

Dr Ali KILIC

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National Center for Scientific Research of the Kurdistan



**The World Conference against racism
And
anti-Semitic policy of the Iranian President Ahmedinejad**

**The World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination,
xenophobia and intolerance**

The Director and Deputy Director of the representation of New York Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, **Jessica Neuwirth** and **Craig Mokhiber**, tried to correct misinterpretations, distortions and analyzes the objectives related to monitoring of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance.

The meeting called Durban Review Conference "is not a celebration of anti-Semitic hatred," said **Jessica Neuwirth** insurgent, denouncing the comments of some politicians, intellectuals and media on a conference to be held from 20 to 24 April in Geneva, eight years after it hosted the South African city. The main objective of the Conference, she explained, is to assess progress made since Durban. The recent negotiations on the draft final declaration began today and will continue, she also indicated. Miss **Neuwirth** has recalled that the High Commissioner for UN Human Rights, Navi Pillay, welcomed the "progress" on a text that "Contains all the elements of a consensus." It is a more consensual, insisted Jessica Neuwirth, which does not mention of the most controversial. Various organizations have responded positively including the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Group of African States, the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union (EU).

The Geneva conference on racism is "not a failure" despite the "anti-Semitic nonsense" uttered by Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has felt, Tuesday 21 April, Bernard Kouchner, micro Europe 1. To the Minister of Foreign Affairs is, on the contrary, "the beginning of a success."

Despite the departure of the ambassadors of the European Union during the speech of President Ahmadinejad on Monday, "we have not left the conference, and we back," he said. While the Durban conference in 2001 I saw a "wave of racism, Durban II is preparing to adopt" a text which contains all that we wanted, what the West wanted "even if" it is not perfect, "he said.

"We worked for years for this, some of our friends been convinced, the so-called moderate Arabs, the Middle East, and we do could not leave," he pleaded again." In this text, (...) what we wanted to mention, ie anti-Semitism, discrimination on individuals, freedom of expression, genocide has been mentioned, the memory of the Holocaust, the rights of women were mentioned, human trafficking, people living with HIV, people with disabilities, "said Kouchner U.S. Deputy Ambassador to the UN, Alejandro Wolff, said of "shame" as "abhorrent" and "hate" the words of Mr Ahmadinejad.

The Czech Republic, which holds the rotating presidency of the Union European first half of 2009, decided to withdraw permanently from the conference. The french president Nicolas Sarkozy¹ urged the European Union to Evidence "The United Nations conference which opened Monday in Geneva a which should bring together and mobilize the international community: the fight against racism in all its forms. The speech by the President of Iran is the exact opposite: Call intolerable racist, it violates the ideals and values enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The President of the Republic, which had already rejected unacceptable required in other circumstances by the Iranian President, totally condemn this hate speech. It calls for a reaction of extreme firmness of the Union European. 1 Britain has it unreservedly condemned "these inflammatory," said a spokesman for Prime Minister Gordon Brown.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner Elie Wiesel has ruled on Monday that Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was "a disgrace to the United Nations for world diplomacy and humanity whole." For Elie Wiesel, the Iranian head of state "has taken Durban I", the first conference on racism that took place in 2001 in

¹http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat_id=8&press_id=2546

South Africa and whose anti-Semitic excesses had provoked the departure of the Americans and breaking Israelis. 1 Release reacting to the speech delivered by Iranian President at the opening of the United Nations Conference on The question arises what is the speech by Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, establish the relationship between racism and dominant Iranian Islamist political against the oppressed peoples of Iran, especially against the Kurdish people, which logic with antisemitic Islamists in Turkey and Syria compared to its racist policy, discrimination, xenophobia towards million Kurds? In other words, what the situation of human rights defenders Humanities and other peaceful activists, victims of repression in Iran? What is its contradiction with the Convention on International the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in Iran? How protection of the rights of oppressed peoples and minorities and the prevention of ethnic conflicts can be raised in the Islamic Republic of Iran? For what Because the Iranian aviation bombed the Kurdish civilian population in the mountains of South Kurdistan? While the oppressed peoples of Iran can benefit the implementation of the UN Declaration and the 1960 Treaty on the Rights of Peoples Aboriginal? Instead of accusing the Security Council of the United Nations for what reason Islamic Republic of Iran has not entered the international UN the right to self-determination of the Kurdish people in Iran? How can we explain the death of tens of thousands of women, men, children in Iran? In other words the policy is Mahmoud Ahmadinejad not a racist, anti-Semitic?

First summarize the thesis of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. Defended in his speech.

1. Racism is a sign of ignorance that is now threatening the peace International and coexistence between countries. To fight against manifestations of racism, we must return to moral values, spiritual values and the devotion to God.
2. The victory of good over evil and the establishment of a just world were promised by God and His Messengers and formed a common objective of generations and different societies throughout history,
3. The root of racism lies in the lack of understanding about the reality of human existence as a creature chosen by God
4. Racism is a sign of ignorance that now endangers the peace International and jeopardizes the coexistence between nations. Racism is the sign of frustration in the international development of human society. To fight against these events, we must teach all the philosophy associated

to human life, it is necessary to return to moral values, spiritual values and ultimately, to the devotion to God

5. After the Second World War, "because the suffering of Jews and the issue ambiguous and doubtful of the Holocaust, "a group of powerful countries had used military aggression to a whole nation of people without homeless, have sent migrants to Europe, the United States and elsewhere to establish a "government totally racist" in occupied Palestine. "The conspiracy certain powers and Zionist circles against the goals and objectives of this Review Conference. " It should be recognized that such a boycott session clearly indicates the support for a blatant example of racism.

6. "The Security Council has helped to stabilize the Zionist regime and supported Zionists during the past six decades, leaving them free hand to continue their crimes

7. What is the logic behind the granting of these powers, a right of veto, has he asked? Could it be that this is compatible with the principles of justice, equality before the law, love and human dignity or is it consistent with the discrimination, injustice and even the humiliation of the majority of country? The Security Council is the supreme decision-making regarding preservation of order and security, how can they expect that are carried out justice and peace where the discrimination is legalized and where the origin of the law is dominated by coercion and force rather than justice and right?

8. World Zionism personifies racism "that uses religion and the abuse of religious feelings to hide his hatred and his face is important to hideux. It update the policy objectives of some of the world powers and those who control great wealth and economic interests in the world. They mobilize all their resources, including their economic and political influence and the world media to support the Zionist regime and insidiously search to minimize the indignity and disgrace of this scheme. Efforts should be made to put an end to abuse of the Zionists and their supporters, the governments should be encouraged and supported in their efforts to eradicate racism barbaric. "There is no doubt that you are all aware of the conspiracy certain powers and Zionist circles against the goals and objectives of this Conference "

If "racism is a sign of ignorance that is now threatening international peace and coexistence between countries. To fight against manifestations of racism, we must return to moral values, spiritual values and the devotion to God. If "Racism exists in every country," then there is racism

Iran also, then the racist practices in Iran may not be compatible with "Moral and spiritual values and practices are opposed to Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that all human beings born free and equal in dignity and rights. "The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination reminds us that we have a responsibility collectively to promote and protect this ideal. We must all redouble efforts to end racial discrimination and xenophobia, wherever they are "So What? First, the inhuman practices of President Mahmoud.

The world public opinion knows that in 2008, violations of rights defenders of human rights have continued repression of women continues defenders of human rights, alarming increase in the harassment of defenders belonging to minorities or working on minority rights. The point of this repression was closing in December 2008, one of the few Independent NGOs working in the country and the arbitrary arrest of its administrative assistant in January 2009, closing that leaves victims violations of human rights in Iran without any effective remedy. Closing the member organization of the FIDH, and arbitrary arrest of his employee On 21 December 2008, the headquarters of the Center Defenders of Human Rights (HRDC) in Tehran, a member organization of the FIDH in Iran, was searched for violently, without warrant, and closed by the police. A private meeting had been scheduled that day to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). During the months preceding this closure, Ms. Shirin Ebadi, a founding member of the Center, was under pressure and increasing recurring so that the DHCR ceases activities.

Ministry of Information came twice in his office, but refused to terminate the work of DHCR. On 21 December 2008 the police closed all entries of the Center. The DHCR has worked on a range of issues crucial to the future of the country: support for political prisoners and their families, monitoring and reporting violations of human rights, support for the campaign for equal women and men, the review of legislation and electoral practices. By Moreover, the HRDC has established a working group on peace and human rights Humanities - a key issue in the eyes of the Iranian people after the threat of U.S. military intervention in their territory. That is why Iranian authorities have sought to terminate the activities of the DHRC.

On 14 January 2009, Ms. Sobhani Jinus, Assistant Director of the Center Defenders of Human Rights (HRDC), was arrested at his home by security officers, after search and seizure of his personal property and those of her husband. No arrest warrant or search warrant was presented to Ms. Sobhani. She was detained in Evin prison, without contact with his lawyer and his

family, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law of human rights. On 11 March 2009, it was finally released in response to national mobilization and International around him. Moreover, since its launch in January 2009, the site DHRC website is blocked in Iran. A message appears explaining that "the DHCR has been closed following a court decision. "

Attack the defenders of women's rights The Observatory for Protection of Human Rights, a joint program of the Federation International League of Human Rights (FIDH) and the World Against Torture (ÖMTC), identified harassment and procedures legal proceedings against 54 defenders because of their involvement in the campaign "One million signatures" 1 and since its launch in 2006. Popularity growing this movement led to a growing repression against its members. Among the most recent cases include: 29 January 2009, Ms. Alieh Eghdamdoust, sentenced to three years imprisonment for having participated in the manifestation of Haft Tir Square, was imprisoned in Evin prison in Tehran. 30 January, Ms. Nafiseh Azad was arrested while collecting signatures " for the Campaign. She is still detained at the detention center in Vozara. More worrisome are the convictions incurred by women belonging to ethnic minorities: Ms. Hana Abdi and Ronak Safarzadeh are unfortunately being paid to the fact of being both advocates for the rights of and woman of Kurdish origin. On 18 June 2008, Ms. Abdi was convicted in first Instance to five years in prison for "gathering and collusion threatening national security ", sentence reduced to 18 months imprisonment and internal exile Razan (Department of Hamedan). She was released after his sentence on 28 February 2009.

Ms. Safarzadeh turn is still in custody awaiting trial. On 2 September 2008, the Tehran Revolutionary Court sentenced Ms. Parvin Ardalan, Ms. Nahid Keshavarz, Ms. Jelveh Javaheri and Ms. Maryam Hosseinkhah, 6 months imprisonment for "publishing information against the state" for have written articles in online journals that promote the rights of Women in Iran.

In September, the Observatory has been informed of the hunger strike initiated by eight Kurdish defenders of human rights to protest against the arbitrary detention: Mr. Adnan Hassanpour and Mr. Abdoulvahid Boutimar (also known Hiwa's name), two Kurdish journalists, active members of civil society Iranian sentenced to death on 16 July 2007, the award was overturned on appeal and they awaiting the second trial, Mr. Mohammad Kaboudvand Sadighi, journalist and President of the Association pour la Defense des Droits de l'Homme du Kurdistan (RMMK), late May 2008 sentenced to ten years imprisonment, Ms. Hana Abdi and Ms. Ronak The campaign aims to push

legislators to Iranian delete clauses having a negative impact on women's rights. Safarzadeh, Kordpour Mr. Massoud, one of the founders of the Foundation for Democracy and Human Rights in Iranian Kurdistan, also an activist in civil society working for human rights and the environment, have been detained since August 25 2008 (Ms Abdi was released on 28 February 2009), Mr. Yasser Goli, a student advocating for the rights of Kurds, detained since 9 October 2007, and his mother, Ms. Fatemeh Goftari member of Azar Mehr, who began his sentence of three months prison on 22 August 2008, Ms. Bayazidi Zeynab, a member of the campaign "One million signatures ", adopted on 7 July 2008 and sentenced on 10 August 2008 to four years prison. The sentence was confirmed on October 7 and with an out of exile Kurdistan in Zanjan, Mr. Saman Rasoulpour, member of the Organization of Rights Man in Kurdistan (HROK), was arrested on 27 July 2008 and released on bail late August Massoud Kordpour was sentenced to one year in prison on 20 September 2008 after a trial in camera before the Mahabad revolutionary court. The Iranian courts have often resorted to accusations of terrorism to reduce the silence the Kurdish or from other minorities, which makes them even more vulnerable to repression. Such cases of harassment are the sad proof of the Iranian authorities' determination to silence any dissenting voice in the country. MM. Kamyar and Arash Alai, two brothers, physicists involved in work on the AIDS-HIV in an NGO, were arrested in June 2008 for activities contrary to state security, then they would leave Iran to attend a International Conference on AIDS-HIV in Mexico. They were sentenced in January 2009 by the Tehran Revolutionary Court to three and six years of prison at a closed trial. Mid-August 2008, Dr. Mehdi Zakerian, University specializing in international law, would leave Iran to take a position committed to teaching at the University of Pennsylvania and was awaiting his visa when he been arrested. Since then, he is still in detention. In late September, he was able to get in contact telephone with his family. If there are formal charges against him, who knows not which ones.

On 18 February, Sussan Razani and Shiva Kheirabadi were incarcerated at the Central Prison of Sanandaj, the capital of Kurdistan province of Iran, for participated in the celebration of 1 May 2008. This reflects the degree of repression against trade unionists, particularly when working in areas frequented by minorities. Arrests of students, journalists and opposition members On 24 February 2009, more than seventy students were arrested following a demonstration at Tehran University. By this unusual protest against the government, the students expressed their disagreement regarding the transfer bodies of victims of the Iran-Iraq war in the academic field. They wore banners where you could read that their university was turned into a graveyard When Evin prison became a university, making reference to many students who are incarcerated. It followed clashes between demonstrators and

security forces. Forty students were later released. Four journalists arrested and mistreated during their detention in 2004 and fled the country after being released on bail, were sentenced in absentia to tough sentences of imprisonment in February 2009: Rouzbeh Mirebrahimi to two years imprisonment and 82 lashes, Omid Memarian two and a half years imprisonment and 100 lashes, Shahram Rafiezadeh to nine months and 20 lashes and Javad Gholam-Tamimi and three years' imprisonment and 10 strokes of whip.

In 2008, at least 370 people were executed and 270 were sentenced to death. Kurdish political prisoner Mrs. Zaynab Jalalian 27, was sentenced to death by the Revolutionary Court in Kermanshah. She was arrested in May 2008. Jalalian was considered by the Islamic Revolutionary Court in Kermanshah, without representation by law and sentenced to death. The court accused Ms. Zaynab Jalalian to be a member of a Kurdish political party which opposed the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In 2008, the Iranian regime executed at least 370 people and 270 others sentenced to death. The majority of political prisoners who were sentenced to death were of Kurdish origin. According to a report recently published by the Kurdistan and Association for the Development of Peace in Finland, at least 200 prisoners of Kurdish political origin were 6 months to 20 years in prison. These people have been accused of supporting the Kurdish political parties, threatening the unity and security of the country, and participating in demonstrations against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the Organization of Human Rights in Kurdistan, at least 300 prisoners of Kurdish political origin have been moved to other prisons in Iran, it is very difficult for their families to visit them. In the last three months, Amnesty International received reports of waves of arbitrary arrests and harassment, directed particularly against members of religious and Iran minority communities ethnic, students, trade unionists and women's rights activists. Amnesty International is aware of the apparent arbitrariness of the arrest, or other repressive measures taken against more than 220 people. Many people arrested, if not all, are at risk of torture or other ill-treatment. The others arrested before this period have been sentenced to death. In addition, several newspapers were closed and access to websites has been restricted, including including some human rights or who are exploited by broadcasters. These measures in May in part be intended to stifle debate and to silence criticism of the authorities in advance of the next presidential election in June 2009. All individuals and groups should be allowed to peacefully exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly, including by means that differ from state policies and practices, on the eve of the presidential election. The authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran have continued to

suppress dissent. Journalists, writers, academics and advocates the rights of women and civil society activists have been victims arbitrary arrests, travel bans, and harassment of NGOs been closed. As in previous years, the authorities were faced with the armed opposition, mainly Kurdish and Baluchi groups and Punishment minorities has continued. Discrimination against women remained widespread both in law and practice. The use of torture and ill-treatment were widespread in prisons and detention centers. A safe campaign Announced in April saw a sharp increase in executions. At least 335 convicts were executed, seven of whom were minors at the time of the crimes they were accused. This year, the sentences of stoning, amputation and flogging were imposed and enforced. Farzad Kamangar, 33, teacher and former trade unionist from the Kurdistan province of Iran, is at risk of execution following the ruling in an unfair trial. In addition, Farzad Kamangar, Ali and Farhad Vakili Heydariyan, Kurds all three have been sentenced to death in February 2008 after being convicted of mohareb (enmity with respect of God) after a trial has clearly not met the standards international equity. In recent weeks, EI has written to Government Iran to seek a fair trial for Farzad Kamangar and other union activists who are under arrest. Despite the efforts of various national and international organizations have only just died Farzad Kamangar commuted, it was confirmed by the Supreme Court on 11 July 2008. Furthermore, Iranian colleagues in the Trade Union and Human Rights More alarming news from Iran reached a Kurdish PENCentre: According to information received by Defend International, February 18, 2009, the Court of Appeal Sanandaj (Iran) has confirmed the death sentence of Mr. Habibollah Latifi. Mr. Habibollah Latifi, a 29-year-old Kurdish student at the University of Eylam, was arrested on 23 October 2007 in the city of Sanandaj and held in place unknown. Eight months later (3 July 2008), he was sentenced to death by the court revolutionary of the city of Sanandaj convicted of "endangering national security the state. " The discussions were closed, and his lawyer was not allowed to attend the hearing. After more than one month, the lawyer was informed about the sentence. While in custody sight, Mr. Latifi was allegedly subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment such as torture him in front of other prisoners to confess their membership in an opposition party. As Mr. Latifi's state of health has been seriously deteriorated due to torture, it was transferred to hospital for a certain period of time. It was returned to prison Sanandaj upon release from hospital. Mr. Latifi is now very low, he suffers from pain and endless coughing of bronchitis, complains about the fever, difficult breathing, broken bones, injuries and torture, even in his face. The Kurdish PEN Center is appalled at these incidents occur in Iran and condemns the death penalty against Habibollah Latifi, in all circumstances. Halt the execution of Mr. Latifi Habibollah! at least 1 200 people

been executed in 2007, and many more were killed by secret the state in countries such as China, Mongolia and Viet Nam.

These figures are extracted from the report by Amnesty International to Convictions death and executions in 2007, released Tuesday, which presents statistics annual and indicates that at least 1 252 people were executed in 24 countries and at least 3 347 were sentenced to death in 51 countries. Total people currently under sentence of death in the world would be around 27 500. The statistics compiled by Amnesty International are also an increase in the number of executions in several countries. Thus, 2007, Iran has executed at least 317 people, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan 143 135, against 177, 39 and 82 respectively in 2006.

In 2007, many countries have continued to pass death sentences for crimes that are not generally considered as offenses criminal, or after unfair procedures. For example:

Jafar Kiani, father of two children, was executed by stoning for adultery Iran in July ..

Three countries (Iran, Saudi Arabia and Yemen) have executed people who had age of eighteen years at the time of the crime for which they were guilty, which is contrary to international law. However, the year 2007 also been marked by good news. The UN General Assembly has and delivered - by 104 votes against 54, with 29 abstentions - in favor of the end of the application of capital punishment. "The UN General Assembly took the historic decision to call all countries in the world to stop carrying out executions. The fact that this resolution was adopted in December to a clear majority also shows that the abolition Universal of the death penalty is possible, "said Amnesty International.

"To deprive a person of life is one of the most serious acts that the State could commit. Amnesty International urges all states to follow the recommendations UN abolishing the death penalty, "said the organization. Nine women and two men in Iran wait to be stoned to death. Amnesty International calls on Tuesday 15 January the Iranian authorities to abolish death by stoning and impose an immediate moratorium on this horrific practice, specifically designed to increase the suffering of victims. In a new report released on Tuesday 15 January 2008, the organization callsthe authorities to repeal or modify any of the emergency provision of the Penal Code Iran and to ensure that is applied since the moratorium on stoning decreed by the Head of the Judiciary in 2002.

The Iranian Penal Code provides for the execution by stoning. It prescribes that the stones used must be large enough to cause suffering, but not large as to kill the victim immediately. Article 102 of the Penal Code that men should be buried up to their waists and women up to the chest to complete the stoning. Article 104 provides for punishment for adultery, that the stones used to inflict death by stoning should not be large so that the prisoner died after receiving one or two and do not should not be so small that they can not give them the name of rock. " The neglect of the Iranian judicial system often results in unfair trials, including in cases where the death penalty may be imposed. In Despite the moratorium in 2002 and official denials of Iranian lapidation argue that no longer occurs in the country, several executions by stoning have been reported. Jafar Kiani was stoned to death on 5 July 2007 in the Village Aghche-kand, near Takestan in Qazvin province. It was convicted of adultery with Mokarrameh Ebrahimi, with whom he had two children and who was also sentenced to death by stoning. He was stoned while its execution, contrary to the moratorium in force since 2002, was suspended by court order.

This was the first officially recognized stoning since moratorium, although the stoning of a woman and a man was reported to Mashhad in May 2006. There are fears that Mokarrameh Ebrahimi not suffer the same fate. It is in Choubin prison in Qazvin province, with one of her two children it seems.

Amnesty International is also in its new report on the fate of eight women and two men who could suffer the same penalty. The majority of those sentenced to death by stoning are women. Women are more exposed to such punishment as men. One of reasons is that they do not receive equal treatment before the law and before the courts, in violation of international standards for fair trial. They are particularly vulnerable to unfair trials because more often than men are illiterate and therefore likely to sign confessions for crimes they did not commit. Discrimination against women in other aspects of their life makes them more likely to be convicted of adultery.

According to information received on 20 February, officials of the Ministry of Information has launched a major operation against the many homes of families of members of the Organization of People's Mujahideen of Iran (OMPI) living in the city of Acharaf in Iraq. The security forces violently entered the homes of people sleeping in broken doors and windows. Using physical violence and terrorizing families, they stopped the people without even given time to dress. Eleven people, including

which Mrs Mahsa Naderi, a student, Ms. Fatemeh Zia'i, Mrs. Zeynab Safa'i, Mr. Hamed Yazerlou Tarlan and Mr. Hassan, 22, were arrested and transferred to the Evin prison where they are held. Of the nine families attacked, there is the Yazerlou names, Naderi, and Tarlan Azimi. The security forces confiscated their personal property, including books, family photos, CD etc. Since December 2007, reported the arrest of more than 87 people currently in detention. Baha'is and other religious minorities: The repression against the community Baha'a continues enRépublique Islamic Iran. Six Baha'i leaders were arrested in Tehran on 14 May 2008 by agents of the Ministry of Information and currently detained in Evin prison in Tehran.

The six men and women arrested are members of the National Coordinating Baha'is in Iran - the National Coordinating Group is an informal body set place to support 300 000 members of the Baha'i community in Iran, and in full knowledge of the government. According to the Baha'i International Community (BIC) arrests took place early in the morning at the home of the persons concerned. Three six people were previously arrested and then released after periods of detention ranging from five days to four months. Those arrested on 14 May 2008 were: Mrs. Fariba Kamalabadi, M. Jamaloddin Khanjani, Mr. Afif Naeim, M. Saeid Rezaie, Mr. Behrouz Tavakkoli, and Mr. Vahid Tizfahm. Mrs. Mahvash Sabet, seventh member of the national coordinating group was arrested in Mashhad in March 2008, after being summoned to the office of the Ministry of Information. On reported that since 1 September 2008, seven prisoners of conscience are more secret. However, their lawyers have still not gained access to prisoners or, or to their records. In this period of global momentum to abolish the death penalty, the Republic Iran defies the international law of human rights by a large number executions in a blatantly violating international rules human rights. Nearly 350 executions were reported in 2008, an increasing compared to 317 executions in 2007. In 2009, 20 and 21 January, 22 people were hanged in Tehran and Isfahan Yadz murder and trafficking drugs. But the figures may be even higher because the authorities considered a state secret any information about the number of sentences of death penalty and the number of executions, and the methods and conditions for this executions.

If "Racism is a sign of frustration in the international development of human society. To fight against these events, we must teach all philosophy associated with human life, it is necessary to return to moral values, the spiritual values and ultimately, to the devotion to God "then how Mahmoud Ahmedinejad to explain the death sentence of MohammadHaut du formulaire Hassanzadeh, an Iranian Kurd aged 16, was executed on 10 June 2008 for a crime committed when he was 14 years. We know that 106 juveniles are in on death row in Iran, but their actual number could be higher.

The application of the death penalty to those who have committed offenses when they had not attained the age of 18 years is a shocking violation of the law customary international, regardless of the age reached during execution. This justifies that the God of Mahmoud is more racist than he, since 's worthless. The truth is that, the executions in Iran are hanged in public. The public executions constitute cruel, inhuman and degrading. To several occasions, the Commission on Human Rights UN urged States not to carry out executions in public or in any other form degrading.

Contrary to what Mahmoud said, "Racism has been traditionally a flag used to justify the activités d'expansion, conquest, colonization and domination, and he walked hand in hand with intolerance, injustice and violence. "Racism against indigenous people, historians and scholars agree that the colonization of the New World saw forms extreme racism massacres, forced marches, "Indian wars" liquidation physical starvation and disease. Today, such practices would be described as ethnic cleansing and genocide. What seems even more appalling to a contemporary, is that the submission of indigenous New World was sanctioned by law. "Laws" of "discovery" of "conquest" and terra nullius principle that constituted the "doctrines of the count," according to Erica Irene Daes, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group United Nations people, in a study on indigenous peoples and their relationship with the land. Some people have disappeared, or so. Estimates modern, the population of North America in the fifteenth century, and artists, was 10 to 12 million. Around 1890, she was reduced to 300 000. In some parts of Latin America, the results were comparable, in others the people are still in majority. But even in these areas, Aboriginal often a disadvantage. Indigenous peoples Latin America still face the same obstacles that indigenous peoples elsewhere, in the first place, they have lost contact with their land. And this loss of contact is generally based on distinctions that arise primarily instead of race. The indigenous peoples of the Old World in Africa, there visible groups of people who have always lived where they are today, have struggled to maintain their cultures, their languages and lifestyles, and suffer from problems similar to those of indigenous peoples around the world especially when they are expelled their land by force as fifteen million Kurds in northern Kurdistan and massacres in Iran and Syria in Iraq under Saddam.

In 1992, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and language. The is declaration, only United Nations instrument which addresses specifically special rights of minorities, may appear as a point of reference to the international community. It includes a list of rights that minorities are entitled, namely the right to enjoy their own

culture without interference and the right to participate fully in decisions at National, among others. States are requested to take action in the field of education to encourage knowledge of the history, traditions, language and culture of minorities existing within their territory. States are also requested to implement policies and programs with due account the interests of minorities. Multilateral monitoring of how States fulfill their international commitments concerning protection of the rights of minorities has increased transparency. Within the UN system, this responsibility is shared by the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub - Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, the Committee of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of racial discrimination. A Working Group on Minorities was also established to Review the promotion and practical implementation of the Declaration. It serves as a focal point for the United Nations in the field of minority protection and is the main forum for constructive dialogue on the treatment of minorities by governments. Reports submitted on behalf of States Parties to the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination offer an overview of the situation of minorities in a given country. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination meets twice a year to discuss reports, as well as against reports submitted by NGOs. In extreme cases, the introduction of early warning to help Governments to prevent problems from escalating into conflicts and to identify Where there is no adequate legislative basis for defining and criminalizing All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The World Conference against Racism

The agenda of the World Conference against Racism to be held in Durban (South Africa) from 31 August to 7 September this year, will give priority absolute to the question of minority rights. At a regional seminar, which was held in Warsaw from 5 to 7 July 2000 in preparation for the Conference against Racism, the reports have focused on the protection of minorities and on strengthening the defense capability of human rights at national. During this meeting, the experts stressed that regional cooperation remained essential to combat racism. It gave particular attention to the rapid proliferation of hate speech charge, crimes motivated by hatred and Internet sites devoted to spreading hatred. The experts agreed that

Many countries in the region do not recognize that racial discrimination existed and there seemed to see a problem in the United States and South Africa and also in Turkey and Iran and Syria.

In Turkey, "fifty-one persons, including officials of a pro Kurdish, were arrested Tuesday at a major police operation across Turkey to "2The police intervened simultaneously in 12 provinces, questioning 38 suspects in the province of Diyarbakir (south-east) and 13 others in other provinces of northern Kurdistan. This transaction was directed exclusively DPT against the party who obtained the majority in the municipal elections is a planned target for the Kurdish people and make them disappear. In other words it is a operation, planned for a year, aims to dismantle the ramifications of the PKK in non governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Kurdish Party for a company Democratic Party (DTP), the main pro Kurdish Turkey. Three Vice-Presidents of DTP, two lawyers of Abdullah Öcalan and politicians known for their sympathy for the PKK, were arrested in connection with the raid in the provinces of Northern Kurdistan. and in cities of the west. The President DTP's Ahmet Türk has condemned the operation and called on authorities to "releaseimmediately "the person concerned." This is a demonstration clear the government's inability to collect the results of the elections on 29 March, said Mr Türk, quoted by the Anatolia news agency. The Justice Party and Development Party (AKP, which emerged from the Islamist movement) to be won municipal elections with nearly 39% of the vote, but lost two cities-Van and Siirt-to the DTP in the south-east Anatolia, inhabited mostly by Kurds.

On 17 April 2009, "The Turkish police arrested 43 people as part of a second such operation this week against Kurdish rebel circles, a announced Friday the Turkish news agency Anatolie.A Izmir (west), 21 people been arrested, suspected of belonging to the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK, prohibited), and 14 others in Batman (south-east). In Ankara, 8 persons, suspected to belong to the youth section of the PKK, were also arrested, according Anatolia. Police also searched the headquarters of the Party in Istanbul for a company Democratic Party (DTP), the main Kurdish party in Turkey, to collect information about the suspects arrested. Tuesday, 53 people, including important members of DTP, were arrested in 12 cities as part of a coup net against the PKK. "3 DTP, which holds 21 of the 550 seats in the Turkish Parliament, could be declared banned by the Constitutional Court, which is currently reviewing its ties under the pretext possible with the PKK which is a practical policy of the imperialists Turkish. In same day of 17 April 2009, "The Turkish police arrested sixty Friday 16 3 people during an operation against Kurdish rebels, the second of its kind this week, announced the Turkish news agency Anatolia. Among those Figure apprehended Halil Aksoy, head to Istanbul's main Kurdish party in Turkey, the Party for a

² DIYARBAKIR (Turquie), 14 avr 2009 (AFP) - 14h38 -

³ ANKARA, 17 avr 2009 (AFP) - 09h52 -

Democratic Society (DTP), accused of being linked to rebels of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK prohibited). Nearly 150 Kurdish activists have demonstrated against the police operation at the office of DTP when the police took Mr. Aksoy, having searched the building for several hours, taking with it documents and computers, has been a journalist on the spot the AFP⁴. Several other DTP officials were arrested in Istanbul as part of the operation against groups suspected of helping the PKK, a armed group of separatist South is fighting against the Turkish regime. In Izmir, in the west, 27 people suspected of belonging to the PKK. In Ankara, eight people suspected of belonging to the youth section of the PKK, have also been questioned, as 14 others accused of having been pro – PKK and degradation of public good in Batman (south-east) and two recruiters suspected PKK in Gaziantep (south).

On 18 April 2009 "Fifty-one people arrested during an operation police in the Kurdish media, were charged early Saturday for "belonging to a terrorist organization "by a court in Diyarbakir (south-east) and imprisoned"⁵Parmi the persons indicted are three vice-chairmen of the main Kurdish party in Turkey Party for a Democratic Society (DTP). The police had intervened simultaneously in 12 provinces, questioning 53 people. This operation was to dismantle ramifications of the PKK in nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and Kurdish DTP. At of a second wave of arrests, police arrested some sixty people including Istanbul (nord-ouest), Ankara and Izmir (west), at a operation even for the PKK.

In Syria "the High Court of State Security in Damascus, a court, a Kurds convicted in September, including two women and sentenced to five to seven years in prison for separatism, announced Wednesday the National Organization for Human Rights Syria (ONDH).

Convicts, who are members of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK, prohibited), were convicted of "attempted by actions, plans or written to amputate a part of Syrian territory to be annexed to a foreign country, "said NGO in a statement. "⁶ In Syria, detainees were systematically Kurdish accused of wanting to link a part of Syrian territory for a future independent state Kurdistan. Mohammad Habash Racho Cheikho and Ibrahim were convicted Tuesday to seven years in prison, while Mesto Saleh bin Mohammad Nouri MoustaphaHussein, Ibrahim Binaf Rachad were inflicted six years in prison, according to her. The women, Zeinab and Horo Latifa Mohammad

⁴ AN KARA, 17 avr 2009 (AFP) - 15h55

⁵ DIYARBAKIR (Turquie), 18 avr 2009 (AFP) - 07h25

⁶ DAMAS, 15 avr 2009 (AFP) - 09h56 -

Mohammad Minana have bailed five years. The President of ONDH, Ammar Qorabi, denounced "the judgments issued by a court of exception under the emergency law in force in Syria for more than 45 years. "He again called on the authorities to" suppress the High Security Court and to resort to constitutional law and release all political detainees. " Faced with the reality of Kurdistan, colonized divided between Turkey, Iran, and Iraq Syria, the policy of these states is based on colonial racism, discrimination Discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance is associated with are problems that daily throughout the world, impeding progress in the life of million people. Whether the threat of job opportunities individuals, making them difficult to enjoyment of fundamental human rights to equality and fueling ethnic hatred that leads to genocide, racism and intolerance is associated destroy lives. It is imperative to promote fight against these phenomena.

On this occasion the Durban Review Conference provides an opportunity to assess and accelerate the progress of the implementation of measures adopted at the Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance is associated held in 2001 in Durban, South Africa. The final document of the 2001 World Conference, the Declaration and Program of Action (DDPA), which was adopted by consensus, is the most comprehensive and useful to address racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance which is associated. It includes measures of reaching for the fight against racism in all its forms, calling for tougher legislation and measures administrative action against discrimination and to improve education, access to health and the administration of justice, to make greater efforts to fight against poverty and ensure development, improving the remedies and resources available to victims of racism and to ensure a greater multiculturalism and respect for the rule of law and human rights. The World Conference against Racism and DDPA have already contributed to important developments in the fight against racism, including the adoption of legislation and institution building national struggle against racism, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, which helped to reduce discrimination. They have also contributed to important constitutional changes in Nepal, to improving the lives of Thousands of members of minority groups throughout Asia with more large network of NGOs, to bring justice to the descendants of victims by using excuses of national governments and to influence legislation in the European Union to promote the rights of minorities and other groups vulnerable. While assessing progress on the commitments of Durban, Review process will help identify gaps in their implementation, will enable governments and civil society to share and enjoy good practices and provide an opportunity to present concrete ways to make difference on the ground. The Durban Review Conference is also a step essential not only to reaffirm that racism exists in all countries, but

also the responsibility of all governments and all societies to address them. A Broad participation is essential given the importance of the issues discussion at the Conference. The lack of participation in the review conference might cancel some of the progress made following the DDPA; it would send the message to victims of racial and other discrimination, and those who perpetuate racism, the question is no longer a priority on the agenda international politics. In addition, it is actively participating States that may influence the outcome of the Conference.

Mr. Jonas Gahr Støre, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway, recalled that freedom of expression is crucial for human rights. If the Iranian president has made use, it has been threatening this freedom, he said. The Norwegian Minister believed that Mr Mahmoud Ahmadinejad spoke through forward a message of intolerance towards opposite of the draft declaration final of the Conference negotiated last week. He deplored the list of ongoing conflicts throughout the world, recalling that the purpose of the conference focused rather to eliminate them. The head of the Iranian made his country an outsider and do not accept that one who chooses to be offside diverts the direction of the Conference, said the Minister. Citing the precedent of Durban in 2001, he recalled that this first conference had resulted in chaos. We remember more Durban for its excesses as for its findings and its program of struggle against racism, at – he noted. However, this Program of Action has been a consensus and inspired by example, the policy of Norway in the fight against racism.

Furthermore, Mr. Gahr Store said that the draft text on defamation of religions was rejected because the target in the field of human rights is to defend the individuals and not religions as such. The head of Norwegian diplomacy regretted the fact that some are trying to belittle the issue of the Holocaust.

The Norway considers that the UN should allow all nations of the world beyond their differences and sit together to find points of agreement. The exaggerations, diversions, what extremes do not change the text must conclude that balanced the Geneva Conference, he added. The United Nations allow us to deploy such efforts, and the path of dialogue must be privileged on the monologue, which by definition does nothing. The Norwegian Minister has also regretted that some states have decided to withdraw at the last minute.

The Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs reiterated its disagreement with the preceding speaker, adding that it "not to abandon the gallery United Nations only to extremists. " If a conference is not enough to eliminate racism, Durban II may make progress in this direction, he concluded.

But Mahmoud Ahmedinijad was not ashamed to say that after the Second World War, "because of the suffering of the Jews and the ambiguous and doubtful question of the Holocaust, "a group of powerful countries had use military aggression to a whole nation of people without homeless, have sent migrants to Europe, the United States and elsewhere establish a "government totally racist" in occupied Palestine. "The conspiracy of certain powers and Zionist circles against the goals and objectives of this Review Conference. " It should be recognized that boycott this session clearly indicates the support for a flagrant example of racism. (..) The world Zionism personifies racism "that uses religion and abuse of religious feelings to hide his hatred and his face hideux. It is important to update the policy objectives of certain powers world and those who control great wealth and economic interests in the world. They mobilize all their resources including their influence economic, political and media world to support the Zionist regime and insidiously seek to minimize the indignity and disgrace of this scheme. Of Efforts should be made to put an end to abuse of the Zionists and their support, governments should be encouraged and supported in their efforts to eradicate this barbaric racism. "There is no doubt that you are all aware of the conspiracy of certain powers and Zionist circles against the aims and objectives of this Conference. " While the Jewish people was subject to a terrible genocide. The truth is that "in January 1939, Hitler considered probable "the extermination of the race: Jewish in Europe" if a war should intervene. After the defeat and occupation of Poland, Jews Polish were gathered near the railway junctions and locked in ghettos where they were subjected to forced labor. In 1940, after the French defeat, the Nazis envisaged a moment the possibility of transferring the Jews of Europe to Madagascar. Meanwhile, the Nazi policy of deportation of Jews and ghettoization continued in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Between spring and autumn 1941, the Nazi leaders took three decisions very important in implementing their policy of extermination systematic Jews as the "final solution of the Jewish question":

Creation of special mobile forces organized in groups intervention (Einsatzgruppen) responsible for shooting on site at the same time as executives and members of the Communist Party, all Jews, men, women, and children, as the German advance into Soviet territory - Extension of the genocide to the entire continent of Europe: construction extermination camps teams trucks gas and using gas chambers carbon monoxide or Zyklon B (prussic acid) and furnace crematoria.

On 20 January 1942, the terms of the genocide have been permanently adopted at the Wannsee conference was chaired by Heydrich assisted Eichmann. In spring 1942, was launched Operation Reinhard, which was the liquidation of the Jews of Poland. At the same time, the process extermination intensified. Around Europe occupied convoys started to destination of the extermination camps of Auschwitz and large - Birkenau.

Located in Poland near Katowice from 1940, the camp Auschwitz has quickly become the most important and largest of complex built by the Nazis as part of the deportation and the "final solution". It included Auschwitz I, the original concentration camp, Auschwitz II-Birkenau, which was both a labor camp and a camp extermination, Auschwitz III-Monowitz, a labor camp to serve the chemical firm IG Farben who had installed a rubber factory. Starting from 1942, Auschwitz-Birkenau was the destination of very many convoys of deportees racial mostly Jews, from all over Europe busy. Around the camp that was run 67 of the 72 convoys of deportees racial who left France during the German occupation. But this camp was also deported non-racial, deported policies and strong, ordered Nacht und Nebel ("Night and Broulliard") id destined to disappear "without trace".

Upon arrival at Auschwitz-Brikenau, the deportees were sorted and stored two files:

On one side, the strongest, those whom the SS thought they could use least one time for forced labor; On the other hand, children, the elderly, adult men and women too sick or weakened by the trip, which were run immediately to the gas chambers.

In 1944, the extermination camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau reached its "Yield" maximum, when the Nazis and deported 437 000 Hungarian Jews less than four months and that 24 000 of them were gassed in one day. In total, at least a million deportees who were exterminated In France, the Vichy government and the proponents of the "national revolution" never had the goal of exterminating the Jews, but they have not been hands effective instruments of the first stage of genocide. By October 1940, with the enactment of a statute of the Jews, politics vichysoise of exclusion and persecution, expression of anti-Semitism and a xenophobia "French", defined, classified and isolated Jews residing in France. Starting 1942, the french state apparatus, headed by Pierre Laval, provided

support to the implementation in France by the Nazis, the "final solution" in particularly at the stalk of the Vel d'Hiv 'in Paris on 16 and 17 July 1942, police French under the leadership of René Bousquet arrested 13 000 "stateless". In total, over 80% of 76 000 Jews deported from France were arrested by French police. By agreeing to deliver the foreign Jews to the Nazis to assert sovereignty his government and try to obtain concessions for Jews french, Laval is committed to a policy of bargaining and dangerous illusion, because that condemned to always yield a little more to the Nazis. It is still very difficult today to establish a clear picture of the deportation. However, we can retain some estimates resulting from historical latest:

- The concentration camps were, from September 1939 to January 1945, 1 650 000 non-racial deportees, mostly men, 550 000 of them, that is one third did not survive deportation;

- In the extermination camps, from 1941 to 1945, died 3 000 000 Jews, 220 000 250 000 Gypsies and 100 000 mentally ill; If we add to the Jews died in camps, 800 000 died as a result of ghettoisation and deprivation, as well as 1 300 000 deaths Outdoor performance by the Einsatzgruppen, the overall result of the genocide exceeds 5 000 000 deaths;

We must also take into account the 3 300 000 prisoners of war Soviet executed by the Einsatzgruppen or dead from exhaustion at the result of ill-treatment meted to them under the Wehrmacht because they were not covered by the Geneva Convention. In France, it is estimated that there were approximately 63 000 non-racial deportees(resistant policies, raids, common rights) which returned 60% of the camps, and about

76 000 deportees racial only 3% survived deportation.

24 000 were Jews of French nationality

More than 2 / 3 of Jews were foreigners including 26 000 Poles;

10 000 were under 18 years 67 of 72 convoys of deportees who have left racial France have been destination Auschwitz; More than half of Jews deported from France were gassed upon arrival in almost all camps and in Auschwitz.

In total, nearly a quarter of the Jews living in France at the beginning of the Second World War who were exterminated as part of the solution final "(16% of Jews from France and 30% of foreign Jews). This truth does nothing to Mahmoud.

While Ms. Nkosazana DLAMINI ZUMA, Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, speaking on behalf of the African Group, noted that the African people are well aware of the impact pernicious slavery, colonialism, apartheid and genocide.

It is Significantly, she continued, that the Declaration and Program of Action Durban has been adopted in a country which has been grappling with the direct effects of discrimination and oppression on the grounds of race and color. She felt that the Declaration and Program of Action have been an inspiration to that the twenty-first century is one that restores dignity to all human beings humans. Indeed, these instruments provide a solid and concrete for each country can develop its own measures against racism, xenophobia and intolerance. but not hate speech, because "history has shown that hate speech leads to tragedy.

" Mrs Zuma also stressed that the manifestations of racism and racial discrimination are reflected in the enduring oppression of women and girls. At the opening of this Review Conference, South African Minister called on States to reaffirm their political will and commitment for the objectives defined in the Declaration and Program of Action. It is the responsibility of all to protect the rights of human beings against the Racism and racial discrimination, a-as said. She felt sad that some Member States chose not to participate in this conference, then no country is free of racist and discriminatory. In regard for victims, she hoped that all will implement the Declaration and Program of Action. She hoped that this historic Conference marks the firm reaffirmation that all peoples are one and the same family, united in its diversity.

Finally,

**THE DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE ADOPTS ITS FINAL DOCUMENT
CLOT AND ITS HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT**

The Final Document of the Review Conference identifies a particular number of new measures and initiatives to combat and eliminating all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance associated with it. The Review Conference notes the actions of countries which have in the tragedies of the past presented apology and implemented as institutionalized mechanisms the commissions Truth and reconciliation, and ask those who have not yet contributed to restore the dignity of victims to find appropriate ways to do so. The Review Conference further calls upon States to ensure that any measure

taken in the context of the fight against terrorism to be applied in accordance fully all human rights, particularly the principle of non discrimination.

On the other hand, the Review Conference recognizes with deep concern the persistence of racism, racial discrimination, the xenophobia and intolerance yassociée against the Roma / Gypsies / Sinti / People Travel. It also calls upon States not to resort to profiling on the basis of discrimination prohibited by the law internationally, including on a racial, ethnic or religious. The Review Conference stressed that the right to freedom of opinion and expression is a cornerstone of any society democratic, pluralistic and emphasizes the role that law can play in the fight against racism throughout the world. It notes the proposal of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in cooperation with stakeholders Regional all parts of the world, to hold in the light of work on the links between freedom of expression and the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious, a series of expert workshops to achieve a better understanding of the legislative and judicial practices and national policies of the various parts of the world in which the concept of incitement to hatred in order to assess the level implementing the prohibition of incitement. In its Final Document, the Durban Review Conference reaffirmed the Declaration and Program Action adopted in Durban in 2001 at the World Conference against Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance associated with it. It takes note of the efforts undertaken at all levels and welcomes the progress made since then, but expressed concern that the challenges and obstacles identified in Durban persist and there are many areas where progress has not been made and where improvements are needed. It stresses the need to address with greater determination and political will to all forms and manifestations of racism in all spheres of life and all regions of the world, including those living under foreign occupation. The Review Conference reaffirmed that all peoples and individuals constitute one human family, rich in its diversity, and that all beings humans are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and strongly rejects any doctrine of racial superiority and theories to establish the existence of so-called distinct human races. It reaffirms that cultural diversity is an invaluable asset for the advancement and welfare of all mankind. By Furthermore, the Conference recalls that poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion and economic disparities are closely related to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance which is involved and contribute to the persistence of racist attitudes and practices which in turn aggravates poverty. It condemned the legislation, policies and practices based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and

the xenophobia and related intolerance, as incompatible with democracy and transparent and accountable governance.

The Review Conference reaffirmed that democracy and governance transparent, accountable, subject to accountability and participatory, nationally, regionally and internationally, taking into account the needs and aspirations of the people, is essential to prevent and the elimination of racism. It regrets the overall increase and the number of incidents violence and racial or religious intolerance, including Islamophobia, Anti-Semitism, Christianophobia and anti-Arabism, which occur in particularly derogatory stereotypes and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or belief, and in this regard urges all the United Nations Member States to implement paragraph 150 of the Declaration and Program of Action. The Review Conference also reaffirms that any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law, and further reaffirms that all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination and all acts of violence or incitement to such acts must be reported offenses punishable by law, and that these prohibitions are consistent with the freedom of opinion and expression.

On the other hand, the Conference recognizes that racism, discrimination Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance is associated are still among the root causes of armed conflict. It notes with satisfaction growing number of initiatives to promote intercultural dialogue and stresses the need to intensify the commitment of all stakeholders in a constructive and genuine dialogue rooted in mutual respect and understanding. It also notes with concern the precarious situation defenders of human rights and nongovernmental organizations, including non-governmental anti-racist, which compromises Fight against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance is associated.

In part of the Final Declaration on the review of the effectiveness monitoring mechanisms and other United Nations mechanisms, the Review Conference welcomes the efforts undertaken by all mechanisms established at the request of the World Conference against racism, particularly by the Intergovernmental Working Group on the effective implementation of the Declaration and Program of Action, the Working Group of Experts on peoples of African descent and the Panel of Eminent Experts independent, and welcomes the contributions they made to put in implement the Declaration and Program of Action. The Conference

Review also welcomes the important role played by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance that is associated, and all other relevant procedures and mechanisms in the fight against racism. It calls on states to cooperate fully with these mechanisms. It recognizes the need to enhance the effectiveness of mechanisms dealing with racism from the perspective of achieving a better synergy, coordination, coherence and complementarity in their work. She reaffirms its support for the mandate of the Special Adviser General on the Prevention of Genocide, as an early warning mechanism to cope with situations that could lead to genocide.

Mr. Arman Kirakossian, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Armenia, hoped that this Review Conference will develop effective strategies to make concrete progress in the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance. He felt that was a unique opportunity for the international community to renew his determination and commitment to eliminate these scourges. He recalled that the Declaration and Program of Action were adopted by consensus. It also stressed that his delegation had been actively engaged in the preparatory process of the Review Conference and supports the consensus that been reached. The Deputy Minister expressed his conviction that cultural diversity contributes aubienêtre of humanity. In this context, it expressed concern about the recent rise of acts incitement to hatred and noted the importance of prohibiting by law any act inciting discrimination, hostility and violence.

Noting that national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities are among the the most vulnerable groups in all societies, he emphasized that States have an obligation to ensure their protection. The preparatory process for the Review Conference showed that sensitivities arise when deeper issues, "said Kirakossian, specifying that this prevents the international community to address this issue openly. He emphasized that genocide is the extreme manifestation of racial discrimination. He, on behalf of a nation that has suffered the first Haut the formular genocide of the twenty-first century, hoped that such crimes are never forgotten. He condemned the impunity for these crimes and urges States to combat, because, he said, impunity leads to repetition. The Vice-Minister felt that the approach of the international community is inadequate in this area. He criticized the denial of genocide, calling it the worst manifestation of impunity and negationism.

This question is still awaiting a proper response from of the international community, he said, stressing that it would take courage to recognize that indifference and silence of the community

International contributed to the perpetration of such acts and made its Member accomplices. He regretted that the international community, when where it expresses its intolerance and racism and racial discrimination is steals and does not stand against the denial and denial.

Dr Ali KILIC, Paris on 21 April 2009