



Executive Summary

Spanish Country Report on measures to combat discrimination by Lorenzo Cachón, 2007

1. Introduction

There have been great social and political changes in Spain in the last 30 years, since the end of the Franco regime. Major transformations have taken place in the country's social structure, forming a much more diverse society in ethnic and religious terms. One of the greatest changes has been Spain's transformation into a country of immigration. Up to the mid-1980s, the only notable differentiated ethnic group in Spain was that formed by the 600,000 gypsies living in the country. In the late 1990s the immigration underwent a very sharp acceleration and by December 2007 the number of foreigners with legal residence in Spain was 3.979.014 which represents 8,8% of the population. The largest groups are from Morocco, Romania, Ecuador and Colombia. The rapid rise in immigration poses new challenges to Spanish society, including increasing risks related to discriminatory practices. Some 80% of Spaniards say that they are Catholics (mostly non-practising), 2% that they are members of other religions (chiefly Islam and Protestantism) and 16% that they are non-believers or atheists.

In the political sphere, the Spanish Constitution of 1978, adopted with a wide social and political consensus, laid down the legal framework of a coexistence governed by democratic principles, making equal treatment and non-discrimination one of the basic pillars of a non-confessional state. Spanish legislation clearly provides for the general principle of equal treatment in keeping with the Constitution and international treaties. But there are major problems in its application. Although few actions are brought before the courts, discriminatory practices occur relatively often, on various grounds. Such discrimination may be institutional (especially in the application of certain legal provisions), structural (due to the situations in employment, education or housing to which certain groups are driven by the market), or the work of individuals. These discriminatory processes chiefly affect certain migrant groups and gypsies.

Directives 2000/43 and 2000/78 were jointly transposed in Law 62/2003 (30 December), on fiscal, administrative and social measures. This law, and therefore the transposition of both directives, came into force on 1 January 2004. They were transposed with no debate in society and no political or parliamentary debate. Since the general election of March 2004, social dialogue has been re-established in this field.

There are several specific social and employment programmes for combating discrimination on various grounds. There are also positive action programmes to combat discrimination in fields such as gender and disability. All these programmes are of value but not very effective in their overall impact. On the 16 February 2007 the Government approved the "Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration" (of Immigrant) 2007-2010. One of the key points of this Plan is equal treatment and the combating of discrimination.



2. Main legislation

Equality is one of the higher values of the legal system established by the Spanish Constitution of 1978. Moreover, Article 10 states that, “Provisions relating to fundamental rights and freedoms recognised by the Constitution shall be interpreted pursuant to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the relevant international treaties and agreements ratified by Spain”. The most notable international instruments combating discrimination have been ratified during Spain’s democratic period (since 1976) and these instruments have informed the Constitution and the laws passed since then: *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*, *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*, *ILO Convention 97 on Migration for Employment*, *ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation)*, *Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms* and the *Protocol No. 12 to the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms*.

Moreover, Spanish law has developed the principle of equal treatment in various legal fields, mainly criminal law (racism or xenophobia is an aggravating circumstance in the commission of a crime and a number of provisions specify racist offences and the consideration of serious discrimination in employment as an offence) and labour law (consideration of discriminatory legislative provisions, clauses of collective agreements, individual agreements and unilateral managerial decisions as null and void; and specification of discriminatory acts by employers as very serious offences, according to the Law on Offences and Sanctions in the Social Sphere). There are also anti-discriminatory measures in the administrative, civil and education spheres.

The transposition of Directives 2000/43 and 2000/78 are made in Chapter III of Title II of Law 62/2003 (30 December), which has three sections:

- The first section (Articles 27-28) contains a general transposition of the definitions of direct and indirect discrimination, harassment and instructions to discriminate.
- The second section (Articles 29-33) transposes various aspects of Directive 2000/43. The scope of the provisions is defined in accordance with Article 3 of the Directive, except as regards employment and training. They include the possibility of adopting positive action measures for certain groups, the entitlement of legal entities to engage in proceedings and the reversal of the burden of proof.
- The third section (Articles 34-43) includes measures on equal treatment and non-discrimination at work on the basis of religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation. It transposes fully what is provided in relation to employment and training in Directive 2000/43 and Directive 2000/78. First, it specifies the possibility of adopting positive action measures for certain groups at work for the various reasons specified in both directives, and introduces the reversal of the burden of proof. Then it amends various labour laws so as to adapt them to the directives.

- Finally, it provides for the promotion of equality on various grounds in collective bargaining and the promotion of equality plans to address disability issues in companies.

Some recent laws are relevant in this field of equal treatment: the Law regulating the marriage for homosexual couples on equal terms with heterosexual ones (Law 13/2005) and the Law 14/2005 regulating the terms on which workers take early retirement under collective agreements. On 2007 three new laws concerning non-discrimination have been approved: the law 49/2007 on the offences and sanctions in the field of equality for disabled people; the law 27/2007 recognising sign language and speech aid systems; and the law 2/2007 regulating the amendment of entries in official registers regarding people's sex.

3. Main principles and definitions

The Spanish Constitution states that, "Spaniards are equal before the law and may not in any way be discriminated against on account of birth, race, sex, religion, opinion or any other condition or personal or social circumstance" (Article 14). Moreover, it enjoins the public authorities, "to promote conditions that ensure that the freedom and equality of individuals and of the groups that they form are real and effective; to remove obstacles that impede or hamper the fulfilment of such freedom and equality; and to facilitate the participation of all citizens in political, economic, cultural and social life" (Article 9). These articles show that the principle of equal treatment has been one of the fundamental values informing the whole Spanish legal system since the adoption of the Constitution in 1978. The Spanish Constitutional Court (SCC) has ruled that the principle of equality is not breached by action on the part of the public authorities to counter the disadvantages experienced by certain social groups, "even when they are given more favourable treatment, for the aim is to give different treatment to effectively different situations" (SCC 128/87).

These principles have been developed in the Spanish legal system. Discrimination on various grounds is generally combated by the same regulations, and the grounds of unlawful discrimination normally specified are a person's origin, including racial or ethnic origin, sex, age, marital status, religion or beliefs, political opinion, sexual orientation, trade union membership, social condition or disability.

National law has implemented the duty to provide reasonable accommodation for disabled people, both in general terms and in employment.

The Criminal Code specifies racial or ethnic motives as aggravating circumstances in various offences and misdemeanours. Organic Law 7/1980 on Religious Freedom proclaims the principle of non-discrimination, establishing that, "religious beliefs shall not constitute a reason for inequality or discrimination before the law. Religious reasons may not be a ground for preventing anyone from performing any work, activity, responsibility or public office."

Law 62/2003 contains a rather minimal – and sometimes not exactly literal – transposition of Directives 2000/43 and 2000/78, covering all grounds of discrimination. The definitions of both direct and indirect discrimination are included, although in the definition of direct discrimination there is no reference to the situation where a person “has been or would be treated” less favourably, but only to present situations of unfavourable treatment. Harassment, instructions to discriminate and victimisation are defined and prohibited. However, in the case of the definition of harassment, the terms “hostile” and “degrading” are not mentioned. In the case of victimisation, the law introduces a modification in the Workers’ Statute, annulling employers’ decisions “which constitute adverse treatment of employees as a reaction to a complaint within the company or to any legal proceedings aimed at enforcing compliance with the principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination”.

There is no explicit mention in Spanish legislation of discrimination based on assumed characteristics, nor of discrimination based on association with persons with particular characteristics. But discrimination by association may be regarded as implicitly covered by laws.

The exceptions to the principle of equal treatment provided for in Spanish legislation are along the lines of those in Article 4 of Directives 2000/43 and 2000/78. As for churches and organisations with a specific ethos, the Organic Law on Religious Freedom states the right of registered churches and religious communities to, “lay down their own organisational rules and internal and staff regulations, which may include clauses on the safeguarding of their religious identity and personality, as well as due respect for their beliefs, without prejudice to the rights and freedoms recognised by the Constitution and in particular those of freedom, equality and non-discrimination”. In these private organisations with a specific ethos, the exemptions apply at three stages of the employment relationship: access to employment; performance of activity in the organisation; and dismissal as a consequence of that activity.

There no national specific rules or plans for adoption of such rules with the multiple discrimination.

4. Material scope

The material scope of the prohibition of discrimination is of a general nature. All the fields mentioned by Directives 2000/43 and 2000/78 are covered by the general principle of equality laid down in Article 14 of the Spanish Constitution. Besides gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or beliefs, disability, age, and sexual orientation, there are others grounds expressly mentioned in Spanish laws: marital status, origin, social condition, political ideas, ideology, affiliation to a union, and language within the State of Spain and family ties with other workers in the enterprise.

In some fields, especially that of employment (such as access to employment including selection criteria, recruitment conditions and promotion, vocational guidance and vocational training, working conditions and membership of and involvement in workers' or employers' organisations), discrimination is expressly prohibited by current law, both public and private sector. In fields such as social protection and social advantages, education and access to and supply of goods and services available to the public, including housing, the applicable regulations do not usually contain explicit anti-discrimination clauses, but they are subject to the general principle stated in the Constitution. Law 62/2003 establishes anti-discrimination measures in these fields, but only for discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin.

5. Enforcing the law

The Constitution provides that all fundamental rights are protected by the ordinary courts of law. Moreover, appeals for protection in respect of such rights may be lodged at the Constitutional Court (CC) once ordinary proceedings have been exhausted. The Organic Law on the protection of fundamental rights also contains a short procedure for civil and criminal jurisdiction and also for administrative proceedings. There are also conciliation procedures for civil and social matters. As well as having recourse to the ordinary courts and to the CC, victims of discrimination may appeal to the Ombudsmen if the issue concerns acts by the public administration, as well as to the Labour Inspectorate and the Education Inspectorate.

The Constitution entitles any physical or legal person invoking a legitimate interest to be party to proceedings relating to the violation of fundamental rights and freedoms. Claims in respect of discrimination are normally supported by various organisations, such as NGOs working with gypsies or immigrants, NGOs active in combating racism or the trade unions. These organisations are entitled to be party to legal proceedings.

Law 62/2003 provides that authorised legal entities for the defence of legitimate collective rights and interests may engage in any judicial procedure on behalf of the complainant, with his or her approval, with a view to making effective the principle of equal treatment based on racial or ethnic origin. The Labour Procedure Law, in its regulation of capacity and procedural legitimisation, mentions workers or their legitimate representatives if the former are incompetent or if the plaintiff is a legal entity. Furthermore, this law provides that trade unions may appear in court for and on behalf of their members who authorise them to do so, in order to defend their individual rights.

The Criminal Code includes racist motives as an aggravating circumstance in any offence and penalises, among other acts, incitement to discriminate, dissemination of abusive material, discrimination in public services and professional or corporate discrimination, along with associations promoting discrimination. Racial discrimination is also penalised in the context of offences against employees. The corresponding sanctions may be prison sentences in the most serious cases.

But it is highly unusual for such sanctions to be applied as punishment for discrimination and so they cannot be said to be effective.

Law 62/2003 introduces the shift of the burden of proof for civil, administrative and labour proceedings (although it was provided for discrimination based on gender).

As for sanctions, the Law on Offences and Sanctions in the Social Sphere was amended by Law 62/2003. According to the new law, unilateral decisions of an employer involving unfavourable direct or indirect discrimination on the grounds of age or disability or favourable or adverse treatment relating to remuneration, working time, training, promotion and other working conditions on the grounds of gender, racial or ethnic origin, civil status, social condition, religion or belief, political ideas, sexual orientation, membership or non-membership of a trade union, adherence to trade union agreements, family ties with other employees or language within the Spanish State, as well as decisions of the employer entailing unfavourable treatment of workers as a reaction to a complaint within the company or to any legal proceedings aimed at enforcing compliance with the principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination are very serious offences. The sanction for such offences is a fine ranging from 3,005 Euro to 90,152 Euro depending on the seriousness of the offence. Additionally, these sanctions, once they are no longer subject to appeal, will be made public.

The Law 49/2007 on offences and sanctions in the field of equality for disabled people establishes a system of sanctions in the field of discrimination on the ground of disability.

There are generally few rulings on racial discrimination in the courts, which usually treat cases as violations of other types of legal right (aggression, damage to property, etc.) without taking account of racist motivation. A further complication is that those concerned do not bring many actions, owing to red tape and to the small number of convictions. However, there have been court actions brought on account of discrimination (against gypsies, immigrants or black Spaniards) which have attracted a degree of public interest.

Situation testing is not expressly provided for in Spanish law, but nor is it forbidden. It might therefore be used as a form of evidence in discrimination cases. To date, no judgments have made use of situation testing.

Statistical evidence are permitted by law in order to establish discrimination, but have never been used in practice.

6. Equality bodies

Law 62/2003 establishes a “Council for the promotion of equal treatment of all persons without discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin”. The Royal Decree 1262/2007 regulates the composition, competencies and regulations for the Council.

The Council has the following characteristics: It is attached to the Ministry of Labour; it is a collegiate Spanish governmental body; its functions include the three functions described in Art. 13.2 of the Directive. The word “independent” does not appear in the definitions of these three functions in the Law, but yes in the Royal Decree 1262/2007; its make-up is of a fundamentally governmental nature, as the Law states that the Council is to be formed by all the ministries with responsibilities in the areas referred to by Art. 3.1 of the Directive 2000/42, with the participation of the Autonomous Regions, the local authorities, the employers’ organisations and trade unions, and other organisations representing interests related to the racial or ethnic origin of persons. Royal Decree 1262/2007 specifies its composition: the Chairman will be appointed by the Minister of Labour; 8 members are representatives of Central Government (Ministries of Labour, Education and Science, Justice, Health and Consumer Affairs, the Interior and Housing); 4 members from Spain’s Regional Governments; 3 members from local government; 2 members from employers’ organizations; 2 members from trade union organizations; and 10 members from organizations and associations active in the field of non-discrimination against people because of their racial or ethnic origin.

In addition, the National Disability Council on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility for disabled people was re-formed in Law 51/2003 and regulated by Royal Decree 1865/2004. This Council is an inter-ministerial collegiate advisory body that institutionalises the collaboration of associations of disabled people and their families with national government. This Council has started its work in 2005.

Royal Decree 891/2005, of 27 July, set up the National Roma Council as a collegiate participatory and advisory body on general and specific public policy affecting the integral development of the Roma population in Spain.