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Social and human rights questions: implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination**Social and human rights questions: implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination****Report of the Secretary-General****Contents**

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1–4	3
I. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination within the United Nations system	5–39	3
A. Commission on Human Rights	5–14	3
World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance	8–14	3
B. Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	15–16	5
C. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	17–19	5
D. Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights	20–21	6
E. International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	22–23	6

* E/1999/100 and Add.1.

F.	Activities undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	24–28	6
1.	Background papers for the open-ended Working Group to review and formulate proposals for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance	24	6
2.	Preliminary analytical study on the objectives of the World Conference and compendium of references to publications and other works on racism	25	7
3.	Questionnaire to review progress made in the fight against racism	26	7
4.	Study on the economic factors contributing to the perpetuation of racism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination	27–28	7
G.	Information received from United Nations programmes and specialized agencies	29–39	7
1.	International Labour Organization (ILO)	29–33	7
2.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	34–39	8
II.	Information received from Governments	40–41	8
	Lebanon	40–41	8
III.	Information received from non-governmental organizations	42–44	9
A.	International Human Rights Watch	42–43	9
B.	Minority Right Group	44	9
IV.	Status of the Trust Fund for the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	45–47	9
V.	Conclusions	48–51	9

Annex

Trust Fund for the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	11
I. Contributions received from 1985 to May 1999	11
II. Contributions pledged	13
III. Contributions available for 1999	13

Introduction

1. By its resolution 48/91 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly proclaimed the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1993–2003), and adopted the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

2. In its resolution 49/146 of 23 December 1994, the General Assembly adopted the revised Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and requested the Secretary-General to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of the United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies undertaken to combat racism and racial discrimination, containing an analysis of information received on such activities.

3. The present report has been prepared in response to the request of the General Assembly in pursuance of Assembly resolutions 52/111 of 12 December 1997 and 53/132 of 9 December 1998. It contains information on the forthcoming World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, to be held not later than the year 2001, as well as information received by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the activities undertaken or envisaged by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations within the framework of the Third Decade.

4. As of 30 January 1999, replies had been received from the Governments of Cuba, Finland, France, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Peru, Turkey and the United States of America. Substantive replies were also received from the following United Nations bodies: the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Contributions were also received from the following non-governmental organizations: Anti-Racism Information Service, Caucasians United for Reparations and Emancipation, Dominican Union of Journalists for Peace, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International League for Human Rights, North-South XXI and Oxfam. These replies are included in the second part of the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Commission on Human Rights submitted pursuant to Commission resolution 1998/26 of 17 April 1998¹ (see document E/CN.4/1999/12, part two). The present report includes replies received after that date from the Government of Lebanon; specialized agencies of the United Nations system: the International

Labour Organization (ILO) (International Labour Office) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and non-governmental organizations: International Human Rights Watch and Minority Right Group.

I. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination within the United Nations system

A. Commission on Human Rights

5. At its fifty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights discussed the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and in its resolution 1999/78 of 28 April 1999 on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, section II, regretted the continued lack of interest, support and financial resources for the Third Decade and the Programme of Action, and that very few of the activities planned for the period 1994–1998 had been carried out.

6. In the same resolution, the Commission on Human Rights recommended that the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, should request the Secretary-General to assign high priority to the activities of the Programme of Action and to earmark adequate resources to finance its activities.

7. The Commission on Human Rights also welcomed the establishment of the racism project team in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with a view to coordinating all activities of the Third Decade.

World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

8. In its resolution 1998/26 of 17 April 1998,² the Commission on Human Rights decided to create an open-ended working group to meet during the fifty-fifth session in order to review and formulate proposals for consideration by the Commission and possible forwarding to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference at its first session in the year 2000. The working group met from 24 to 26 March 1999. Representatives of Governments, specialized agencies, regional bodies and non-governmental organizations participated in its work.

9. The working group debated on the seven objectives of the World Conference as set forth in General Assembly resolution 52/111 and took as a starting point a document presented by the African Group. The main contribution of the working group was the submission of a report (see document E/CN.4/1999/16) to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fifth session, which contains recommendations on the preparation for the World Conference and proposals concerning the function and composition of the Bureau for the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference.

10. At its fifty-fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights discussed the convening of the World Conference; and in its resolution 1999/78, the Commission recommended to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, that, if no offer was made to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for hosting the World Conference by the end of the first session of the Preparatory Committee to be held in the year 2000, the World Conference should be held in Geneva in the year 2001.

11. In resolution 1999/78, the Commission on Human Rights also invited United Nations bodies and mechanisms dealing with the question of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Special Rapporteur concerned to participate actively in the preparatory process with a view to ensuring the success of the World Conference and to coordinate their activities in that regard with the assistance of the High Commissioner.

12. In the same resolution, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General, the United Nations specialized agencies and the regional commissions to provide financial and technical assistance for the organization of the regional preparatory meetings planned in the context of the World Conference and stressed that such assistance should be supplemented by voluntary contributions.

13. Also in resolution 1999/78, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study on ways of making United Nations activities and mechanisms in the context of programmes aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance more effective.

14. Additionally, in the same resolution, the Commission on Human Rights requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights:

(a) To set up a voluntary fund designed to cover all aspects of the preparatory process for the World Conference and the participation of non-governmental organizations, especially from developing countries, and requested all Governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and private individuals to contribute to that Fund;

(b) To prepare questionnaires in order to review progress made in the fight against racism and to reappraise the obstacles to further progress, and to send them to States, specialized agencies, international governmental and non-governmental organizations and national institutions; and to analyse the replies and submit her conclusions to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference;

(c) To undertake a study to be submitted to the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on ways of improving coordination between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and all specialized agencies and international, regional and subregional organizations in the field of action to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(d) To carry out a world information campaign on the objectives of the World Conference;

(e) To organize an international seminar of experts on the remedies available to the victims of acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and on good national practices in that field;

(f) To open an Internet site on the preparations for the World Conference in close cooperation with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat;

(g) To send all Governments, international governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and national institutions information handbooks and pamphlets in order to increase the public awareness of the problem that racism constitutes;

(h) To appoint renowned ambassadors from the entertainment, arts, culture, sports and musical worlds who might mobilize the attention of civil society;

(i) To invite the sports world to cooperate actively as a partner in the World Conference;

(j) To undertake appropriate consultations with non-governmental organizations on the possibility that they might hold a forum before and during the World Conference and to provide them with technical assistance for that purpose;

(k) To help States and regional organizations to convene national and regional meetings or to undertake other initiatives, to prepare for the World Conference;

(l) To help the Special Rapporteur on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance of the Commission on Human Rights to carry out a study on preventive measures relating to ethnic, racial, religious and xenophobically motivated conflicts;

(m) To invite the Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance of the Commission on Human Rights to participate actively in the preparatory process and in the World Conference by initiating studies on action to combat incitement to hatred and religious intolerance.

B. Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

15. At its fiftieth session, held from 3 to 28 August 1998, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted resolution 1998/6 of 20 August 1998 (see document E/CN.4/1999/4-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/45), in which it welcomed General Assembly resolution 52/111 of 12 December 1997 in which the Assembly had decided to convene a World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, to be held not later than the year 2001.

16. In the same resolution, the Subcommission decided to carry out further studies without delay, within the framework of the objectives laid down in General Assembly resolution 52/111, and to transmit recommendations for studies to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fifth session and, through the Commission, to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference; recommended to the Preparatory Committee that the World Conference devote considerable attention to the overall themes of equality and diversity in an effort to combat racism and racial discrimination; and suggested that the World Conference focus, *inter alia*, on both situations of ethnic conflict and other patterns of discrimination which were based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin, as well as the topics of ethnic conflict, education and racial discrimination, globalization in the context of the increase in incidents of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, affirmative action, migrant workers, the rights of non-citizens, reservations to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³ hate speech and remedies for racial discrimination.

C. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

17. At its fifty-third session, held from 3 to 21 August 1998, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination adopted decision 9 (53) of 21 August 1998,⁴ which contains preliminary ideas for the agenda of the World Conference. In the same document, the Committee also reiterated its readiness to participate actively in the entire preparatory process for the World Conference and in the Conference itself and indicated that it had commenced considering suggestions for the agenda of the World Conference and ideas the World Conference might take into consideration in any declaration and programme of action that it might decide to adopt.

18. Also in decision 9 (53), the Committee was of the view that the agenda could include the following topics: current realities in the aftermath of slavery and colonialism; impact of economic globalization and racial equality; treatment of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and displaced persons; prevention of racial discrimination, including early warning and urgent procedures; prevention of racial discrimination through education; remedies, redress mechanisms and reparations for racial discrimination; international mechanisms for the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and their progressive development; combating hate speech and promoting tolerance in the digital age; the implications of multiple identities (race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin, gender).

19. Pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/26 of 17 April 1998, the Committee submitted to the sessional open-ended Working Group to review and formulate proposals for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance of the Commission, the following six studies prepared by members of the Committee:

(a) "The causes of, and remedies for, racial discrimination", by Mr. M. Banton (E/CN.4/1999/WG.1/BP.6);

(b) "United Nations strategies to combat racism and racial discrimination", by Mr. T. van Boven (E/CN.4/1999/WG.1/BP.7);

(c) "Zimbabwe and South Africa: the lessons we can learn", by Mrs. S. Sadiq Ali (E/CN.4/1999/WG.1/BP.8);

(d) "Preventing genocide", by Mr. A. Shahi, Mr. L. Valencia Rodriguez and Mr. I. Garvalov (E/CN.4/1999/WG.1/BP.9);

(e) "The definitions of racial discrimination", by Mr. I. Diaconu (E/CN.4/1999/WG.1/BP.10);

(f) "De l'utilité de l'application complémentaire des procédures de plaintes individuelles devant les organes universels et régionaux de protection des droits de l'homme; un exemple : les plaintes individuelles devant le Comité pour l'élimination de la discrimination raciale et devant la Cour européenne des droits de l'homme" [Usefulness of the complementary application of the procedures for individual complaints before the universal and regional bodies for protection of human rights; for example, the individual complaints before the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the European Court of Human Rights], by Mr. R. de Gouttes (E/CN.4/1999/WG.1/BP.11).

D. Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights

20. Mr. Maurice Glélé-Ahanhanzo, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in his annual report to the Commission on Human Rights (see E/CN.4/1999/15 and Add.1) called attention to measures taken by Governments to meet the objectives of the mandate and reviewed manifestations of racism and racial discrimination in 1998.

21. The Special Rapporteur also reported on a mission carried out with respect to South Africa in response to allegations concerning a rise in xenophobia and mistreatment of migrants in that country. He also examined the progress of post-apartheid reforms and the obstacles confronting the rapid transformation of South African society into one that was democratic and non-racist. He met representatives of government, the Constitutional Court, the Human Rights Commission, municipal councils, academic institutions and various non-governmental organizations.

E. International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

22. The commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was organized on 19 March 1999 at the United Nations Office at Geneva by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in cooperation with the United Nations Information Service. The theme chosen for this year's round-table discussion was entitled "Towards the World Conference Against Racism".

23. The round-table discussion was chaired by Mr. Bertie Ramcharan, Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The members of the panel were Mr. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr, Chairman of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; Mr. Ivan Garvalov, Chairman of the Contact Group for the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; and Mrs. Edith Ballantyne, Secretary of the Non-Governmental Organizations Subcommittee on Racism and Racial Discrimination. The round table was attended by representatives of the diplomatic community, as well as of non-governmental organizations.

F. Activities undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

1. Background papers for the open-ended Working Group to review and formulate proposals for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

24. In order to assist the sessional open-ended Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights at its meeting, held from 24 to 26 March 1999, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights had prepared the following background papers:

(a) "The declarations and programmes of action adopted by the two preceding World Conferences to combat racism" (E/CN.4/1999/WG.1/BP.1);

(b) "Selection of conclusions and recommendations of seminars and studies on racism and racial discrimination" (E/CN.4/1999/WG.1/BP.2);

(c) "Decision 9 (53) of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination concerning the World Conference" (E/CN.4/1999/WG.1/BP.3);

(d) "Selection of recommendations of Mr. M. Glélé-Ahanhanzo, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance" (E/CN.4/1999/WG.1/BP.4);

(e) "Relevant recommendations and decisions of the Subcommission" (E/CN.4/1999/WG.1/BP.5).

2. Preliminary analytical study on the objectives of the World Conference and compendium of references to publications and other works on racism

25. Pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/26 of 17 April 1998, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights submitted to the Commission at its fifty-fifth session a preliminary analytical study on the objectives of the World Conference as identified in General Assembly resolution 52/111 as well as a compendium of references to publications and other works on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (see document E/CN.4/1999/12, annex). The final study will be submitted to the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference due to meet a week after the forthcoming fifty-sixth session of the Commission.

3. Questionnaire to review progress made in the fight against racism

26. Pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/78, paragraph 49 (a), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights prepared a questionnaire for States, specialized agencies, international governmental and non-governmental organizations and national institutions to review progress made in the fight against racism, and to reappraise the obstacles to further progress in the field and ways to overcome them. A report containing an analysis of the replies will be submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its first session in the year 2000.

4. Study on the economic factors contributing to the perpetuation of racism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination

27. In its resolution 49/146, the General Assembly approved the revised Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to be implemented between 1993 and 2003. In the context of the Programme of Action, the Secretary-General was requested to undertake a study on economic factors contributing to the perpetuation of racism and racial discrimination.

28. The study, which is being finalized for submission to the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference to be held in the year 2000, will identify practices that lead to economic deprivation or exclusion of ethnic, racial, national and linguistic minorities as well as indigenous populations and migrants. Furthermore, it will make recommendations to Governments, including in respect of affirmative action or other action-oriented strategies, aiming at remedying the situations addressed.

G. Information received from United Nations programmes and specialized agencies

1. International Labour Organization (ILO)

29. During the past year, the International Labour Office of the International Labour Organization (ILO) continued its work for the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation on a number of grounds, including those of race and colour, based on the ILO Constitution as well as on Convention No. 111 (Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation).⁵

30. The ratification and application of Convention No. 111 — it being considered one of the seven fundamental Conventions of the Organization — have been among the targets of the ratification campaign instituted by the Director-General of ILO in 1995. As a result of the campaign, Convention No. 111 has now been ratified by 131 countries, and more ratifications are expected shortly. ILO has continued its supervisory activities related to this Convention and all the others for which it is responsible. A number of reports from ratifying countries were examined by the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations in 1998. Comments thereon are contained in the Committee's annual report published in March 1999.

31. The International Labour Office also provided technical assistance and advisory services to member States wishing to ratify Convention No. 111 or to apply it more fully. It has, for instance, provided advice during the last year, in the form of national seminars, to Brazil, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea and South Africa, and it will do so in China and other countries. A technical cooperation project to establish an affirmative action policy and implementing mechanism has been almost completed in Namibia.

32. ILO has a considerable programme of activities in regard to migrant workers, and has taken part in the deliberations within the United Nations on this subject. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations has just concluded a general survey under article 19 of its Constitution on migrant workers (published in early March 1999).

33. With regard to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, ILO looks forward to working with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare for this conference. Its objectives are directly in line with those of ILO, and ILO's activities in this area are complementary to those of the United Nations.

2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

34. Since 1950, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has undertaken a number of studies designed to expose the unscientific foundations of racism and to show its close link to the social and economic context of the society in which it exists. The Statement on Race (July 1950),⁶ followed by the Statement on the Nature of Race and Race Differences (June 1951),⁷ both of which were based on the latest findings of scientific research at the time, rejected the idea that there were fundamental differences due to race in the human species and unequivocally condemned the theories based on the superiority of one or more races. Those two statements were chiefly concerned with the biological and anthropological aspects of the problem.

35. In 1978, the General Conference of UNESCO, at its twentieth session, adopted the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice,⁸ which condemns all theories that postulate inequalities in the endowment or calling of different peoples. The Declaration seeks to refute racist ideas and to combat the socio-economic inequalities underlying and reinforcing them. Since the adoption of the Declaration, the Director-General has submitted reports to the General Conference, and has requested the States parties to provide him with information on the measures that they have taken to implement the principles contained in the Declaration.

36. The "Slave Route" programme is one of UNESCO's most recent international projects for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination. Launched in 1994, it aims to study the deep-rooted causes and methods of the slave trade together with the cultural consequences and interactions that it has unleashed in and among the continents and regions concerned. The project's primary emphasis is the essential requirement of historical truth and the duty to remember. The three major objectives of the Slave Route project are: a historical study of the causes of the transatlantic slave trade, the clarification of consequences and interactions to which it gave rise, and the contribution of the project to the establishment of a culture of tolerance and peaceful coexistence between races and peoples.

37. Among the different activities UNESCO has undertaken to implement the Slave Route programme is a detailed plan to prepare teaching material which has been drawn up by UNESCO's education sector with the financial assistance of the Norwegian aid agency and the coordination unit of the Associated Schools Project. The plan has already mobilized a network of 4,250 schools in 137 countries. UNESCO attaches great importance to the visibility of that project

which has already been widely reported on in the press and the audio-visual media.

38. A joint cultural tourism programme on the Slave Route has been carried out, in close cooperation with the World Tourism Organization, the African culture and tourism ministries and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The programme aims to help the countries involved to identify, restore and promote all the places, buildings and physical symbols of the transatlantic slave trade.

39. Other events and meetings have already taken place in Haiti, in Guadeloupe and in Cuba on cultural interaction, national identity and society. Conferences on the African diaspora are planned for Brazil, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic. UNESCO is also setting up a number of slavery museums to encourage remembrance in countries that have asked for them.

II. Information received from Governments

Lebanon

40. The Government of Lebanon in its reply stated that: "The Government of the Lebanese Republic considers it important to provide the necessary resources to States requiring assistance for the implementation of their programmes to combat racial discrimination."

41. "With regard to the World Conference, the Government views the idea of establishing national machinery to prepare the Conference, as was the case for the Fourth World Conference on Women, as having merit, given the recommendations and proposals which such machinery may submit to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference. The World Conference itself should hold an in-depth and measured debate on ways of improving women's opportunities for access to education and women's participation in all facets of political, economic and social life."

III. Information received from non-governmental organizations

A. International Human Rights Watch

42. Concerning the forthcoming World Conference, International Human Rights Watch is of the view that the message of the World Conference should be a positive one

about the benefits of diversity and equality in the national and international community. Governments should be encouraged to present their “best practices” at the conference with respect to implementing the obligations of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the discussion could be organized around specific models of governmental programmes to prevent and remedy racist practices.

43. The Conference should consider themes such as discrimination and exclusion in multiracial societies where race is largely defined by skin colour; ethnic divisions in countries experiencing conflicts similar to those in Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, or Rwanda; the implications of economic globalization on the achievement of racial equality worldwide; and the special burdens of people with multiple identities such as relate to race and gender that compound discrimination, preventive measures and effective remedies.

B. Minority Right Group

44. Minority Right Group welcomes the opportunity to enhance its cooperation with “experts” and other non-governmental organizations in the preparatory process of the World Conference and suggests the following issues to be considered in the Conference agenda: globalization, racism and discrimination against minorities; transnational corporations; ethnic conflict (ethnicity as fuel for conflict, role of the media and conflicts); racism and citizenship; de facto segregation; gender issues of racial discrimination; religion; preventive measures; role of education; affirmative action; remedies and redress mechanisms; and identity and emotional barriers.

IV. Status of the Trust Fund for the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

45. In paragraph 27 of its resolution 52/111, the General Assembly strongly appealed to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and, to that end, requested the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions.

46. In paragraph 16 of its resolution 1999/78, the Commission on Human Rights recognized the laudable and generous efforts by donors that had made contributions to the Trust Fund, but felt that those financial contributions had proved inadequate and that the General Assembly should consider all ways and means of financing the Programme of Action, including through the United Nations regular budget.

47. The contributions made by the international community to the Trust Fund have remained below the levels hoped for. In the light of the resources available, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights will strive to the utmost to ensure that the forthcoming activities are carried out. Contributions received from 1985 to May 1999 are reflected in the annex to the present report.

V. Conclusions

48. The World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance will be a unique and important opportunity to create a new world vision for the fight against racism in the twenty-first century. The contributions made by the various United Nations bodies and organizations, Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to the work of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination continue to reflect global and concerted efforts to address the issues and provide long-lasting solutions.

49. The communications received by the Secretary-General and the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fifth session and during the meetings of its open-ended Working Group bear witness to the strong support for the holding of the World Conference. States Members of the United Nations, as well as non-governmental and other organizations, appear to have already mobilized themselves to provide an impetus to the fight against racism and racial discrimination.

50. However, few of the activities planned for the period 1994–1998 could be carried out owing to lack of funds. A successful and productive World Conference will require necessary funding and other resources to carry out preparatory activities at the international, regional and national levels, and to cover the costs for the conference itself.

51. In its resolution 1999/78, the Commission on Human Rights called upon all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations, to contribute fully to the effective implementation of the

Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism
and Racial Discrimination.

Notes

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A, resolution 1998/26.

² *Ibid.*, sect. VI, para. 44.

³ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/53/18), chap. VIII, decision 9 (53).

⁵ ILO, *International Labour Conventions and Recommendations, 1977–1995*, vol. I (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1996), chap. I, Convention No. 111.

⁶ Booklet entitled *Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice* (Paris, UNESCO, 1979), chap. I.

⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

⁸ *Ibid.*

Annex

Trust Fund for the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

I. Contributions received from 1985 to May 1999

<i>Country</i>	<i>Amount (US\$)</i>	<i>Paid in</i>
Algeria	5 000.00	1999
Austria	1 000.00	1986
	5 000.00	1992
Bahamas	500.00	1987
	500.00	1988
Bangladesh	1 000.00	1987
	448.85	1992
Belgium	1 500.00	1985
Cameroon	2 711.00	1986
	906.00	1989
Canada	2 000.00	1986
China	10 000.00	1987
Cyprus	1 000.00	1998
Denmark	8 000.00	1985
	*205 303.00	1999
Dominica	1 993.00	1992
	2 002.00	1993
Finland	5 000.00	1985
	*29 429.00	1999
Germany	4 000.00	1985
India	10 000.00	1987
Indonesia	2 500.00	1989
Italy	4 000.00	1986
	10 000.00	1988
Jamaica	500.00	1989
Japan	10 000.00	1986
	10 000.00	1987
	10 000.00	1988
	10 000.00	1989
	10 000.00	1990
	10 000.00	1991
	10 000.00	1992
	10 000.00	1993
	10 000.00	1995
	10 000.00	1996
	10 000.00	1997
	10 000.00	1998
	7 500.00	1999
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	10 000.00	1989
	6 000.00	1993
Luxembourg	5 934.00	1991
Malaysia	500.00	1992

<i>Country</i>	<i>Amount (US\$)</i>	<i>Paid in</i>
Netherlands	5 000.00	1986
Nigeria	2 000.00	1994
Norway	10 000.00	1985
	10 000.00	1986
	73 332.00	1994
	78 762.00	1995
Republic of Korea	3 000.00	1989
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 000.00	1992
Spain	1 000.00	1985
Swaziland	760.00	1989
Sweden	5 000.00	1985
	7 997.00	1995
Syrian Arab Republic	1 000.00	1987
Thailand	1 000.00	1992
Tunisia	2 000.00	1990
	2 000.00	1993
Turkey	5 000.00	1998
	10 000.00	1999
Total	455 274.85	

Note: Asterisk (*) denotes contribution earmarked for World Conference.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total amount contributed (US\$)</i>
1985	34 500.00
1986	34 711.00
1987	37 500.00
1988	20 500.00
1989	27 666.00
1990	12 000.00
1991	15 934.00
1992	24 441.85
1993	20 002.00
1994	75 332.00
1995	96 759.00
1996	10 000.00
1997	10 000.00
1998	16 000.00

<i>Non-governmental organizations and individuals</i>	<i>Amount (US\$)</i>	<i>Paid in</i>
Saffron Walden and District Branch United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	254.24	1998

II. Contributions pledged

<i>Country</i>	<i>Amount (US\$)</i>	<i>Pledged in</i>
Cuba	*1 000.00	1999

Note: Asterisk (*) denotes contribution earmarked for World Conference.

III. Contributions available for 1999

(As at March 1999)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Amount (US\$)</i>	<i>Pledged in</i>
Algeria	5 000.00	March 1999
Cyprus	1 000.00	May 1998
*Denmark	205 303.00	January 1999
*Finland	29 429.00	January 1999
Japan	10 000.00	March 1998
	7 500.00	February 1999
Turkey	5 000.00	February 1998
	10 000.00	April 1999
Total	273 232.00	

Note: Asterisk (*) denotes contribution earmarked for World Conference.