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مجلس حقوق الإنسان

الدورة الثالثة عشرة

البند ٣ من جدول الأعمال

تعزيز وحماية جميع حقوق الإنسان، المدنية والسياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية، بما في ذلك الحق في التنمية

معلومات مقدمة من اللجنة الكندية لحقوق الإنسان*

مذكرة من الأمانة

تحيل أمانة مجلس حقوق الإنسان طيه الرسالة المقدمة من اللجنة الكندية لحقوق الإنسان**، والتي استُنسخت أدناه وفقاً للمادة ٧(ب) من النظام الداخلي الوارد في مرفق قرار المجلس ١/٥، وفي الفقرة التي تنص على أن مشاركة المؤسسات الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان تستند إلى الترتيبات والممارسات التي وافقت عليها لجنة حقوق الإنسان، بما في ذلك القرار ٧٤/٢٠٠٥ المؤرخ ٢٠ نيسان/أبريل ٢٠٠٥.

* مؤسسة وطنية لحقوق الإنسان اعتمدها لجنة التنسيق الدولية للمؤسسات الوطنية لتعزيز وحماية حقوق الإنسان ضمن الفئة "ألف".
** استُنسخت في المرفق كما وردت، باللغة التي قدمت بها فقط.

ANNEX

Statement submitted by the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC)

Statement on the Report on the Visit to Canada of the Independent Expert on Minority Issues

CHRC statement to the UN Human Rights Council, in response to the tabling of the report of the Independent Expert on Minority Issues on her visit to Canada in 2009 (document A/HRC/13/23/Add.2)

March 2010

We congratulate the Independent Expert for a very informative report, and commend her efforts to make a positive impact on the protection and promotion of minority rights in Canada.

Canada is one of the most tolerant and diverse countries in the world. The proportion of Canadians belonging to a racial minority has tripled in the last 25 years and minorities are expected to comprise 20% of the Canadian population by 2017. This diversification contributes to a richer Canada with a stronger social, economic and cultural future.

Over the past few decades, Canada has implemented many initiatives to foster equality among all its citizens, and in particular to protect the rights of racial, religious, linguistic and cultural minorities. Nevertheless, some issues remain. For example, income levels are lower and unemployment rates are higher for immigrants than for other Canadians.

Racial minorities continue to be markedly under-represented in the federal public service. As a result, the Government of Canada, as an employer, has not met the objectives of the federal Employment Equity Act. Increased rigour and positive measures will be required to achieve success in this regard.

Most Canadian law enforcement and security agencies have policies in place against the use of racial profiling. The Commission has urged these agencies to systematically collect human rights-related data on the discretionary decisions made by their front line personnel. It is only through documenting and monitoring these decisions that information can be gathered as to whether or not inappropriate profiling is occurring, and that steps can be taken to prevent discrimination where necessary.

The Commission will follow the Independent Expert's work, in the interests of our shared objective of advancing human rights in Canada.