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**RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA
AND ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION**

**Report of the Seminar of Experts for Eastern Europe on the
Implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the
World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination,
Xenophobia and Related Intolerance: an exchange of ideas
on how to move forward***

(Prague, 24-26 September 2003)

* The annexes are circulated in the language of submission only.

Summary

As a follow-up activity to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, a regional seminar of experts for Eastern Europe was held in Prague from 24 to 26 September 2003 under the title "Implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance: an exchange of ideas on how to move forward". The seminar was organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and hosted by the Government of the Czech Republic. It was the third in a series of regional expert seminars aimed at providing a forum for reflection on ways and means of implementing the provisions of the Durban Programme of Action in a way that would cause tangible improvement in the lives of victims of racial discrimination.

Thirteen experts presented papers grouped around three themes: (a) The rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; (b) The Roma: issues and perspectives on the road to equality; and (c) Xenophobia. Member States, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations participated in the seminar as observers. At the end of the seminar, the experts adopted recommendations.

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Introduction

A. Organization of the seminar

1. As a follow-up activity to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, a regional expert seminar for Eastern Europe was held in Prague from 24 to 26 September 2003 entitled: "Implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance: an exchange of ideas on how to move forward". The seminar was organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and hosted by the Government of the Czech Republic. This expert seminar was the third in a series of regional expert seminars aimed at providing a forum for reflection on ways and means of implementing the provisions of the Durban Programme of Action in a way that would cause tangible improvement in the lives of the victims of racial discrimination.

2. Thirteen experts were invited to present papers on the respective agenda items. Member States, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participated in the seminar as observers. Following the presentations by the experts and the discussion of the issues pertaining to the different topics, the experts agreed upon a set of recommendations with the involvement of the participants. Annexes I, II and III to the present report set out, respectively, the list of participants, the agenda of the seminar and the list of documents.

B. Opening of the seminar

3. The seminar was opened by H.E. Mr. Cyril Svoboda, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, who welcomed participants to the seminar and stressed the importance of combating racial discrimination and xenophobia in the region and in the Czech Republic. His message was followed by a statement by the Acting High Commissioner for Human Rights, Bertrand Ramcharan, who emphasized the importance of effective national protection systems in the struggle against discrimination.

C. Election of the Chairperson/Rapporteur

4. Jan Jarab, Commissioner for Human Rights of the Government of the Czech Republic, was elected Chairperson/Rapporteur of the seminar by acclamation.

D. Adoption of the agenda

5. The agenda of the seminar consisted of 3 themes and 13 topics for presentation and discussion. The agenda was adopted without a vote.

I. THEME I: THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO NATIONAL, ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

A. Topic 1: The challenge ahead: Regional trends and recommendations for the elimination of discrimination against persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

6. Ion Diaconu, Chairperson of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), presented a paper entitled “The challenge ahead: regional trends and recommendations for the elimination of discrimination against persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities” (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.1).

7. After giving a historical overview of the status and treatment of minorities in the region, Mr. Diaconu, taking into account the consideration by CERD of periodic reports of States parties from Central and Eastern Europe, highlighted the main concerns expressed by the Committee. He recommended that States parties withdraw their reservations to article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, thus allowing for individual complaints to the Committee.

8. He added that States parties should take measures to eliminate structural situations generating unequal access to economic, social, cultural and political life and measures for preserving and developing linguistic and cultural identities of all minority groups. He also recommended that the political representation of minority communities and their participation in public life in general should be extended, and highlighted the importance of education as a means of building new relationships between majorities and minorities. At the end of his presentation Mr. Diaconu appealed to States, the private sector, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, financial and development institutions and media of all kinds to take concrete action to combat racial discrimination in all its forms and in all fields.

9. The observer for Croatia asked that, throughout the seminar, a gender perspective be systematically taken into account when discussing the implementation of the Durban Programme of Action.

B. Topic 2: The search for effective strategies against racism: When to educate, when to legislate?

10. Jan Jarab, Commissioner for Human Rights of the Government of the Czech Republic, presented a paper entitled “The search for effective strategies against racism: when to educate, when to legislate?” (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.2).

11. Mr. Jarab expressed his concern over the growing rift between the anti-racist discourse of some human rights activists and perceptions existing among the broader public, as attested by the electoral successes of xenophobic or racist fringe politicians. He warned against nationalism of an exclusionary nature and advocated a society-wide move towards a certain degree of cultural

relativism. At the same time, he warned against attempts by some human rights activists to ban ethnocentrism by labelling it a cultural form of racism, or by treating existing cultural differences as irrelevant. He also cautioned against replacing negative stereotypes by equally superficial simplifications of a positive kind.

12. Cultural sensitivity and intercultural understanding, both key to combating racial discrimination, not only meant respect for the other - whether minority or migrant - and a certain degree of knowledge of the culture of the other, but required self-reflection of the majority's own culture. Indeed, the capacity of the majority populations to identify their own key values in the rapidly changing societies of Central and Eastern Europe would be crucial, not just for their understanding of minorities and immigrants, but for sensible decisions on what the shared values should be. Underlining the complexity of this cultural identity quest, Mr. Jarab considered education to be an essential tool, not only to make majority populations understand the moral unacceptability and practical short-sightedness of theories of forced assimilation, but to sensibly take ethnocentrism into account and to come to a deeper understanding of one's own identity and the other's, based on non-exclusivity. Reflections on ethnocentricity and difference should actively involve individuals from different spectrums of society.

C. Topic 3: The role of ombudspersons and national human rights institutions in the protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

13. Jenó Kaltenbach, Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights of Hungary, presented a paper entitled "The role of ombudspersons and national human rights institutions in the protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.3).

14. In the field of protecting and promoting the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, Mr. Kaltenbach distinguished between two types of national human rights institutions: those with a general mandate and those with a specific mandate for the protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities. In its General Policy Recommendation No. 2, the European Council against Racial Intolerance (ECRI) of the Council of Europe required that national institutions be independent at three levels: (a) in budgetary terms; (b) with regard to recruitment of staff and the management of resources; and (c) at the level of the person appointed, who should enjoy total freedom of expression and protection against arbitrary dismissal.

15. Mr. Kaltenbach went on to describe the mandate and functions of the Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights of Hungary. The Commissioner reviewed relevant legislation and took an active part in policy formulation with regard to issues that the institution was meant to address, including anti-discrimination legislation and policy. With respect to their scope of action, most human rights institutions in Central and Eastern Europe were confined to investigations in the field of public administration. Ombudspersons should attempt to extend their scope of action to encompass the private sector - one of the major arenas where racial discrimination took place.

16. The Commissioner could undertake investigations, including fact-finding missions, on the basis of complaints by the victim or an NGO, but also on the basis of media reports or even ex officio. He could then use mediation, conciliation, persuasion or publicity to remedy the situation of discrimination. In addition, the Commissioner had promotional and educational functions, which included training of public officials and substantive research.

17. Reacting to Mr. Kaltenbach's presentation, Cristian Jura, President of the Romanian National Council for Combating Discrimination, called for a harmonization of all guiding principles concerning the mandate and functions of national human rights institutions, especially the Paris Principles and the relevant ECRI recommendations. An exchange of views also took place about the importance of the ombudsperson's relations with civil society and the media. In this respect, Ilze Brands Kehris, Director of the Latvian Centre for Human Rights and Ethnic Studies, stressed that an ombudsman dealing with issues of racial discrimination should enjoy the confidence of minority groups.

D. Topic 4: The role of non-governmental organizations in the protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

18. Ms. Brands Kehris presented a paper entitled "The role of non-governmental organizations in the protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.4).

19. In her paper and presentation, she considered the growing role of NGOs in Central and Eastern Europe since the late 1980s. In her view, NGOs had contributed in several countries to progress in anti-discrimination legislation and practice. Nevertheless, effective NGOs advocating for minority rights were rare and in some countries in transition were met with hostility, both from Government and civil society. Ms. Brands Kehris explained that most transitional States were in the process of redefining the nation-State and were focusing on strengthening the majority position rather than on developing inclusive societies which respected minority concerns. The perception of the minority as a threat to the majority partly explained why, in some States, NGOs working for minority rights faced important ethical and financial challenges.

20. Ms. Brands Kehris identified the combination of local knowledge and international expertise on the issue of minority rights as a prerequisite for any NGO that defended minority rights to gain credibility. NGOs that defended minority rights should therefore possess significant monitoring capacity and be able to disseminate information widely. The media were a key tool to be used by such NGOs to give visibility to minority issues. She recommended that those NGOs should create domestic cooperation networks of actors sympathetic to the cause of minority rights, as well as transnational networks. In their crucial alliance and cooperation with international organizations active in the region, however, NGOs should be careful not to lose the local perspective.

E. Topic 5: Legal avenues for advancing the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

21. Dimitrina Petrova, Director of the European Roma Rights Centre, presented a paper entitled "Legal avenues for advancing the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.5).

22. Ms. Petrova started her presentation by affirming that the Durban World Conference had ascertained that racial discrimination existed in all States and that this was now beyond discussion. She drew a clear distinction between minority issues and racism by stating that not all minorities suffered the same degree of discrimination. Yet, one of the main obstacles on the road to combating racism remained denial of its existence. Ms. Petrova distinguished between denial in the literal sense (i.e. pretending that a racist act did not take place), interpretative denial (i.e. it was recognized that racism might have taken place, but its importance was diminished) and implicatory denial (i.e. racism was acknowledged, but at the same time it was decided that nothing could be done about it).

23. In her paper Ms. Petrova cited some of the most relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action with respect to the role of States in making legal avenues available to minority members who were victims of racial discrimination. She also referred repeatedly to the conclusions of the Eastern and Central European NGO Forum (Warsaw, 15-18 November 2000), during which numerous practical recommendations were put forward to combat racial discrimination against the members of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, who were the most typical victims of racism and racial discrimination in the region.

24. Legal avenues to combat racial discrimination required, first and foremost, the ratification and effective implementation of international and regional legal instruments on human rights and non-discrimination and duly taking into account the concluding observations of CERD. Ms. Petrova advocated effective national legal regimes dealing with both direct and indirect discrimination. In the debate over whether to adopt a single national anti-discrimination act or specific laws dealing with separate grounds for discrimination, Ms. Petrova favoured one comprehensive law, in order to avoid separate struggles of different groups with similar interests. Anti-discrimination legislation should provide for the justiciability of rights, in granting victims of racial discrimination the possibility to access genuine remedies through effective judicial or administrative procedures. She spoke against placing the burden of proof exclusively on the victim and stressed that anti-discrimination legislation should be equipped with adequate, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions. Finally, Ms. Petrova urged public interest legal groups to continue to undertake strategic and test litigation, especially in light of the fact that such litigation in favour of minority members who had been victims of systemic discrimination had produced remarkable results in the past.

F. Topic 6: Instruments of reconciliation: The case of memorials and truth and reconciliation commissions

25. Noreen Callaghan, Director of the Diploma in Reconciliation Practice at the National University of Ireland and Lecturer in Reconciliation at the PRONI Institute of Social Education in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, presented a paper entitled “Instruments for reconciliation: the case of memorials and truth and reconciliation commissions” (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.6).

26. In her paper and presentation, Ms. Callaghan examined the significance for Eastern Europe of articles 57, 101 and 105 of the Durban Declaration and articles 163 and 164 (g) and (h) of the Programme of Action. In her definition and description of the mechanism of truth commissions, 25 of which had been established around the world since 1974, Ms. Callaghan distinguished truth commissions from prosecution-focused instruments such as criminal tribunals by their focus on victims and emphasis on reconciliation and healing through truth-telling processes.

27. After a detailed description of the mandate and functions of the most renowned of these commissions, the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Ms. Callaghan examined the potential application of this model for the Balkan States. She highlighted a number of the challenges that the defenders of this model faced in the individual States of the former Yugoslavia, including the singular political complexity of the region. Considering that each State would need to confront not only the violence which occurred within its own borders but also the violence between its own and other ethnic groups or nations, an appropriate model of truth and reconciliation in the Balkans would need to be holistic and explore the possibility of a regional approach to a truth and reconciliation commission for the countries of the former Yugoslavia. In this regard, she emphasized that the question of how to deal adequately with the past and facilitate fruitful reconciliation needed to be addressed within the context of the political, socio-economic and cultural reality of the region, and that answers to how - or whether - to address past atrocities needed to come from within the region through a wide public debate.

28. Remembering the crimes or wrongs of the past was utterly political and usually controversial, as demands for stability and for justice were often conflicting. In her view, however, the difficulties involved in dealing with gross violations of human rights should force leaders not to ignore the irresolvable debates of the past, but rather to seek ways to deal with them. Additionally, an exploration of the role of symbolic acts, such as memorials, in the redress of human rights abuses might offer alternatives to the highly controversial subject of reparation for such atrocities and provide a necessary avenue for healing the traumas of the past. Keeping in mind that the price of the past was too high to pay in the future, Ms. Callaghan advised States to devise effective strategies to educate and to legislate, in order for the wrongs of the past “never again” to be committed.

29. In the debate that followed, one of the dilemmas of truth and reconciliation commissions was discussed, namely the fact that amnesty for the perpetrators of past human rights violations might bring out the truth, but bring no satisfaction to victims, while effective sanctions might bring greater satisfaction to victims, but endanger the cooperation of perpetrators with the truth and reconciliation commission. The fact that different perceptions of “truth” could exist was

also touched upon, as was the limited capacity of truth and reconciliation commissions to bring healing or satisfaction at the personal level to the victims of severe human rights violations in the ethnically cleansed environment of the countries of the former Yugoslavia. In that regard, Vesna Golic, Director of "Grupa 484", strongly advocated the integration of a truth and reconciliation commission into the broader reconstruction effort of the countries of the former Yugoslavia.

II. THEME II: THE ROMA: ISSUES AND PERSPECTIVES ON THE ROAD TO EQUALITY

A. Topic 7: Increasing the participation of Roma in political, economic and social life, including measures of positive action

30. Rumyan Russinov, Director of the Roma Participation Programme of the Open Society Institute in Budapest, presented a paper entitled "Increasing the participation of Roma in political, economic and social life, including measures of positive action" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.7).

31. In his paper, Mr. Russinov welcomed the adoption in Durban of paragraphs relating specifically to the need to develop policies and implementation mechanisms for the full achievement of equality by Roma/Gypsies/Sinti/Travellers (Declaration, para. 68) and the recognition of the need for special measures or positive action for the victims of racial discrimination aimed at correcting the conditions that impaired the enjoyment of rights (ibid., para. 108). Paragraph 40 of the Programme of Action, which made reference to CERD general recommendation XXVII, encouraged States to adopt concrete policies and measures to eradicate discrimination against Roma/Gypsies/Sinti/Travellers, to enable them to achieve equality.

32. Based on those provisions, Mr. Russinov advocated the implementation of equal opportunity policies inspired by a positive vision of the Roma. Taking note of the fact that most States of the region had adopted programmes and strategies for providing equal opportunities for Roma, Mr. Russinov claimed that such programmes and strategies had not been satisfactorily implemented. In particular, he expressed concern over the fact that programmes and strategies for equal opportunities had often been inspired by a view of Roma as a problem. Owing to the fact that Roma had not been treated as capable of contributing to the development of society as a whole, Governments tended to neglect the root causes of the problems facing Roma. Rather than trying to eradicate discrimination and segregation of Roma, most Governments were dealing solely with the manifestations of scourges such as poverty, poor education and crime, although such action had only temporary effects and did not lead to the integration of the Roma. It had been amply demonstrated over the past decade that policies which did not aim to eliminate the root causes of the exclusion of the Roma were doomed to fail. In his presentation, Mr. Russinov advocated policies for the Roma that would be informed by a positive vision of Roma as people whose potential, if given the chance to develop, would be of benefit to the whole society. Clearly, the participation of Roma at the decision-making level in the design and implementation of such policies would be essential, as were the creation of adequate structures to supervise the implementation process and evaluate the results, and political support at all levels of administration for the work of those structures.

33. Equal opportunity policies should be comprehensive in scope, covering a number of fields including employment, housing, health care and social protection. However, the core of equal opportunities policies would be the elimination of discriminatory policies towards Roma in the area of education, which had confined several generations of Roma in Central and Eastern Europe to the bottom of the social hierarchy. He considered the desegregation of schools and classrooms for Roma to be a precondition for equal opportunities.

34. Mr. Russinov shared with the seminar the outcome of the conference entitled "Roma in expanding Europe", organized by the World Bank and the Open Society Institute in Budapest from 30 June to 1 July 2003. At that conference, a "Decade of Romani Inclusion" was launched that is expected to provide a framework for government action by mobilizing resources at the national and international levels. In conclusion, Mr. Russinov declared himself optimistic with respect to the ongoing process of mobilization of Roma in Central and Eastern Europe, the support from the international community, and the coming into existence of a group of highly educated young Roma working for a better future.

B. Topic 8: Discriminatory treatment of Roma children in education: What can be done about it?

35. Viktoria Mohacsi Bernath, Ministerial Commissioner for the Integration of Roma and Disadvantaged Children of the Ministry of Education of the Government of Hungary, presented a paper entitled "Discriminatory treatment of Roma children in education: What can be done about it?" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.8).

36. Using a projector to display, Ms. Mohacsi demonstrated systematic discrimination against the Roma in education. In some States of the region, Roma were highly overrepresented in schools for the mentally disabled, denied the right to education and stigmatized as being retarded. In other countries, Roma children were separated from their non-Roma peers in special classes or schools. Frequently, they were taught according to a special curriculum and kept separate from their non-Roma peers for their entire schooling career. Roma ghettos existed in some States and certain schools were reserved exclusively for Roma pupils as a result; in some cases, Roma children did not receive formal schooling at all.

37. Ms. Mohacsi then gave an overview of the comprehensive education programme - including an integration component, legal measures and a programme to decrease the overrepresentation of Roma children in special education - put in place by the Hungarian Ministry of Education to remedy the situation. Ms. Mohacsi called for a region-wide desegregation of education systems and for prompt measures to ensure that Roma children in special schools and classes for the mentally disabled were integrated into the mainstream school system. In addition, she pleaded for the development of adult education programmes to remedy inadequate or non-existent education of Roma adults.

C. Topic 9: The role of the media in portraying the Roma and perpetuating prejudice

38. Jarmila Balazova, Founder of the Roma section of Czech Public Radio and Vice-chairperson of the Board for National Minorities of the Czech Republic, presented a paper entitled “The role of the media in portraying the Roma and perpetuating prejudice” (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.9).

39. In her paper, Ms. Balazova gave an overview of the history of the establishment of Roma media outlets in the Czech Republic and their present-day challenges. She strongly defended the need to give space to specialized Roma publications and television programmes, in addition to including Roma persons in non-Roma media programming, especially in cases where the topic would relate to a problem or issue encountered by all or most members of society. When reporting on minority issues, mainstream media journalists should choose their topics carefully and not systematically choose topics that presented a negative or folkloric picture of the Roma community. Stereotyped and superficial reporting by mainstream journalists was perpetuating and reinforcing prejudice that already existed in society.

40. In her presentation, Ms. Balazova appealed for increased support for the training of Roma journalists. She also stressed the need for an organization, possibly a committee attached to an ombudsman institution, to monitor media coverage in relation to Roma. An annual public report could then provide the public with a systematic overview and analysis of Roma coverage in the media. On the basis of such a report, containing statistical data, pressure could be exerted on media groups to take effective measures against the propagation of racial prejudice and the negative stereotyping of Roma.

D. Topic 10: Roma youth: A voice to be reckoned with!

41. Alexandra Raykova, President of the Forum of European Roma Young People, presented a paper entitled “Roma youth: a voice to be reckoned with!” (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.10).

42. Ms. Raykova pointed out that, although demographic statistics were not entirely reliable, her interaction with grass-roots communities seemed to indicate that at present more than half of the Roma community in Europe consisted of children and youth up to the age of 30. The Roma thus constituted the most rapidly growing population group in Europe. However, owing to the fact that the average age of marriage for Roma tended to be rather low, young Roma only rarely identified themselves as youth. In spite of this, non-governmental structures dealing with Roma youth issues had emerged, partly because of the growing number of Roma university students and partly because international organizations and institutions had started training young Roma on issues related to the development of civil society, human rights, political participation and citizenship, project management, advocacy and leadership.

43. Roma youth faced specific problems in addition to the difficulties experienced by the Roma community as a whole, notably a lack of social skills, a lack of positive role models, low self-esteem and difficulties in coping with changing value systems. Although Roma youth

organizations and structures had started to play a more significant role in the Roma movement, Ms. Raykova urged all relevant actors to make Roma youth a real priority in their policies and programmes and to consider Roma youth as full-fledged social actors who could make a valuable contribution to decision-making processes. She also called upon the European Youth Forum to develop a policy on minority issues, including Roma youth.

44. In the discussion that followed, the question was raised whether some traditions of the Roma, such as marriage at a relatively young age, constituted an obstacle to the creation of conditions in which all Roma children would receive formal education. Ms. Raykova argued that Roma values were not against schooling, and that the main reason for dropout from schools by young Roma was not pregnancy, but the poverty cycle in which many Roma were trapped. With respect to their culture and value system, the Roma were not static, but open to change and Roma who had benefited from higher education were well integrated into mainstream society. Mr. Kaltenbach drew the attention of participants to the frequently negative attitude of mainstream schoolteachers and school administrators towards Roma children and made the case for training targeted professional groups against “Romaphobia”. The observer for the European Commission pointed out that the disproportionate number of Roma children in institutions for the mentally disabled constituted a violation of EU Council Directive 2000/43/EC implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, which had entered into force on 19 July 2000.

45. The question was also raised whether the Roma should be entitled to special Roma education that would give particular attention to their language and culture. Ms. Mohacsi responded that the most pressing need was to secure the right to quality education for each individual child, which would enable her or his integration into society, rather than ensuring culture-specific education. She did favour incorporating the subject of multiculturalism in teacher-training curricula at university level.

46. The observer for the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) pointed out that the accession of some of the States of the region to the European Union would create a series of new opportunities for Roma populations within those States. Within its employment policy, for example, the European Union was paying special attention to vulnerable groups. The observer further recommended that States should make widely available relevant information about EU funding for cooperation programmes which could benefit Roma communities. The observer for Serbia and Montenegro, after highlighting some of the country’s policies regarding the Roma, urged the experts to be concrete in their final recommendations and made a number of suggestions, inter alia proposing the inclusion of Roma in the planning of long-term development strategies at the local level and financial benefits for schools that integrated Roma children.

III. THEME III: XENOPHOBIA

A. Topic 11: Countering anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe

47. Magdalena Sroda, researcher at the Institute for Philosophy of Warsaw University and expert at the European Monitoring Centre of Racism and Xenophobia, presented a paper entitled “Countering anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe” (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.11).

48. In her overview of the history of anti-Semitism, Ms. Sroda made a clear distinction between anti-Semitism in Western Europe and anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe. In her view, the political history and the affirmation of communal values, based on tradition, religion and the cultivation of the past, had determined the type and persistence of anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe. In her paper, Ms. Sroda made distinctions between acts of physical violence, acts of symbolic violence and acts of verbal aggression against Jews. Underlying such anti-Semitic acts were anti-Semitic attitudes, either active or passive, and anti-Semitic ideologies.

49. In order to measure the extent and the degree of anti-Semitism, Ms. Sroda recommended that adequate data be collected by individual States. She highlighted the need for politicians to publicly condemn anti-Semitism and the primary role of education in the struggle against anti-Semitism. By replacing fear and stereotypes with factually correct information, and by appropriately remembering the truth about the fate of the Jews in Eastern Europe, it should be possible to build an inclusive community of States in which Jewish people would be treated without prejudice. Beyond tolerance, whether characterized by an absence of violence and bigotry or merely as indifference, there must be respect for diversity, which would include a positive interest in cultures different from one’s own and would encourage the participation of representatives from minority groups in public life.

50. Acknowledging that anti-Semitic attitudes were often rooted in the private sphere of everyday opinions, idioms, proverbs, tone of voice, jokes, gestures, mockery and meaningful silences, Ms. Sroda stated that every individual had a responsibility to fight anti-Semitism at home, in their place of worship, within the community and within the neighbourhood.

51. The observer for the Federation of Jewish Communities expressed his concern over the increase in anti-Semitic incidents and argued that States and international organizations should give priority to combating this scourge. He identified the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Conference on anti-Semitism as a breakthrough in this regard.

Topic 12: Strategies to address discrimination against migrants

52. Svetlana Gannushkina, Head of the Migration Rights Network of the Human Rights Center “Memorial” and Chairperson of the Civic Assistance Committee in Moscow, presented a paper entitled “Strategies to address discrimination against migrants” (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.12).

53. In her background paper and presentation, Ms. Gannushkina held the view that migrants tended to be easy scapegoats when economic conditions were difficult. Invoking paragraph 16 of the Durban Declaration, Ms. Gannushkina emphasized the responsibility of

States to provide legal and material support to migrants. She criticized the fact that such assistance was only available officially to recognized migrants, thus depriving irregular migrants of their right to employment, education, medical care and social services. Ms. Gannushkina also mentioned that some politicians openly aired xenophobic views concerning migrants, which remained unchallenged by the courts and the media.

54. Ms. Gannushkina pleaded for the recognition of the human rights of migrants in the immigration and citizenship legislation of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Reminding States of the commitment undertaken in paragraph 51 of the Durban Declaration to eliminate racial discrimination against migrants in relation to, inter alia, their access to justice, she asked States in the region to efficiently tackle racial profiling and acts of racism committed by the police and the judiciary, and to sanction officials found guilty of acts of racial violence.

55. Ms. Gannushkina cited several ways for international structures to combat discrimination against migrants. She called upon international organizations to scrutinize vigorously the treatment of migrants in Eastern Europe and to encourage Governments to send public officials to participate in anti-discrimination training and related exchanges with civil society. International organizations could also formulate recommendations for the improvement of national legislation regarding the rights of migrants.

56. At the national level, the media and NGOs could make greater efforts to influence society by means of anti-discrimination campaigns. Measures to combat xenophobia could take the form of popularizing the cultures of diverse ethnic groups and should especially involve the younger generation.

57. In addition, Ms. Gannushkina stressed the importance of court litigation, as high as the European Court for Human Rights, as a means of transforming international legal standards into national practice. She also underlined the important role of NGOs of a legal nature in defending the rights of migrants who were victims of racial discrimination and reviewing legislative initiatives. Finally, she argued that the improvement of social and economic conditions for the societies in Central and Eastern Europe would lead to a decrease in xenophobia and discrimination against migrants.

58. The observer for the Russian Federation objected to Ms. Gannushkina's paper and presentation on several grounds, including the claim that unfounded and factually incorrect allegations were made in relation to specific cases of racial discrimination. He also rejected Ms. Gannushkina's affirmation that Chechens were subject to discrimination by mainstream Russian society. He pointed out that the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement were not a legally binding international instrument and that international law made a distinction between the legal status of refugees and of internally displaced persons. A representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said that the Office had issued guidelines on the treatment of Chechen asylum-seekers.

59. The European Network Against Racism took the floor to state the key importance of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in the protection of migrants against racial discrimination.

C. Topic 13: Strategies to address discrimination against refugees and internally displaced persons

60. Vesna Golic, President of “Grupa 484”, Belgrade, presented a paper entitled “Strategies to address discrimination against refugees and internally displaced persons” (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.13).

61. Ms. Golic highlighted that the challenges faced by refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees were very different, as the protection systems offered to them differed. She held the view that most of the hostile and discriminatory treatment that refugees and IDPs were confronted with was rooted in tensions resulting from poverty and painful transition processes in the region. She also cited the inconsistency of domestic laws with international protection standards, the lack of capacity of States in the region to assume international obligations and the lack of rule of law and democratic institutions as factors leading to discrimination. The perception in many societies that refugees were an exclusively humanitarian problem was another obstacle to addressing discrimination effectively. Moreover, the potential of the refugee and IDP communities to participate constructively in transition processes tended to be disregarded.

62. Based upon this analysis, Ms. Golic stressed the need for multidimensional and comprehensive approaches to addressing the causes, and not just the symptoms of discrimination. Such strategies should carefully consider the vulnerabilities of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe whose geographic positions predisposed them to large refugee movements. The elaboration and implementation of such strategies ought to allow for the concrete participation of refugee and IDP associations. In the meantime, Ms. Golic urged States, and international and non-governmental organizations to provide refugees and IDPs with direct, immediate and effective protection from discrimination.

63. Indicating that enlargement of the EU was putting peripheral countries in the difficult position of guarding the borders of the Union, the observer for Serbia and Montenegro told the seminar that a large portion of the refugees were “transit refugees” whose ultimate goal was to reach the European Union. He underlined the need for a more equitable burden-sharing of refugees among countries in Western and Eastern Europe.

IV. NATIONAL STRATEGIES TO COMBAT RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

64. The third morning of the seminar was devoted to presentations by States, international organizations and national human rights institutions on strategies to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

65. The President of the Romanian National Council for Combating Discrimination gave a presentation on the structure and the mandate of the Council. The observers for Azerbaijan, Croatia, the Czech Republic and Latvia gave overviews of their country’s policies and programmes to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The observer for the Russian Federation welcomed meetings in which sensitive issues such as racism and xenophobia could be discussed in a constructive manner. The observer for Bulgaria made

available a document on the Bulgarian national strategy to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The Office of the Prime Minister of Hungary made available a document on the Roma policy of the Government of Hungary. The President of the Consultative Council on Human Rights of Turkey circulated a document on the latest reforms undertaken by his Government to prevent discrimination. The observer for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization described the initiatives undertaken by the organization to implement concrete recommendations in the Durban Programme of Action. The UNHCR Regional Office made a written contribution to the seminar on this subject.

V. CLOSING MEETING OF THE SEMINAR

66. At the closing meeting, the conclusions and recommendations were adopted and made available to the participants. The Chairperson/Rapporteur made a final statement and closed the seminar.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SEMINAR

67. **The conclusions and recommendations adopted by the experts on the last day of the seminar are reproduced below.**

The Seminar of Experts for Eastern Europe, having met in Prague to exchange views on the way forward towards implementing the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, makes the following recommendations:

A. The rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

- 1. All Eastern European States should incorporate the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination into domestic law by adopting comprehensive national anti-discrimination laws and should make the optional declaration under article 14 of the Convention.**
- 2. Anti-discrimination laws should, in accordance with standards set by EU Directives 2000/43 and 2000/78 as well as with ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 7, define the term “discrimination”, including both direct and indirect discrimination, and the concepts of racial harassment and instruction to discriminate. Discrimination should further be explicitly defined to include segregation, discrimination by association, announced intention to discriminate, and aiding another to discriminate. Anti-discrimination laws should apply to both the public and private sectors and provide effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions, as well as remedies, including compensation.**
- 3. National legislation should ensure accountability for misconduct by public officials and consider racial grounds as an aggravating factor for the purposes of sentencing. Terms should be clearly defined and include applicable criteria for the identification of punishable acts.**

- 4. States should establish or strengthen independent national human rights institutions specialized in the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and with a mandate to combat racial discrimination in accordance with the Paris Principles and ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 2. The mandate of such institutions should cover both the public and private sectors and the scope of their activities should cover the fields of policy-making, law enforcement and education on minority rights. States should consider measures such as, where appropriate, making legal assistance, including legal aid, available to complainants seeking a legal remedy.**
- 5. States should take measures for preserving and developing the linguistic and cultural identities of minority groups, including special measures for promoting the right to receive education in the mother tongue, access to culture in the mother tongue without prejudice to the access to the official language and to the culture of the majority, and the goals of social integration and equal opportunity. In addition, culturally sensitive delivery of services needs to be encouraged. In doing so, States should involve diverse actors from civil society.**
- 6. States should offer instruction and professional training for all ethnic groups, so as to offer equal chances of access to professional life. Special measures of affirmative action should also be taken, whenever necessary, in order to correct structural or historical situations of disadvantaged groups.**
- 7. In order to improve the political representation of minority communities and their participation in public life in general, States should take appropriate action to facilitate the representation of minorities in local bodies and national parliaments. States should also promote the recruitment of persons belonging to minorities in law enforcement and public administration.**
- 8. States should integrate a gender perspective into their policies, strategies and programmes of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in order to address multiple forms of discrimination.**
- 9. States should provide education for all in a spirit of tolerance, non-discrimination and respect for the other, irrespective of his or her race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin.**
- 10. States should provide for human rights education of public officials and relevant professionals in accordance with the Durban Programme of Action, in particular paragraphs 133 to 139.**
- 11. States should promote intercultural understanding and pluralism concerning the values, dignity, and traditions of different ethnic groups and encourage their active participation and mutual respect through, for instance, awareness-raising campaigns conducted by the media.**

12. States are encouraged to establish programmes for training members of minorities to enhance their chances for recruitment in the media. National human rights institutions are encouraged to monitor and evaluate reporting by the media on minority issues. Ethical codes for the media should include special provisions for avoiding expressions of prejudice and stereotypes.

13. The intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, the financial and development institutions, political parties and politicians, the academic community, the private sector, and civil society as a whole should also be urged to integrate the elimination of racial discrimination in their programmes and actions, as expressly indicated in the Programme of Action adopted in Durban.

14. Direct cooperation between international organizations, national human rights institutions and local NGOs should be enhanced, in order to improve the impact on local and regional promotion of the rights of persons belonging to minorities. Representatives of international organizations should be invited to participate in the organization of national and regional seminars, together with NGOs and States.

15. States should include in national action plans to combat racism, where applicable, strategies for redressing the crimes or wrongs of past human rights violations. These should be introduced on the basis of an adequate discussion between all levels of society. Whatever approach is adopted for redressing the past, it is important that it be seen as legitimate by the wider society and, in particular, by the victims of human rights abuses. States, international organizations and civil society should develop mechanisms to facilitate better interaction between all those engaged in reconciliation. The existence of international courts for prosecuting serious violations of human rights should be complementary to restorative processes of truth recovery and reconciliation.

B. The Roma: issues and perspectives on the road to equality

16. States should apply general recommendation XXVII on discrimination against Roma, adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 16 August 2000. This general recommendation recommends that the States parties to the Convention adopt, for the benefit of members of the Roma communities, a series of measures, including legislation, national strategies and programmes: measures for their protection against racial violence, measures in the field of education, measures to improve the living conditions of Roma communities, measures in the field of the media, including to act as appropriate for the elimination of any ideas of racial or ethnic superiority, of racial hatred and incitement to discrimination and violence against Roma in the media, and measures concerning their participation in public life. In this regard, States should also take into consideration ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 3.

- 17. States should facilitate the access of Roma to national human rights institutions, as well as to regional and international mechanisms of human rights protection.**
- 18. States should take appropriate measures to facilitate the participation of Roma in political, social and economic life. States should perceive the Roma as an integral part of their social capital and as people whose potential, if given the chance to develop, will be of benefit to the whole society. States should create conditions for such development.**
- 19. The adoption by most States in the region of equal opportunity policies and programmes for Roma is welcomed. States that have not yet done so are urged to elaborate and adopt such programmes. States should allocate adequate financial resources to such programmes and ensure their implementation by the respective government offices. States should aim at equal opportunity policies that are comprehensive in scope, covering a number of fields of social life such as education, employment, housing, health care and social protection. Genuine Roma participation, beyond purely advisory functions, in the inception, development and implementation of such policies should also be ensured and adequate mechanisms for the oversight and evaluation of the implementation of equal opportunity policies created.**
- 20. States are urged to take immediate measures to ensure that Roma children who are not mentally disabled but who attend special schools or special classes are immediately integrated into the mainstream school system. States should ensure that formal education is conducted on a desegregated basis for Roma children. States are urged to adopt comprehensive regulations banning the discriminatory treatment of Roma children and to effectively sanction violations of such regulations. Furthermore, States should give adequate attention to the development and implementation of adult education programmes to eliminate illiteracy and remedy inadequate education of Roma.**
- 21. States should encourage the continuation of the emancipation process of the Roma media, in particular Roma periodicals and television programmes, as well as the integration of Roma issues and Roma journalists into non-Roma programming. NGOs are encouraged to create a network at the international level to establish and coordinate common activities for Roma journalists such as the establishment of a code of ethics, the codification of the international Roma language for journalistic purposes and other measures to assist Roma journalists in their communication with international and national media.**
- 22. States, international organizations and local authorities should make Roma youth a priority in their policies and programmes and support capacity-building of Roma youth organizations. These actors and the Roma movement itself should develop mechanisms that encourage the participation of Roma youth and youth organizations in policy development and decision-making. The European Youth Forum should develop a policy on minority youth that includes Roma youth.**

C. Xenophobia

23. In order to combat xenophobia successfully, States should adopt effective legislation to sanction its most serious manifestations. States and other actors should engage in formal and non-formal education to promote tolerance, respect and the acceptance of diversity, as key tools to combat xenophobia.

24. States and other actors are urged to take into account that historical memory is vital not only in presenting the truth about the fate of the Jews in Eastern Europe and the Holocaust, but in reflecting the tragedies and successes of the whole European community of nations, of which the Jews are an integral part. Public officials, politicians and public figures in general should openly and resolutely counteract anti-Semitic behaviour, stereotypes and prejudices. Representatives of religious groups should be involved in inter-religious dialogue to counteract such behaviour. States should elaborate special educational programmes aimed at counteracting anti-Semitism.

25. States and international organizations are encouraged to raise awareness about the legal framework for the protection of the rights of migrants, in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. States are encouraged to involve national human rights institutions and other independent bodies when dealing with issues concerning the treatment of migrants. With regard to migrants with an irregular status, States should consider programmes to legalize those migrants who have spent a long time in their territories and who have not committed criminal acts.

26. Strategies adopted by States to combat discrimination against refugees, IDPs and stateless persons in Eastern Europe should be based on multidimensional, multilateral and comprehensive approaches that actively engage international organizations, civil society and representatives of refugees, IDPs and stateless persons, while addressing the causes and not just the symptoms of discrimination. States should try to define common reference points and build on areas of convergence between the many different and sometimes competing interests involved. Such strategies must carefully consider the specific vulnerabilities of these societies, in particular the fact that many of the countries of Eastern Europe face serious economic challenges and are predisposed to large refugee and mixed migratory movements. States are encouraged to adhere to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in developing national strategies and legislation. States are also encouraged to cooperate to the highest possible degree with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Experts

Ms. Jarmila Balazova, Founder of the Roma section of Czech Public Radio and Vice-Chairperson of the Board for National Minorities, Czech Republic

Ms. Ilze Brands Kehris, Director of the Latvian Centre for Human Rights and Ethnic Studies, Latvia

Ms. Noreen Callaghan, Director of the Diploma in Reconciliation Practice at the National University of Ireland and Lecturer in Reconciliation at the PRONI Institute of Social Education in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ireland

Mr. Ion Diaconu, Chairperson of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

Ms. Svetlana Gannushkina, Head of the Migration Rights Network of the Human Rights Centre "Memorial" and Chairperson of the Civic Assistance Committee, the Russian Federation

Ms. Vesna Golic, Director of the NGO "Grupa 484", Serbia and Montenegro

Mr. Jan Jarab, Commissioner for Human Rights of the Government of the Czech Republic

Mr. Jenő Kaltenbach, Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minority Rights, Hungary

Ms. Viktoria Mohácsi Bernáth, Ministerial Commissioner for the Integration of Roma and Disadvantaged Children of the Ministry of Education of Hungary, Hungary

Ms. Dimitrina Petrova, Director of the European Roma Rights Centre, Hungary

Ms. Alexandra Raykova, President of the Forum of European Roma Young People, Bulgaria

Mr. Romyán Russinov, Director of the Roma Participation Programme of the Open Society Institute, Hungary

Dr. Magdalena Sroda, researcher at the Institute for Philosophy of Warsaw University and expert at the European Monitoring Centre of Racism and Xenophobia, Poland

States Members of the United Nations

Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Iraq, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand

United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Intergovernmental organizations

European Commission, European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross

National human rights institutions

Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner of Hungary for National and Ethnic Minorities, National Ombudsman of Kazakhstan, Human Rights Ombudsman of Bosnia and Herzegovina, National Council for Combating Discrimination of Romania, Advisory Board on Human Rights of Turkey

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Amnesty International, Fraternité Notre Dame Inc., International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Migrants Rights International, Penal Reform International, United for Intercultural Action

Non-governmental organizations specially accredited to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

Czech Helsinki Committee - WCAR, Dzeno Association - WCAR, International League of Human Rights - WCAR, European Network Against Racism, Never Again, Norwegian People's Aid, OPM

Other observers

Citizenship Counselling Centre, Organization for Aid to Refugees, Federation of Jewish Communities, Organizace Pro Pomoc Uprechlikum, Legal Information Centre for Human Rights, Charles University, Masaryk University, University of South Bohemia, Socialist International Women, Women's Federation for World Peace International, Czech Red Cross

Annex II

AGENDA

1. Opening of the session.
2. Theme I: The rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities
 - A. Topic 1: The challenge ahead: regional trends and recommendations for the elimination of the discrimination of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities
 - B. Topic 2: The search for effective strategies against racism: When to educate, when to legislate?
 - C. Topic 3: The role of ombudspersons and national human rights institutions in the protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities
 - D. Topic 4: The role of non-governmental organizations in the protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities
 - E. Topic 5: Legal avenues for advancing the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities
 - F. Topic 6: Instruments of reconciliation: The case of memorials and truth and reconciliation commissions
3. Theme II: The Roma: Issues and perspectives on the road to equality
 - A. Topic 7: Increasing the participation of Roma in political, economic and social life, including measures of positive action
 - B. Topic 8: Discriminatory treatment of Roma children in education: What can be done about it?
 - C. Topic 9: The role of the media in portraying the Roma and perpetuating prejudice
 - D. Topic 10: Roma youth: A voice to be reckoned with!

4. Theme III: Xenophobia
 - A. Topic 11: Countering anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe
 - B. Topic 12: Strategies to address discrimination against migrants
 - C. Topic 13: Strategies to address discrimination against refugees and internally displaced persons
5. Recommendations of the Seminar
6. Closing session of the Seminar

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Agenda

Information note

Ion Diaconu, "The challenge ahead: Regional trends and recommendations for the elimination of discrimination against persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.1)

Jan Jarab, "The search for effective strategies against racism: When to educate, when to legislate?" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.2)

Jeno Kaltenbach, "The role of ombudspersons and national human rights institutions in the protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.3)

Ilze Brands Kehris, "The role of non-governmental organizations in the protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.4)

Dimitrina Petrova, "Legal avenues for advancing the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.5)

Noreen Callaghan, "Instruments of reconciliation: The case of memorials and truth and reconciliation commissions" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.6)

Rumyan Russinov, "Increasing the participation of Roma in political, economic and social life, including measures of positive action" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.7)

Viktoria Mohacsi, "Discriminatory treatment of Roma children in education: What can be done about it?" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.8)

Jarmila Balazova, "The role of the media in portraying the Roma and perpetuating prejudice" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.9)

Alexandra Raykova, "Roma youth: A voice to be reckoned with!" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.10)

Magdalena Sroda, "Countering anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.11)

Svetlana Gannushkina, "Strategies to address discrimination against migrants" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.12)

Vesna Golic, "Strategies to address discrimination against refugees and internally displaced persons" (HR/PRAGUE/SEM.4/2003/BP.13)
