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**RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND ALL FORMS
OF DISCRIMINATION: COMPREHENSIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF
AND FOLLOW-UP TO THE DURBAN DECLARATION AND
PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

**Implementation of relevant recommendations of the third session of the
Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of
the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action**

**Progress report of the Office of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Human Rights**

Summary

The present report is submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/64. It contains a brief presentation of the activities carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement the relevant recommendations of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at its third session.

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Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/64, whereby the Commission called upon the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to implement all the relevant recommendations of the third session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (Working Group) and to submit a progress report in this regard to the Commission at its sixty-second session.
2. During its third session, held from 11 October to 22 October 2004, the Working Group focused its discussions on two thematic areas, namely, racism and health and racism and the Internet. The Working Group also examined the areas not addressed in the field of international law in light of one aspect of its mandate which is “to prepare complementary international standards to strengthen and update international instruments against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in all their aspects”. During the session the Working Group adopted by consensus the text of 36 recommendations (E/CN.4/2005/20, para. 73).
3. Three of the recommendations consist of requests which require the direct attention of OHCHR. These requests concern the following: States should provide OHCHR with information on their implementation of the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action relevant to combating racism on the Internet (para. 20); OHCHR should organize a high-level seminar within the next session of the Working Group on the Internet and racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (para. 22); the United Nations websites, particularly that of OHCHR, should be used as a vehicle for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including through the follow-up and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, both at the national and the international level (para. 23).
4. This report presents an overview of information received from States on their implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action relevant to combating racism on the Internet; the organization by the OHCHR of a high-level seminar within the fourth session of the Working Group; and the use of the OHCHR website as a vehicle for combating racism.
5. Additional information on activities carried out by OHCHR towards the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action are contained in the report of the Secretary-General on global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/60/307).

I. MEASURES ADOPTED AND ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP WITH REGARD TO RACISM AND THE INTERNET

A. Racism and the Internet

6. At its third session, the Working Group adopted recommendation number 20 encouraging States to “provide OHCHR with information on their implementation of the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action relevant to combating racism on the Internet”. In this regard, a note verbale dated 11 October 2005 was transmitted by OHCHR to all Permanent Missions accredited to the United Nations Office in Geneva, inviting them to provide OHCHR with information about implementation measures undertaken at the domestic level. In addition, States provided OHCHR with information on their implementation of the provisions relevant to combating racism on the Internet as contributions to a note verbale dated 2 May 2005, which was transmitted by OHCHR to the Permanent Missions in Geneva for the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly; this note verbale was distributed with a guidance note including a specific question regarding the implementation of the relevant provisions contained in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action concerning combating racism on the Internet. Replies by States to the second note verbale are also included in this report.

7. As at 25 December 2005, OHCHR had received 13 replies to the note verbale dated 11 October 2005 from Austria, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mauritius, Mexico, the Russian Federation and Turkey and 10 replies from the note verbale dated 2 May 2005 from Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine. In this report, replies from member States are arranged in accordance with the nature of the implementing measures undertaken.

1. Legislative measures aimed at combating racism on the Internet

8. The Government of Austria has adopted a legal framework enabling security authorities and courts to effectively combat right-wing extremist, xenophobic, anti-Semitic and racist acts. For instance, the Penal Code provides that whoever publicly agitates or incites someone, in any manner which threatens the public order, because of race, nationality, or ethnic background shall be sentenced. The legal framework applicable to racist acts is also applicable to racist acts committed on the Internet. The Government informed OHCHR that the Internet is under permanent surveillance by the Austrian Federal Agency for State Protection and Counter-Terrorism.

9. The Government of Azerbaijan stated that under article 10 of the Media Act of 7 December 1999, it is forbidden to make use of the mass media, i.e. periodical publications, television and radio broadcasts, news agencies, the Internet and other forms of dissemination, for purposes of advocating violence and brutality, the fomenting of national, racial or social discord or intolerance or the commission of other unlawful acts.

10. Article 283 of the Criminal Code states that acts intended to arouse national, racial, social or religious hatred or enmity or belittle national dignity, and acts intended to restrict the rights of citizens, or to establish superiority among citizens on the basis of national, racial or social status or their attitude to religion, if committed publicly or with the use of the mass media, are punishable by a fine of between 1,000 and 2,000 financial units, or restriction of freedom for up to three years, or deprivation of freedom for between two and four years. Such acts, when committed with the use or threat of force, by abuse of an official position, or by an organized group, are punishable by deprivation of freedom for between three and five years.

11. The Government of Canada announced on 21 March 2005 the country's first Action Plan Against Racism. One of the aims of the Action Plan is to build on Canada's existing legal framework and strengthen its human rights framework. The Action Plan outlines a series of new and ongoing measures that the Government will be undertaking to eliminate racism in Canada. Through the initiative "Countering Internet-Based Hate Crime", the Government of Canada intends to establish a "tip line" to facilitate reporting, and to work with Internet service providers to identify online hate.

12. According to the Government of Croatia, racial and other forms of discrimination are classified as criminal acts under the country's Penal Code. The Law on the Amendments to the Penal Code of July 2004, supplements the latter by criminalizing the use of the computer system to distribute or otherwise make available materials that deny, significantly diminish, approve or justify the criminal act of genocide or crimes against humanity, with the aim of spreading racial, religious, gender-based, national or ethnic hatred based on the colour of skin, sexual affiliation or other characteristics, or with the aim of slighting. The direct spreading of racist or xenophobic materials by using the computer system carries criminal sanctions which are harmonized with article 6 of the Council of Europe Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems (2003) (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime) ratified by Croatia on 26 March 2003.

13. Cyprus has undertaken various initiatives to both build and enhance policies and strategies to combat racism effectively. In the field of the Internet in particular, Cyprus has signed and ratified the Convention on Cybercrime and the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime.

14. The Government of Denmark submits that Danish penal legislation contains provisions that specifically address racist statements and other crimes of a racist nature. These provisions are applicable to crimes committed through the use of the Internet and which amount to the dissemination of statements or other information by which a group of people is threatened, insulted or degraded on account of race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religion or sexual orientation. "Aggravated circumstances" are found if the conduct is characterized as propaganda, which is understood as the systematic, intensive or continuous attempt to influence opinion, or if conducted as part of the activities of an organization. The Government reports that from 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2003, the Danish courts considered 23 cases concerning statements by which a group of people was threatened, insulted or degraded on account of race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religion or sexual inclination. Among the 23 cases, 7 concerned statements published on the Internet.

15. In Estonia, activities connected to the Internet have not been separately regulated at the legislative level. While freedom of expression is well protected in Estonia, language which involves incitement to hatred and defamation, promoting hatred on the Internet, including hatred of a racist nature, is considered as a violation of the people's rights. Pursuant to the Constitution, each person has a duty not to defame anybody's honour or good name. The Ministry of Justice has prepared an amendment act to modify the existing laws in Estonia in order to increase efficiency in dealing with matters concerning incitement to hatred and defamation and thereby to guarantee better protection of individual rights. The main objective of the amendment is to restrict in the media, including the Internet, the publishing of articles and commentaries which are defamatory or incite to hatred.

16. In Georgia, the Parliament adopted in June 2004 a new Law on Freedom of Speech and Expression which is consistent with the country's international law obligations. Under this law, freedom of speech and expression can be curtailed only when such restriction is provided for by a clearly defined and explicit limitation and is necessary to protect a greater interest. The Government indicates that it is to be noted that conduct that amounts to violation of the right to equality of treatment and racial discrimination is regulated under the Penal Code and constitutes criminal offences that are strictly punished.

17. In Hungary, legislation does not provide for the criminalization of racially or xenophobically motivated threat or insult through computer systems, nor of distributing or otherwise making available through a computer system to the public material which denies, grossly minimizes, approves or justifies acts constituting genocide or crimes against humanity. The Government submits that Hungary has not signed the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, as such would be contrary to the Constitution. However, the Government submits that in combating racism it is fundamental to abide by its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

18. In Japan, under the Law on Restrictions on the Liability for Damages of Specified Telecommunications Service Providers and the Right to Demand Disclosure of Identity Information of the Sender there are restrictions on the liability of telecommunications service providers who delete or neglect the information concerned. However, the person whose rights have been violated can request the provider to disclose information about the sender's identity. Additionally, industrial associations which include telecommunications carriers have adopted guidelines which stipulate that telecommunications carriers should prescribe in their conditions measures on illegal or harmful information.

19. In the Republic of Korea, there have been consistent efforts to eliminate racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia on the Internet, in cooperation with, for instance, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Presently, a National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, describing basic policies in the field of human rights, including those on racial discrimination, is in a preparatory stage.

20. The Action Plan is intended to harmonize domestic implementation with international law obligations and will include measures and methods to prevent racial discrimination and violence. In addition, the Act on the use of Information and Communication Network and Information Protection was enacted in 2001, with a view to improving public welfare by

fostering an environment in which the Internet and information and communication networks can be used safely and securely. The Act covers punishment for distribution of unsound information and also includes measures against distribution of information which is harmful to young people. Moreover, the Information and Communication Ethics Committee (a private sector entity) endeavours to raise and spread information on communication ethics awareness to combat racism and xenophobia and to help the public to enhance its understanding on diversity of populations based on race, cultures and civilizations.

21. In Kazakhstan, statutory regulation of social relations connected with the operation and use of the Internet is being developed. However, given that websites of individuals and corporate bodies are deemed to be part of mass media in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the use of such media to disseminate information and material intended to incite social, racial, ethnic, religious, class or clan discord is an administrative offence contrary to article 344 of the Kazakh Code of Administrative Offences.

22. In Mauritius, the Constitution provides that freedom of expression may only be restricted in the interest of, inter alia, defence, public safety, public order, public morality and public health or for the purposes of protecting the reputations, rights and freedoms of persons or the private life of persons concerned in legal proceedings. Freedom of expression is also limited for certain professions and for public offices.

23. The Government of Mexico states that the National Council to Prevent Discrimination, CONAPRED (Consejo Nacional para Prevenir la Discriminación) is the organ responsible for the implementation of anti-discrimination policies, and the monitoring of the implementation of the Federal Law on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination. As part of the National Programme for Human Rights, adopted in 2004, it is an obligation for all the organs of the federal public administration to observe the content of a manual for the introduction of a human rights perspective into public policies. The use of the manual is intended to ensure that the principles set out in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action are complied with by Government Internet sites.

24. In Sweden the Parliament adopted in 2003 a new legislation designed to implement the European Union Directives against discrimination. Furthermore, the Penal Code (chap. 16, sect. 8) stipulates that, "a person who, in a disseminated statement or communication, threatens or expresses contempt for a national, ethnic or other such group of persons with allusion to race, colour, national or ethnic origin" has committed a crime. The provision covers oral expressions and discrimination through the printed word, film, sound recording and other such media, including the Internet. Furthermore, the Act on Responsibility for Electronic Bulletin Boards requires suppliers of electronic bulletin boards to delete any message that has a content that clearly constitutes agitation against a national or ethnic group, pursuant to the National Penal Code. In addition, Sweden has signed the Council of Europe's Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime.

25. In Switzerland, a bill of law on *criminalité de réseau* (network crime), is currently under consultation. The law is to regulate the penal responsibility of the content, hosting and access providers for illegal content on the Internet. The bill also foresees new investigative possibilities for the Swiss Confederation and better cooperation between the Confederation and the cantons.

26. In the Constitution of the Russian Federation, propaganda arousing social, racial, national or religious hatred and enmity is prohibited. The Criminal Code establishes penalties for such acts. In this regard, the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs initiated criminal proceedings against an inhabitant who posted information on the Internet inciting inter-ethnic and racial tension.

27. A new Turkish Penal Code entered into force on 1 June 2005 and provides for crimes committed through new information and communication technologies, including the Internet. However, incitement to racial hatred, xenophobic and other related intolerance on the Internet are not dealt with under these provisions; a new commission has been established by the Ministry of Justice which is currently working on a bill on crimes committed through the Internet.

28. Ukraine has provided no specific reply concerning racism and the Internet. However, the Government stated in its contribution that the article 3 of the Constitution which concerns the Mass Print Media (Press) Act prohibits the use of the print media to incite racial, ethnic and religious hatred.

2. Other measures undertaken to combat racism on the Internet

29. In Austria, the Federal Ministry of the Interior installed a reporting office in 1997, accessible via its web page, where private Internet users can directly notify the Federal Ministry of the Interior of right-wing extremist, xenophobic, anti-Semitic and racist texts published on the Internet. In addition, ISPA (Internet Service Providers Austria) has installed a hotline called "Stopline", and collaborates with the Federal Ministry of the Interior and Internet service providers and allows any Internet users to report on right-wing extremist content. In addition, Austrian legislation provides for an Internet provider to be held responsible for knowingly publishing prohibited contents, or keeping such contents on her/his server, in order to combat dissemination of such contents on the Internet.

30. In combating discrimination, the Government of Chile has set up the Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Programme under the Social Organization Division of the Ministry of the Interior. The aim of the programme is to establish the institutional bases for overcoming discrimination in Chile. To this end, the Programme has developed the Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination which includes a section relevant to the mass media and the Internet. Regarding the Internet in particular, a website (www.tolerancia.cl) was established by the Programme to implement the specific objectives of the plan. This site covers various programmes and actions that encourage non-discrimination, tolerance and respect for diversity. The visitor to the web page can participate in various discussion forums and report facts, situations, organizations and sites on the Internet that foment racism, xenophobia, intolerance or any other form of discrimination.

31. The Danish Government states that it is using the Internet as a platform in the fight against racism. The website of the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs includes information on integration initiatives. The Ministry has also provided the Council for Ethnic Minorities with a website which provides information about initiatives undertaken to

benefit ethnic minorities. Furthermore, the Ministry is supporting a wide range of integration initiatives and projects all over the country, some of which include promotion of website material and access to information.

32. In Estonia, five national daily newspapers and one media portal have organized a common campaign against defamation and messages of hatred spread on the Internet, including the campaign “For a defamation free Internet!” (www.leim.ee). The web page calls for users to inform web-page managers or forum owners about defamation discovered on the Internet. It is also possible to file a complaint with the police and if a defamatory message includes threats, incitement to social hatred, violence or discrimination, the person who posted the message may be subject to criminal liability.

33. In Japan, industrial associations made up of telecommunications carriers have established guidelines which stipulate that telecommunication carriers should prescribe, in their conditions, measures on illegal or harmful information that would violate individual rights. These guidelines are made widely known and the associations also provide support for Internet service providers and others using the guidelines. If discriminatory information is distributed, appropriate measures are taken, for instance deletion of such information (based on their conditions), by the telecommunications service providers.

34. In the Republic of Korea, the Information Communication Ethics Committee, established in 1995, works to prevent distribution of illegal and harmful information via information and communication networks (including the Internet) and promotes voluntary regulatory activities and spreads information on communication ethics to combat racism and xenophobia and to promote an understanding for cultural diversity. The Committee also has the mandate to request corrections of illegal and harmful information distributed on the Internet; especially information containing racism and racial prejudices. In addition, the National Human Rights Commission, which is an independent organization dealing with human rights matters, is in charge of investigations of cases of human rights violations, including acts of discrimination, and the implementation of domestic and international laws and regulations on human rights.

35. In the Republic of Korea, the Support Center for Cyber Human Rights, which was established in 2005 under the auspices of the National Human Rights Commission, has the mandate to enforce cyber education on issues of racial discrimination and cultural diversity. The National Human Rights Commission in this regard also broadcasted a commercial on the Internet entitled “Respect for differences will make a world free from discrimination”, publicizing activities and publications enhancing awareness and promoting understanding and tolerance. Correct understanding of elimination of racism and cultural diversity is being enhanced through various publications including, for instance, webzines and websites. (In addition, the National Human Rights Commission has carried out a national human rights awareness survey.)

36. In Mexico, the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination, in cooperation with the Academic Computer Services Department of the Autonomous National University of Mexico has created a website (www.conapred.org.mx), which is the Mexican portal with updated information on the topic of discrimination and on the current status of vulnerable groups with the purpose of highlighting their situation and the actions undertaken by the Council to redeem problems linked to discrimination. Visitors to the website can also submit a discrimination complaint by completing a simple form on line.

37. In the Russian Federation, the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs daily monitors sites on the Internet which spread propaganda on separatism, religious intolerance and inter-ethnic hatred and informs its international partners responsible for law enforcement about sites found on servers abroad so that appropriate measures can be taken. The Ministry of Internal Affairs is also taking serious steps to combat the posting of information on the Internet that directly incites xenophobia on the grounds of race or nationality, including Internet resources of an anti-Semitic nature.

38. In Turkey, representatives from the Government, civil society, academia and the private sector organize joint meetings to assess current trends in the telecommunication sector and to discuss related problems and identify solutions. It is within this context that a major telecommunications congress was held in Ankara in 2003. The Human Rights Presidency, under the Prime Minister, also organized a meeting in 2004 to discuss the relationship between propaganda on the Internet and hate crimes. In addition, the Internet High Council, which is a semi-governmental consultative body aiming at promoting the use of the Internet, annually organizes a major promotional activity entitled the Internet Week, which includes awareness-raising activities, discussions and seminars.

39. In Switzerland, as of 1 January 2003, the Service national de coordination de la lutte contre la criminalité sur Internet (SCOCI, or Swiss coordination unit for cybercrime control) is active on two fronts. It receives about 500 reports a month from the general public, while it also undertakes its own research on the Internet (concentrating on child pornography). Files are either sent to the cantonal authorities for criminal prosecution or transmitted to Interpol.

B. High-level seminar: Racism and the Internet and complementary international standards

40. At its third session, the Working Group adopted a recommendation (para. 22) requesting the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize a high-level seminar, within the fourth session of the Working Group. The purpose of the seminar would be to consider progress made in the implementation of relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action; to assess the possibilities of and challenges posed by the use of the Internet to propagate or to counter material which incites racial hatred and acts of violence, and propose concrete measures to be taken at the international and national levels to combat the abuse of the Internet for all forms of racist manifestations; and to examine the contribution that the Internet can make in the fostering of social harmony and the fight against racism. OHCHR should endeavour to ensure the participation of all stakeholders, inter alia States, World Summit on the Information Society, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the media (E/CN.4/2005/20, 14 December 2004).

41. The Working Group also adopted recommendations 34 to 36, which provide that the latter reaffirms its mandate to prepare complementary standards to update and strengthen the existing instruments dealing with the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

42. To this end, the Working Group should focus its efforts on strengthening the implementation of existing instruments by identifying gaps in international human rights law, with a view to preparing complementary standards to address them. In contributing to these

efforts, the Working Group should further conduct an in-depth assessment and evaluation of the implementation of existing international instruments, including suggestions to enhance the effectiveness of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Complementary standards should strengthen the existing norms and bring added value.

43. It is within this context that OHCHR is requested by the Commission on Human Rights in consultation with member States to convene a high-level seminar for five days during the fourth session of the Working Group to address the work identified in paragraphs 22 and 35 of the present recommendations.

44. The Working Group's recommendation was adopted by Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/64 (20 April 2005) (para. 16) whereby the Commission requested OHCHR to convene, in consultation with member States, a high-level seminar during the first five days of the fourth session of the Working Group. The first two days of the seminar is to focus on racism and the Internet and the remaining three days of the seminar to consider the issue of complementary international standards.

45. In this regard, OHCHR is in the process of organizing the high-level seminar which will take place from 16 to 20 January 2006, during the first week of the two-week session. At the time of the drafting of this report the high-level seminar had not taken place. OHCHR is organizing the seminar pertinent to the content of the resolution, requesting that the programme structure and format of the high-level seminar should be agreed among member States, assisted by OHCHR, and that the seminar could include a core group of ministers responsible for human rights and/or equivalent participants from all regions as panellists.

C. The OHCHR website as a vehicle for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

46. At its third session, the Working Group recommended in paragraph 23 that OHCHR uses its website as a vehicle for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including through the follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. OHCHR is in the process of both redesigning and expanding the information that is currently available on its website.

47. The new information will encompass:

(a) pages specifically dedicated to OHCHR anti-discrimination activities, including meetings, outreach activities and awareness-raising material;

(b) pages pooling all reports to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, prepared in follow-up to the Durban World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and all of the resolutions from the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights related to combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(c) pages dedicated to each of the three Durban follow-up mechanisms, namely, the group of Independent Eminent Experts, the Intergovernmental Working Group on the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descents;

(d) archive pages on the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the three consecutive Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983; 1983-1993; 1993-2003), and the three World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1978, 1983 and 2001); and

(e) pages that will contain the databases that OHCHR is in the process of developing regarding good practices and the compilation of national plans of action.

48. These dedicated sites will also have contact information available. As such, OHCHR aims to improve the information made available to all stakeholders and to enhance their involvement in effectively combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

II. CONCLUSIONS

49. The replies received from States on measures they have adopted to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the Internet are indicative of the concern that the use of this technology has triggered in matters of incitement to hatred.

50. Progress achieved in the implementation of the relevant recommendations as regards the organization by OHCHR of the high-level seminar will be apparent after the seminar itself has been held on 16-20 January 2006 during the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

51. Regarding the use of the OHCHR website as a vehicle for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, there is no doubt that once the redesigning and expansion of the OHCHR information project is completed, a major improvement will have been achieved in accessing and sharing information on developments in the field of anti-discrimination.
