originated in 2009 as a result of violent neo-Nazi gatherings in northern Bohemia where Roma people were targeted. In IUSTITIA is a counselling centre with two branches (in Prague and Brno), 80% of the work is providing social and legal services to victims of hate crimes. In IUSTITIA also has a monitoring centre and publishes (shadow) reports. The third program is trainings and research. Law enforcement agencies, police, state prosecutors and social workers are trained to understand

the needs of hate crime victims.

The Roma community is the most vulnerable target group in the Czech Republic and other Visegrad countries. Recent research showed that the attitude towards Roma and sexual minorities in the Czech Republic, and Eastern Europe in general, is worsening. The reason In IUSTITIA cares about hate crime victims and why they can be considered as victims with special needs, is because of the triple effect of hate incidents on victims, community and society. In IUSTITIA helps individuals and the community at large.

Kalibová noted that there is an increase in verbal crimes and underlined that in Europe the concept of hate speech does not exist, only hate crimes. She explained that the concept of hate speech comes from the United States and IT companies and that this shifts the crime into the sphere of justice speech. Kalibová stressed that in the EU verbal insults are crimes and that we should demand the protection of our countries.

Furthermore, there is a lack of data and underreporting. People fear to report, there are not enough resources for monitoring and there is bias and lack of expertise with the law enforcement to record hate crimes. Different researches show a high level of negative attitudes and harassment of Roma in Europe because of their ethnic background. Kalibová referred to a research of the Czech Western Bohemian University in socially secluded areas where many Roma live. They asked inhabitants how often they experience some type of crime. Hate crime or hate incidents were number one on the list.

Kalibová stated that the ODIHR definition of 'hate-crime' is not useful, because it recognizes as a hate crime something that is a crime and then is also motivated by hatred. Kalibová disagrees with the definition because, verbal crimes are also crimes in most EU countries. Secondly, because "for committing a hate crime you do not need hate, you need to discriminate and select". According to Kalibová it is crucial that states and law enforcement understand that sometimes hate crimes or bias crime are done because of 'pure reason'. Especially when it concerns leaders of (organised) political groups, hatemongers and initiators for hate discussions.



The Radek Banga case was explained. Banga is a Romani pop-singer who received thousands of hateful verbal assaults, while the Czech police only charged two people. In IUSTITIA supported Banga and represented him as attorneys. In 2016 Radek was in a Czech pop music contest, also the band 'Ortel' known as a Neo-Nazi group participated. Banga took the opportunity to protest against the possibility for a far-right band to be awarded. During the ceremony Banga shouted something and wrote about it on his Facebook page. He received thousands of threats, threats against his family and holocaust denial. He decided to take action, for himself and others in a similar situation. A criminal complaint was submitted in December 2016. By the end of December, the police dismissed the case because 'there is no crime'. By March 2017 the police said there were some crimes on his profile and identified around 20 profiles, but they never asked Facebook for

cooperation. Everything is still online. In IUSTITIA prevented Banga to report it to Facebook because they will never give it to police and the police will never ask for it. The commitment of the police in Europe and IT companies active in Europe is needed to combat hate crimes effectively.

Kalibová submitted up to 700 complaints against procedural decisions made in the case, there was no single motion of the law enforcement agencies without a complaint. After a year only one person was sentenced, one accused, and one was charged out of 20 identified by the police. Without Banga and without In IUSTITIA as committed lawyers the case would never end up so well. Sadly, Kalibová stated, the people who posted the hate on his profile were not necessarily extremist but average people 'like us'. People do not see that what they are doing is wrong, due to the non-visibility of the law and judgements on online hate-crime and the social acceptance of Antigypsyism.



Klara Kalibová's presentation was followed by a plenary discussion. The plenary was moderated by Gwendolyn Albert, consultant, Romea.cz.

During the discussion it was emphasized that because of the social acceptance of antigypsyism in the Visegrad countries, programs for combating racial hatred and antigypsyism should target society as a whole and not only extremist. Kalibová was asked about her experience with social media companies. She replied that here experience is characterized by misunderstandings and that she is critical about the monitoring exercises. IT companies perform well during the monitoring exercise but do not take anything down afterwards, they pursue the public that they care while in the end they do not really care about protecting individuals. Furthermore, one of IN IUSTITIA's complaints in the Banga case was discussed. In one case Banga was not accepted as a victim by the court and therefore not invited for a hearing. He was not invited because the sentence in question on his private page was not directed against but targeted Roma as a group. In IUSTITIA argued that even a non-targeted sentence may harass somebody and creates a positional victim. In IUSTITIA won this and the court ruled that the online verbal hate crime was similar to the hate speech in WWII and that the state has the obligation to recognize the victim's needs. A crucial decision for the Czech Republic because it obliges the police, the court and the state prosecutor to question the victim and respect their understanding of the hate crime.

The conference ended with final remarks by Ronald Eissens, general director of INACH. On behalf of INACH Ronald thanked all speakers, moderators, rapporteurs, notetakers, translators, the facilitating staff and ROMEA for hosting the conference. The INACH Annual conference 2020 will take place in Malaga.

