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德班审查会议

筹备委员会

第三届实质性会议

临时议程项目 3

授权继续进行并最终完成结果文件谈判和起草工作的  
闭会期间不限成员名额政府间工作组的报告

主席兼报告员：尤里·博琴科先生  
(俄罗斯联邦)

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## 一、导 言

1. 筹备委员会在 2008 年 10 月 17 日题为“继续德班审查会议的筹备工作”的 PC.3/9 号决定中，决定建立一个闭会期间不限成员名额政府间工作组，责成其继续进行并最终完成德班审查会议结果文件的谈判和起草工作。该工作应基于在筹备委员会第二届实质性会议上提出的提案和其他材料的汇编，由工作组就其向筹备委员会第三届实质性会议进行报告，并落实开展筹备委员会的工作，包括审查有关材料并开始谈判结果文件草案，并就此再次进行报告。筹备委员会还决定，工作组应在筹备委员会第三届实质性会议之前举行至多十个工作日的会议，包括在 2008 年 11 月 27 日举行一次会议，第一届会议在 2009 年 1 月 19 日至 23 日举行，第二届会议在 2009 年 4 月 6 日至 9 日或工作组同意的任何其他日期举行。

## 二、会议的组织安排

### A. 会议开幕

2. 工作组第 1 次会议于 2008 年 11 月 27 日由联合国人权事务副高级专员姜庆化宣布开幕。

### B. 选举主席兼报告员

3. 在 2008 年 11 月 27 日举行的同次会议上，尤里·博琴科(俄罗斯联邦)当选为工作组主席兼报告员。

### C. 通过议程和安排工作

4. 工作组在 2008 年 11 月 27 日举行的第 1 次会议上，工作组收到了一份含有秘书长所编的临时议程及其说明的文件(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/1)。工作组未经表决通过议程(见附件二)。

5. 工作组还收到了一份秘书处的说明(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/CRP.1)，其附件中载有代表团按照德班审查会议结果文件草案的结构，就五个部分中的每一部分，向筹备委员会第二届实质性会议提交的建议汇编，结果文件草案的结构载于筹备委员会 PC.2/8 号决定。

6. 在同次会议上，工作组同意主席兼报告员的提议，委托他对该建议汇编进行技术审查，删除重复内容和重复的语言，合并类似内容，以便缩短和精简文件。以下国家作了发言：南非(代表非洲国家集团)、法国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、挪威、印度、瑞士、智利(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比国家集团)、孟加拉国、希腊、巴西、大韩民国、阿根廷和大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国。

#### D. 出席情况

7. 与会者名单见附件三。

#### E. 文 件

8. 为工作组提出的各项文件清单见附件四。

### 三、筹备委员会 2008 年 10 月 17 日题为“继续德班审查会议的筹备工作”的 PC.3/9 号决定所载工作组任务的执行情况

#### A. 工作组第一届会议

9. 工作组在 2009 年 1 月 19 日至 23 日第一届会议期间举行了十次全体会议。

10. 在 2009 年 1 月 19 日举行的工作组第 2 次会议上，工作组收到了一份文件，题为“代表团就载入由工作组主席兼报告员提交的 A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/CRP.1 号文件的结果文件草案的五个部分中的每一部分，向筹备委员会第二届实质性会议提交的建议汇编经过技术审查的版本”(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/CRP.2)。工作组同意主席兼报告员的提议，将该文件作为进一步谈判的基础。

11. 在同次会议上，工作组通过了第一届会议的工作方案，将根据该方案开始对结果文件草案进行一读，顺序是第二、第三和第四部分，然后是第一和第五部分。在观察员的参与方面，工作组同意采纳筹备委员会的做法，在每天会议的最后留出最多 45 分钟时间，供非政府组织和其他观察员就与起草工作相关内容作口头发言(见下文第 106 段至第 111 段)。

## 第二部分

12. 在 2009 年 1 月 19 日举行的同次会议上，工作组还对主席兼报告员提交的文件(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/CRP.2)的第二部分开始一读。一读按照以下顺序逐段进行。

13. 关于第 103 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团) 和伊朗伊斯兰共和国。

14. 关于第 104 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、孟加拉国、尼日利亚、瑞士、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、比利时、阿尔及利亚、古巴、摩洛哥、厄瓜多尔、墨西哥、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、伊朗伊斯兰共和国和贝宁。

15. 关于第 105 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：塞内加尔、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、孟加拉国、尼日利亚、日本、古巴和 捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)。

16. 关于第 106 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：南非(代表非洲国家集团)、菲律宾、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、巴西、挪威、巴巴多斯、伊朗伊斯兰共和国和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国。

17. 在 2009 年 1 月 19 日举行的第 3 次会议上，工作组继续对第二部分进行一读。关于第 106 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：法国、阿尔及利亚、古巴、比利时、尼日利亚、意大利、南非和安哥拉。

18. 关于第 107 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、菲律宾、南非和伊朗伊斯兰共和国。

19. 关于一并审议的第 108 段和第 109 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：南非(代表非洲国家集团)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、尼日利亚、丹麦、阿尔及利亚、古巴和摩洛哥。

20. 关于一并审议的第 110 和第 111 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、古巴、南非(代表非洲国家集团)和巴西。

21. 关于一并审议的第 112、113 和第 114 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：南非(代表非洲国家集团)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、古巴、

巴西、尼日利亚、瑞士、丹麦、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、阿尔及利亚、摩洛哥、比利时、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、希腊和安哥拉。

22. 关于第 115、116 和第 117 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：南非(代表非洲国家集团)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、古巴、丹麦、尼日利亚和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国。

23. 关于一并审议的第 118 和第 119 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、古巴、阿尔及利亚、尼日利亚、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、比利时和厄瓜多尔。

24. 关于第 120 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：阿根廷、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)和巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)。

25. 在 2009 年 1 月 21 日举行的第 7 次会议上，工作组同意主席兼报告员的提议，请墨西哥代表 Salvador Tinajero Esquivel 作为当时正在审议的关于第二部分某些段落谈判的调解人。

### 第三部分

26. 在 2009 年 1 月 19 日举行的同次会议上，工作组对载入主席兼报告员提交文件(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/CRP.2)的第三部分开始一读。一读按照以下顺序逐段进行。

27. 关于一并审议的第 121、122 和第 123 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：印度、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、尼日利亚、巴西、古巴、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、法国、丹麦和伊朗伊斯兰共和国。

28. 关于一并审议的第 124 和第 125 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、尼日利亚、安哥拉和伊朗伊斯兰共和国。

29. 关于一并审议的第 126、127 和第 128 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、尼日利亚和伊朗伊斯兰共和国。

30. 在同次会议上，工作组通过了主席兼报告员提交的文件所载的第 129 段，尚待核准。

31. 在同次会议上，工作组还通过了主席兼报告员提交的文件所载的第 130 段，尚待核准。

32. 关于第 131 段，捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)作了发言并提出起草提案。

33. 在同次会议上，工作组通过了主席兼报告员提交的文件所载的第 132 段，尚待核准。

34. 关于第 133 段，捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)和尼日利亚作了发言和/或提出起草提案。在同次会议上，工作组通过了经修订的第 133 段，尚待核准。

35. 在同次会议上，工作组还通过了主席兼报告员提交的文件所载的第 134 段，尚待核准。

36. 在 2009 年 1 月 20 日举行的第 4 次会议上，工作组继续进行第三部分的一读。在主席兼报告员和尼日利亚就第 131 段和第 135 段作了发言及提出起草提案之后，工作组通过了经修订的第 131 段，尚待核准。随后删除第 135 段。

37. 关于第 136 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：尼日利亚、比利时、阿尔及利亚、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)和伊朗伊斯兰共和国。在同次会议上，工作组通过了经修订的第 136 段，尚待核准。

38. 关于第 137 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：伊朗伊斯兰共和国和捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)。

39. 关于第 138 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：挪威、尼日利亚和伊朗伊斯兰共和国。

40. 关于第 139 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、尼日利亚、挪威和巴西。

41. 关于第 140 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：印度(代表亚洲国家集团)、挪威、尼日利亚、阿尔及利亚和伊朗伊斯兰共和国。然后，工作组通过了经修订的第 140 段，尚待核准。

42. 在印度(代表亚洲国家集团)和捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)发言之后，工作组决定删除第 141 段。

43. 关于第 142 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：智利(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比国家集团))、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、阿尔及利亚、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、土耳其、尼日利亚、新加坡、法国和安哥拉。

44. 关于第 143 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、阿尔及利亚、挪威、日本、瑞士、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、法国、丹麦和塞内加尔。

45. 在 2009 年 1 月 21 日举行的第 7 次会议上，工作组同意主席兼报告员的提议，请塞内加尔代表 Abdoul Wahab Haidara 作为当时正在审议的关于第三部分某些段落谈判的调解人。

46. 在 2009 年 1 月 23 日举行的第 11 次会议上，工作组继续进行第三部分的一读。应调解人提出的提案，工作组通过了经修订的第 123 段，尚待核准。

47. 在同次会议上，应调解人提出的提案，工作组在伊朗伊斯兰共和国和孟加拉国发言之后通过了经修订的第 127 段，尚待核准。

48. 关于第 138 段及调解人就其提出的相关提案，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：伊朗伊斯兰共和国、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、尼日利亚、摩洛哥和印度尼西亚。

#### 第四部分

49. 在 2009 年 1 月 20 日举行的第 5 次会议上，工作组对载入主席兼报告员提交文件(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/CRP.2)的第四部分开始一读。一读按照以下顺序逐段进行。

50. 关于第 144 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：南非(代表非洲国家集团)、智利(代表代表拉丁美洲和加勒比国家集团)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、尼日利亚、印度(代表亚洲国家集团)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、墨西哥、加纳和新西兰。

51. 关于第 145 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：南非(代表非洲国家集团)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、尼日利亚、法国、危地马拉和巴西。

52. 关于第 146 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、巴西、尼日利亚和墨西哥。

53. 在第 5 次会议上，工作组还继续对第三部分进行一读。以下国家就第 146 段作了发言和/或提出起草提案：尼日利亚、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、巴西、安哥拉和墨西哥，之后，工作组通过了经修订的该段落，尚待核准。

54. 关于第 147 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、瑞士、尼日利亚和伊朗伊斯兰共和国。

55. 关于第 148 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：巴西、智利(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比国家集团)和法国。然后，工作组通过了经修订的第 148 段，尚待核准。

## 第一部分

56. 在 2009 年 1 月 20 日举行的第 5 次会议上，工作组还对载入主席兼报告员提交的文件(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/CRP.2)的第一部分开始了一读。一读按照以下顺序逐段进行。

57. 关于第 1 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、尼日利亚、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、贝宁、印度尼西亚、埃及、阿尔及利亚、塞内加尔、挪威、印度(代表亚洲国家集团)和法国。然后，工作组通过了一个新的段落，插入第 1 段之前，尚待核准。

58. 关于第 1 段，还有以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、尼日利亚、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)和伊朗伊斯兰共和国。

59. 在 2009 年 1 月 21 日举行的第 6 次会议上，工作组继续对第一部分进行一读。关于第 2 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、古巴、阿尔及利亚、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、尼日利亚、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国和德国。

60. 关于一并审议的第 3、4 和第 5 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、牙买加、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、丹麦、荷兰、古巴、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、瑞士、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、新西兰、墨西哥、阿拉伯利比亚民众国和牙买加。然后，工作组通过了经修订的第 4 段和第 6 段，尚待核准。

61. 关于一并审议的第 7 段和第 8 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：墨西哥、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、孟加拉国、巴西、阿拉伯利比亚民众国、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、荷兰、法国、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、丹麦、比利时、德国、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国和意大利。

62. 在 2009 年 1 月 21 日举行的第 7 次会议上，工作组继续对第一部分进行一读。关于第 9 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、安哥拉、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、墨西哥、新加坡、比利时、尼日利亚和巴西。然后，工作组通过了重新措辞的第 9 段，尚待核准。

63. 在同次会议上，以下国家就第 10 段作了发言和/或提出起草提案：牙买加、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、荷兰、丹麦、南非、(代表非洲国家集团)、墨西哥、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、安哥拉、厄瓜多尔、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国和阿尔及利亚。

64. 关于第 11 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、南非(代表非洲国家集团)和巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)。

65. 关于第 12 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国和南非(代表非洲国家集团)。

66. 在牙买加和南非(代表非洲国家集团)就第 13 段以作了发言和/或提出起草提案之后，工作组通过了经修订的第 13 段，尚待核准。

67. 在 2009 年 1 月 22 日举行的第 8 次会议上，工作组继续对第一部分进行一读。关于第 14 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：印度(代表亚洲国家

集团)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、菲律宾、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、巴西、伊朗伊斯兰共和国和尼日利亚。

68. 关于第 15 段,以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案:捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、新加坡、尼日利亚和苏丹。

69. 关于第 16 段,以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案:捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、智利(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比国家集团)、尼日利亚、比利时和伊朗伊斯兰共和国。

70. 捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、尼日利亚和比利时就第 17 段作了发言和/或提出起草提案。

71. 关于第 18 段,巴勒斯坦观察员、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国和苏丹作了发言和/或提出起草提案。

72. 关于第 19 段,以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案:捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、墨西哥、印度(代表亚洲国家集团)、尼日利亚、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)和中国。

73. 关于第 20 段,以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案:捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、牙买加、尼日利亚和新加坡。

74. 关于第 21 段,以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案:印度(代表亚洲国家集团)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、新加坡、菲律宾和巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)。

75. 关于第 22 段,以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案:捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、菲律宾和尼日利亚。

76. 关于第 23 段,沙特阿拉伯、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、教廷观察员、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、荷兰、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国和尼日利亚作了发言和/或提出起草提案。

77. 在同次会议上,贝宁也作了发言。

78. 在 2009 年 1 月 22 日举行的第 9 次会议上,工作组继续对第一部分进行一读。关于第 24 段,捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、教廷观察员、新加坡、新西兰、印度(代表亚洲国家集团)、阿尔及利亚、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国和沙特阿拉伯作了发言和/或提出起草提案。

79. 关于第 25 段,以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案:捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、尼日利亚、伊朗伊斯兰共和国和阿尔及利亚。

80. 关于第 26 段,以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案:巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、丹麦、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、墨西哥、阿尔及利亚、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、摩洛哥、荷兰和比利时。

81. 关于第 27 段,以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案:捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)和贝宁。

82. 关于第 28 段,以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案:安哥拉、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、尼日利亚、丹麦、伊朗伊斯兰共和国和摩洛哥。

83. 关于第 29 段,以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案:南非(代表非洲国家集团)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、牙买加、荷兰、阿根廷、丹麦、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、尼日利亚、意大利、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、印度尼西亚和德国。

84. 关于第 30 段,捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、沙特阿拉伯、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)和巴勒斯坦观察员作了发言和/或提出起草提案。

85. 在 2009 年 1 月 23 日举行的第 10 次会议上,工作组继续对第一部分进行一读。关于第 30 段,阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、摩洛哥、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、荷兰、苏丹、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、瑞士、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、印度尼西亚、尼日利亚、丹麦、阿拉伯利比亚民众国、沙特阿拉伯、古巴、阿尔及利亚、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、波兰、埃及、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、中国、巴勒斯坦观察员和德国作了发言和/或提出起草提案。

86. 关于一并审议的第 31 段和第 32 段，阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、古巴、伊朗伊斯兰共和国和约旦作了发言和/或提出起草提案。

87. 关于一并审议的第 33 段和第 34 段，阿拉伯叙利亚共和国和巴勒斯坦观察员作了发言和/或提出起草提案。

88. 关于第 35 段，智利(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比国家集团)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、巴西、新加坡、瑞士、菲律宾、新加坡、比利时、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、印度(代表亚洲国家集团)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、厄瓜多尔和伊朗伊斯兰共和国作了发言和/或提出起草提案。

89. 关于一并审议的第 36 段和第 37 段，捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、墨西哥、阿尔及利亚、南非(代表非洲国家集团)和巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)作了发言和/或提出起草提案。然后，工作组通过了第 37 段，尚待核准。智利(代表拉丁美洲和加勒比国家集团)提出在第 37 段之后加入一个新段落的起草提案。

90. 在同次会议上，印度(代表亚洲国家集团)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、菲律宾和新加坡作了发言和/或提出起草提案，提议在第 37 段后加入临时副标题为“非洲裔人”的新的案文。在 2009 年 1 月 23 日举行的工作组第 11 次会议上，巴西、伊朗伊斯兰共和国和捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)就该主题作了进一步发言和/或提出起草提案。

91. 工作组在第 11 次会议上继续对第一部分进行一读。关于第 38 段，墨西哥和捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)作了发言和/或提出起草提案。

92. 关于第 39 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：墨西哥、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、新西兰、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、玻利维亚、巴西、新加坡、尼日利亚、孟加拉国和丹麦。

93. 关于第 40 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、玻利维亚和伊朗伊斯兰共和国。然后，工作组决定删除第 40 段。

94. 关于第 41 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：南非(代表非洲国家集团)、瑞士、摩洛哥、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、墨西哥、尼日利亚、孟加拉国、厄瓜多尔、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、新加坡、比利时、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、俄罗斯联邦、印度(代表亚洲国家集团)、菲律宾和德国。

95. 在俄罗斯联邦和巴基斯坦就第 42 段发言并提出起草提案之后，工作组通过经修订的该段落，尚待核准。

96. 关于第 43 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：墨西哥、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、巴西、瑞士、日本、孟加拉国、危地马拉、厄瓜多尔、新加坡和尼日利亚。

## 第五部分

97. 在 2009 年 1 月 21 日举行的第 6 次会议上，工作组对主席兼报告员提交的文件(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/CRP.2)的第五部分开始一读。一读按照以下顺序逐段进行。

98. 在伊朗伊斯兰共和国就第 149 段作了发言并提出起草提案之后，工作组通过了经修订的该段落，尚待核准。

99. 关于第 150 段，捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、尼日利亚和巴勒斯坦观察员作了发言和/或提出起草提案。然后，工作组通过了经修订的第 150 段，尚待核准。

100. 在 2009 年 1 月 21 日举行的第 7 次会议上，工作组继续对第五部分进行一读。关于第 151 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、尼日利亚、摩洛哥、法国和巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)。然后，工作组通过了经修订的第 151 段，尚待核准。

101. 在同次会议上，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案，提议在第 152 段之前加入临时副标题为“种族主义理论、意识形态、学说、煽动种族仇恨、民族主义意识形态、民族偏好理论”的新的案文：伊朗伊斯兰共和国、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、尼日利亚、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、希腊和意大利。

102. 关于第 152 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：南非(代表非洲国家集团)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、厄瓜多尔、阿根廷、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、法国、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、比利时和尼日利亚。

103. 关于第 153 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、摩洛哥和尼日利亚。

104. 在 2009 年 1 月 22 日举行的第 8 次会议上，工作组继续对第五部分进行一读。关于第 153 段，以下国家作了发言或提出起草提案：巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、阿尔及利亚、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国和尼日利亚。

105. 关于第 154 段，以下国家作了发言和/或提出起草提案：南非(代表非洲国家集团)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、新加坡、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、尼日利亚和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国。然后，工作组通过了经修订的第 154 段，尚待核准。

### 观察员的发言

106. 在 2009 年 1 月 19 日第 3 次会议最后，以下观察员作了发言：国家人权机构国际协调委员会、世界公民参与联盟、人权观察社、图帕赫·阿马鲁印第安人运动、土著人民和民族联盟、国际人权理事会和南美洲印第安人理事会(联合发言)，以及人权常设会议。

107. 在 2009 年 1 月 20 日第 5 次会议最后，以下观察员作了发言：反对种族主义支持各民族友好运动、国家人权机构国际协调委员会、世界犹太人大会、欧洲犹太人大会和犹太人组织协商理事会(联合发言)、Badil、图帕赫·阿马鲁印第安人运动和土著人民和民族联盟、国际人权理事会和南美洲印第安人理事会(联合发言)。

108. 在 2009 年 1 月 21 日第 7 次会议最后，以下观察员作了发言：亚洲人权与发展论坛、人权观察社、南非人权委员会和土著人民和民族联盟、国际人权理事会和南美洲印第安人理事会(联合发言)。

109. 在 2009 年 1 月 22 日第 9 次会议最后，以下观察员作了发言：取缔卖淫和色情制品及一切性暴力和性别歧视运动、雅各布·布劳斯坦人权促进协会、遵守和执行非洲人权和人民权利宪章国际委员会、世界教育协会、人权观察社、反对种族主义支持各民族友好运动、世界公民参与联盟、世界犹太人大会、欧洲犹太人大会和犹太人人权联合会(联合发言)、以及土著世界协会、反对一切形式歧视和种族主义国际运动和亚洲人权与发展论坛(联合发言)。

110. 在 2009 年 1 月 23 日第 10 次会议最后，以下观察员作了发言：欧洲反对种族主义网络、非洲裔瑞典人全国协会/反对种族主义中心、土著人民和民族联盟、国际人权理事会和南美洲印第安人理事会(联合发言)。

111. 在 2009 年 1 月 23 日第 11 次会议最后，以下观察员作了发言：加拿大鹰会、二十一世纪南北合作会、国家人权机构国际协调委员会、大湖区和平与发展国际行动组织、反对种族主义支持各民族友好运动、遵守和执行非洲人权和人民权利宪章国际委员会、本土资源开发国际组织、土著世界协会 和人权观察社。

### 工作组的非正式会议

112. 在 2009 年 1 月 23 日举行的第 11 次会议上，工作组同意主席兼报告员的提议，在闭会期间举行的非正式会议上继续对结果文件草案进行一读工作。

113. 2009 年 2 月 16 日至 19 日以及 2 月 26 日举行了 10 次这类非正式会议，其间结束了题为“代表团向筹备委员会第二届实质性会议提交的提案汇编经过技术审查的版本”的文件(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/CRP.2)的一读。

114. 在 2009 年 4 月 2 日举行的非正式会议上，主席兼报告员提到由他编制的经过压缩和精简的“滚动案文”，该案文基于对案文的一读，于 2009 年 3 月 17 日分发各代表团。主席兼报告员建议在工作组第二届会议上继续就这一案文进行谈判。

### B. 工作组第二届会议

115. 工作组第二届会议于 2009 年 4 月 6 日至 9 日举行，其间工作组举行了五次全体会议。工作组的个别会议以全部或部分非正式的方式举行。

116. 在 2009 年 4 月 6 日举行的第 12 次会议上，工作组收到了主席兼报告员编制的经压缩和精简的“滚动案文”(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/2)。工作组同意主席兼报告员的提议，将该文件作为进一步谈判的基础。阿拉伯叙利亚共和国和苏丹作了发言。

117. 在同次会议上，工作组审议了主席兼报告员的提案，正式通过了工作组在 2009 年 2 月 16 日至 19 日非正式会议(见上文第 113 段)期间通过的，尚待核准

的案文的 36 个段落。南非(代表非洲国家集团)、苏丹和阿根廷就这一事项作了发言。关于这一事项的决定推迟。

118. 在同次会议上,工作组就主席兼报告员提出的五个主题交换了意见,这些主题是:后续机制及补充标准特设委员会;煽动和言论自由;曾经的悲剧;人权高专办,包括观察站;以及其他问题。以下国家作了发言:巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、古巴、瑞士、阿根廷(代表南方共市)、俄罗斯联邦、尼日利亚、阿尔及利亚、中国和丹麦。

119. 在第 12 次会议最后,以下观察员作了发言:土著人民和民族联盟、世界公民参与联盟、加拿大艾滋病法律网和阿拉伯人权委员会。

120. 在 2009 年 4 月 7 日举行的第 13 次会议上,工作组正式通过了在 2009 年 4 月 6 日和 7 日工作组两次非正式会议期间通过的,尚待审核的 13 个段落(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/2 号文件的第 27、28、31、127、128、129、130、133、135、137、138、139 和第 140 段)。

121. 在同次会议最后,以下观察员作了发言:大湖区和平与发展国际行动组织、遵守和执行非洲人权和人民权利宪章国际委员会、土著人民和民族联盟、国际人权理事会和南美洲印第安人理事会(联合发言),以及阿拉伯人权委员会。

122. 在 2009 年 4 月 8 日举行的第 14 次会议上,工作组正式通过了在 2009 年 4 月 8 日工作组两次非正式会议期间通过的,尚待审核的 19 个段落(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/2 号文件的第 46、49、53、54、58、68、69、71、72、73、77、79、80、81、84、85、87、88 和第 90 段)。

123. 在第 14 次会议最后,以下观察员作了发言:12 月 12 日运动、土著世界协会和阿拉伯人权委员会。

124. 在 2009 年 4 月 9 日举行的第 15 次会议上,工作组正式通过了在 2009 年 2 月 16 日至 19 日以及 2 月 26 日工作组非正式会议期间(见上文第 113 段)通过的,尚待审核的 30 个段落(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/2 号文件的第 49、52、82、86、91、92、105、106、121、95、98、99、103、104、105、106、107、108、109、110、112、113、114、117、118、120、121、124、125 和第 126 段)。

125. 在同次会议上，以下国家就第 51、94、96、101 和第 119 段作了发言和/或提出起草提案：捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)、南非(代表非洲国家集团)、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、尼日利亚、巴基斯坦(代表伊斯兰会议组织成员国)、巴西和古巴。

126. 在 2009 年 4 月 9 日举行的第 16 次会议上，工作组正式通过了在 2009 年 4 月 9 日的工作组非正式会议期间通过的，尚待审核的 6 个段落(A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/2 号文件的第 17、21、22、35、39 和第 89 段)。还通过了在工作组第一届会议，以及在 2009 年 2 月 16 日至 19 日以及 2 月 26 日非正式会议期间分别通过的，尚待核准的第 41 段和第 140 段。

127. 在同次会议上，以下观察员作了发言：世界教育协会、荷兰同性恋者融入社会协会联合会、阿拉伯人权委员会、土著人民和民族联盟和国际人权理事会以及南美洲印第安人理事会(联合发言)。

128. 在同次会议上，工作组决定向筹备委员会转发 A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/2 号文件，该文件反映了在工作组第一届会议和第二届会议期间举行的全体会议就某些特别段落达成一致的情况(见附件一)，以及一致认为，筹备委员会应在第三届实质性会议上继续进行并最终完成对结果文件的谈判和起草工作。工作组还注意到，主席兼报告员打算以闭会期间工作组的谈判情况为基础，编制并向筹备委员会提交该文件的修订版本。

#### 四、工作组提交德班审查会议筹备委员会的报告

129. 在 2009 年 4 月 9 日举行的第 16 次会议上，工作组通过了提交筹备委员会的报告，尚待核准。中国、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、德国、捷克共和国(代表欧洲联盟成员国)和伊朗伊斯兰共和国作了发言。

ANNEX I

[ENGLISH ONLY]

**DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF THE DURBAN REVIEW CONFERENCE AS  
NEGOTIATED AND DRAFTED BY THE WORKING GROUP  
(as at 9 April 2009 at 6 p.m.)**

**SECTION 1:**

**Review of progress and assessment of implementation of the Durban Declaration  
and Programme of Action by all stakeholders at the national, regional and  
international levels, including the assessment of contemporary manifestations  
of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

**A. Sources, causes, forms, and contemporary manifestations of racism, racial  
discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

1. Reaffirms the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA), as it was adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in 2001; **[adopted ad ref]**
2. Welcomes the efforts undertaken at all levels since the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action to implement its provisions;
3. Expresses concern that the obstacles identified in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action remain to be overcome in order to eradicate, prevent and combat effectively racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and that there are still many areas where achievements have not been gained or further improvements have to be attained;
4. Emphasizes the need to continue addressing with even more resolve all forms and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in all parts of the world and in all spheres of life;
5. Reaffirms that all peoples and individuals constitute one human family, rich in diversity, and that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights; and strongly rejects any doctrine of racial superiority along with theories which attempt to determine the existence of so-called distinct human races; **[adopted ad ref]**
6. Reiterates that poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion and economic disparities are closely associated with racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and contribute to the persistence of racist attitudes and practices which in turn generate more poverty;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of Governments for safeguarding and protecting the rights of individuals within their jurisdiction against crimes perpetrated by racist or xenophobic individuals or groups or agents of the State;
8. Condemns legislation and practices based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as incompatible with democracy and transparent and accountable governance;
9. Reaffirms that democracy and transparent, responsible, accountable and participatory governance at the national, regional and international level, responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, are essential to effectively prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
10. Recognizes with deep concern the negative stereotyping of religions and the global rise in the number of incidents of racial or religious intolerance and violence, including Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, Christianophobia and anti-Arabism;
11. Reaffirms that any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law, as well as the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority and hatred and acts of violence and incitement to such acts, and that these prohibitions are consistent with freedom of opinion and expression;
12. Recognizes that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are still among the root causes of armed conflict and very often one of its consequences and deplores the occurrences of armed conflicts as well as ethnic or religious violence, and notes, in this respect, paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit outcome;
13. Reaffirms that the principles of equality and non-discrimination are fundamental principles of international human rights law and international humanitarian law that are essential in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

#### **B. Victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

14. Acknowledges that there should be no hierarchy among potential victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and that all victims should receive the same attention, the necessary protection and accordingly appropriate treatment;
15. Expresses its appreciation for progress made in addressing the situation of the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance identified in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, while regretting that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance still persist;

**C. Measures of prevention, education and protection aimed at the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance at all levels**

16. Recognizes that prevention, combating and eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are of crucial importance and key elements for the promotion of cohesion and peaceful resolution of community tensions;

17. Stresses the need to increase appropriate preventive measures to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, and emphasizes the important role that Governments, international and regional organizations, national human rights institutions, the media, non-governmental organizations and civil society can play in developing such measures; **[adopted ad ref]**

18. Notes with appreciation the activities in some countries of independent information networks on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance which collect relevant information and develop strategies to combat these phenomena, while also highlighting and disseminating good practices which could assist national bodies and institutions in the development of strategies to combat and eradicate these phenomena;

19. Welcomes preventive initiatives to tackle discrimination in employment such as, inter alia, programmes for training and counselling of excluded persons belonging to a minority to help them in the labour market, programmes for employers to combat discrimination or to raise cultural awareness, some examples of mentoring and of positive action in recruitment, and some further experiments with contract compliance and anonymous job applications;

20. Recognizes steps taken at national level to promote human rights education in all parts of the world after the adoption in 2001 of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, particularly in order to sensitize the public at large with regard to the cultural diversity;

21. Notes with appreciation the increasing number of initiatives to promote intercultural dialogue and affirms the need to intensify engagement between all interested parties in a constructive and genuine dialogue rooted in mutual respect and understanding; **[adopted ad ref]**

22. Welcomes the numerous awareness-raising activities involving States aimed at the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including through financial support for the projects of civil society; **[adopted ad ref]**

23. Notes with concern the precarious situation of human rights defenders and non-governmental organizations, including anti-racist non-governmental organizations, which undermines the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

**D. Provision of effective remedies, recourse, redress, and compensatory and other measures at all levels**

24. Welcomes the adoption of legislation, at the national and regional levels, to address discrimination and victimization in employment and training, the provision of goods, facilities and services, education, housing and public functions;

25. Recalls the importance of a competent, independent and impartial judiciary to determine in a fair and public procedure whether acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are prohibited by international human rights law in order to ensure effective remedies and adequate redress for the victims;

**E. Strategies to achieve full and effective equality, including international cooperation and enhancement of the United Nations and other international mechanisms in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

26. Reaffirms its call upon States to diligently apply all commitments resulting from international and regional conferences in which they participated, and to formulate national policies and action plans to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

**SECTION 2:**

**Assessment of the effectiveness of the existing Durban follow-up mechanisms and other United Nations mechanisms dealing with the issue of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in order to enhance them**

27. Takes note with appreciation of the efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, undertaken by all mechanisms established following the request of the WCAR, namely the Intergovernmental Working Group on the effective implementation of the DDPA, the Working Group of Experts on People of African descent and the Independent Eminent Experts Group, and of the contributions they have made to implement the DDPA; **[adopted ad ref]**

28. Welcomes the important role played by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and all other relevant special procedures and mechanisms in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and calls on States to cooperate fully with these mechanisms; **[adopted ad ref]**

29. Acknowledges the need to enhance further the effectiveness of the mechanisms dealing with or addressing racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, with a view to achieving better synergy, coordination, coherence and complementarity in their work;

30. Takes note with appreciation that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of International Complementary Standards convened its first session and agreed upon a road map, with a view to achieving full implementation of paragraph 199 of the Durban Programme of Action;

31. Reaffirms its support for the mandate of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, who acts, inter alia, as an early warning mechanism to prevent potential situations that could result in genocide; **[adopted ad ref]**

### **SECTION 3:**

#### **Promotion of the universal ratification and implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and proper consideration of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)**

#### **General**

32. Reaffirms that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is the principal international instrument to prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including their contemporary forms;

33. Affirms that full implementation of the Convention is fundamental for the global fight against racism and racial discrimination;

34. Welcomes the interpretation given by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the definition of the concept of racial discrimination as contained in the Convention, so as to address multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination;

#### **Ratification**

35. Welcomes the ratification of the ICERD by a number of countries since the 2001 World Conference, while regretting that the goal of universal ratification by 2005 was not achieved; **[adopted ad ref]**

36. Renews in this context its call to States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention as a matter of high priority;

37. Reiterates its call to States parties to the Convention to consider making the declaration under its article 14 to enable victims to resort to the envisaged remedy, and requests States parties that made the declaration under article 14 to increase awareness of this procedure so as to fully exploit its potential; **[adopted ad ref]**

38. Urges States parties to the Convention to withdraw reservations contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention and to consider withdrawing other reservations;

## Reporting

39. Expresses its concern at the delays in the submission of reports by the States parties to the CERD, which hinder the effective implementation of the Convention and hamper the Committee's operation and monitoring function and reiterates that timely submission of reports by States parties is an obligation under article 9 of the Convention, and urges States parties to comply with their reporting obligations; **[adopted ad ref]**

40. Encourages the States parties to include in their periodic reports information on action plans or other measures to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

41. Acknowledges that the reporting process should encourage and facilitate, at the national level, public scrutiny of government policies and constructive engagement with relevant civil society actors, conducted in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect, with the aim of advancing the enjoyment by all of the rights protected by the Convention, and in this context encourages States parties to engage with national human rights institutions and civil society while preparing their periodic reports and their follow-up; **[adopted ad ref]**

42. Encourages non-governmental organizations to continue to provide the Committee with relevant information for the reporting process; **[adopted ad ref]**

## Implementation

43. Notes with appreciation the early warning and urgent action procedure, as well as the follow-up procedure established by the CERD, which, applied in cooperation with States concerned, can play a conducive role for a proper implementation of the Convention; **[adopted ad ref]**

44. Emphasizes the importance of setting up effective national monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that all appropriate steps are taken to follow up on the concluding observations and general recommendations of the Committee; **[adopted ad ref]**

45. Emphasizes, while acknowledging the primary responsibility of States to implement their obligations under the Convention, that international cooperation and technical assistance play an important role in assisting countries with the implementation of their obligations under it and the follow-up to the recommendations of Committee, and calls on the OHCHR to provide, upon request, timely assistance to countries which have capacity and other constraints; **[adopted ad ref]**

46. Stresses the importance of and invites States parties to ratify the amendment to its article 8, on the financing of the Convention, and requests that sufficient additional resources be allocated for that purpose from the regular budget of the United Nations, so that the Committee may discharge its mandate fully; **[adopted ad ref]**

**SECTION 4:**

**Identification and sharing of best practices achieved at the national, regional and international levels in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

47. Takes note with interest of examples of best practices at all levels provided by Governments, regional and international organizations and other stakeholders, including, inter alia, institutions, provisions and legislation to prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; **[adopted ad ref]**
48. Recognizes that a broad sharing of best practices in all regions of the world, aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, can assist Governments, Parliaments, the judiciary, social partners and civil society with the effective implementation of the provisions of the DDPA, when considered appropriate to adapt or replicate best practices, including international cooperation; **[adopted ad ref]**
49. Recommends that examples of best practices provided for by Governments, regional and international organizations and other stakeholders be placed on the website of the OHCHR and linked to the section on the outcome of Durban Review Conference, with a view to their adaptation and replication, and recommends that the website be duly and timely updated by OHCHR; **[adopted ad ref]**

## **SECTION 5:**

**Identification of further concrete measures and initiatives at all levels for combating and eliminating all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in order to foster the implementation of the DDPA and to address challenges and impediments hereto, including in light of developments since its adoption in 2001**

### **General**

50. Stresses the need for a comprehensive and universal approach to preventing, combating and eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in all parts of the world;

51. Stresses the need for advocating and mobilizing the political will of relevant actors at all levels to eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

52. Calls on States to undertake effective media campaigns to enhance the struggle against all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, inter alia, by disseminating and giving adequate visibility to the DDPA and its follow-up mechanisms;

**[adopted ad ref]**

### **Action at the national level**

53. Calls on States to take effective, tangible and comprehensive measures to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms and manifestations; **[adopted ad ref]**

54. Calls on States to combat impunity for acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, to secure expeditious access to justice, and to provide fair and adequate redress for victims; **[adopted ad ref]**

55. Reaffirms the positive role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, as well as the full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information can play in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

56. Stresses that the right to freedom of opinion and expression constitutes one of the essential foundations of a democratic, pluralistic society, since it ensures access to a multitude of ideas and views;

57. Invites Governments and their law enforcement agencies to collect reliable information on hate crimes in order to strengthen their efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; **[adopted ad ref]**

58. Urges States to punish violent, racist and xenophobic activities by groups that are based on neo-Nazi, neo-Fascist and other violent national ideologies; **[adopted ad ref]**
59. Reiterates its call on developed States, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as international financial institutions, to honour the commitments contained in paragraphs 157, 158 and 159 of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;
60. Welcomes actions undertaken to honour the memory of the victims of slavery and the slave trades, in particular the transatlantic slave trade, apartheid, colonialism and genocide;
61. Notes actions of those countries that have, in the context of these past tragedies, expressed remorse, offered apologies, and/or restituted cultural artefacts since the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and calls on those who have not yet contributed to restoring the dignity of the victims to find appropriate ways to do so;
62. Urges States to implement General Assembly resolutions 61/19 and 62/122 on the transatlantic slave trade;
63. Urges States to combat impunity for crimes of genocide in accordance with international law, and in this context urges States to cooperate fully with international criminal tribunals;
64. Recalls that the Holocaust must never be forgotten, and in this context urges all Member States to implement General Assembly resolutions 60/7 and 61/255;
65. Calls upon States to ensure that any measures taken in the fight against terrorism are implemented in full respect of all human rights, in particular the principle of non-discrimination;
66. Expresses its concern over the rise in recent years of acts of incitement to hatred, which have targeted and severely affected racial and religious communities and persons belonging to racial and religious minorities, whether involving the use of print, audio-visual or electronic media or any other means, and emanating from a variety of sources;
67. Resolves to fully and effectively enact and implement the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence through all necessary legislative, policy and judicial measures;
68. Urges States to bolster measures to eliminate the barriers and to broaden access to opportunities for greater and more meaningful participation by people of African and Asian descent, indigenous peoples and persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres of society, and to grant special attention to the situation of women, in particular their practical incorporation into the labour market and in income and employment-generation programmes; **[adopted ad ref]**

69. Urges States to adopt a social and human rights perspective when tackling the violence experienced by indigenous youth and youth of African descent, particularly in the peri-urban areas of major cities, and to focus on strengthening social capital, granting assistance to, and building the capacity of indigenous youth and youth of African descent; **[adopted ad ref]**

70. Urges States to direct their affirmative or positive actions, strategies and measures, as well as new investments in health care, public health, education, electricity, drinking water and environmental control, to communities of African descent and indigenous peoples;

71. Welcomes the adoption of the UN Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples which has a positive impact on the protection of victims and, in this context, urges States to take all necessary measures to implement the rights of indigenous peoples in accordance with international human rights instruments without discrimination; **[adopted ad ref]**

72. Welcomes the entry into force of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and urges States to step up efforts to protect the human rights of all migrants regardless of their immigration status; **[adopted ad ref]**

73. Urges States to prevent manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance at country border entry areas, in particular vis-à-vis immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers, and in this context encourages States to formulate and implement training programmes for law enforcement, immigration and border officials, prosecutors and service providers, with a view to sensitizing them to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; **[adopted ad ref]**

74. Urges States to take measures to combat the persistence of xenophobic attitudes towards and negative stereotyping of non-citizens, including by politicians, law enforcement and immigration officials and in the media, that have led to xenophobic violence, killings and the targeting of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers;

75. Urges States to adopt a comprehensive and balanced approach to migration, including by strengthening the international dialogue on migration, by developing real partnerships between countries of origin, transit and destination, and by exploring all possible synergies between the management of migration and the promotion of development;

76. Renews the call on all States to review and, if necessary, to revise immigration policies inconsistent with international human rights obligations, with a view to eliminating all discriminatory policies and practices;

77. Urges States that have not yet done so to adopt and enforce legislation to protect migrant domestic workers, regardless of their immigration status, in particular women, and to grant migrant workers in domestic service access to transparent mechanisms for bringing complaints against employers, while stressing that such instruments should not punish migrant workers, and

calls on States to promptly investigate and punish all abuses, including ill-treatment; **[adopted ad ref]**

78. Reiterates that the national, regional and international response and policies, including financial assistance, towards refugee and internal displacement situations in different parts of the world, should not be guided by any form of discrimination prohibited by international law and urges the international community to take concrete action to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees, and to contribute generously to projects and programmes aimed at alleviating their plight and finding durable solutions;

79. Urges States to step up their efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to protect the human rights of internally displaced persons, to use comprehensive and rights-based strategies to discharge their obligations, and to provide internally displaced persons with protection, assistance and specialized public care; and further urges States to seek lasting solutions for the internally displaced, which may include their safe return, resettlement or reintegration in dignified conditions and in accordance with their own will; **[adopted ad ref]**

80. Affirms that the existence and the national or ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity of minorities shall be protected, and that the persons belonging to these minorities should be treated equally and enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination of any kind; **[adopted ad ref]**

81. Urges States to refrain from taking discriminatory measures and from enacting or maintaining legislation that would arbitrarily deprive persons of their nationality, especially if such measures and legislation render a person stateless; **[adopted ad ref]**

82. Recognizes with deep concern the persistence of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against Roma/Gypsies/Sinti/Travellers, and the violence affecting these communities and urges States to take concrete measures to prevent, combat and eradicate these scourges and to provide access to just and effective remedies and special protection to the victims; **[adopted ad ref]**

83. Notes with concern the increased number of instances of discrimination on multiple grounds and reiterates that such discrimination, as laid down in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, affects the enjoyment of human rights and can lead to particular targeting or vulnerability, in particular of women and girls, and urges States to adopt or strengthen programmes or measures to eradicate multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, in particular by adopting or improving penal or civil legislation to address these phenomena;

84. Expresses concern at the persistence of discrimination against women and girls on the grounds of race, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and stresses the urgent need to combat such discrimination by prioritizing the development of a systematic and

consistent approach to identifying, evaluating, monitoring and eliminating such discrimination against women and girls, in accordance with the DDPA; **[adopted ad ref]**

85. Stresses, in the context of multiple discrimination, the need to treat all forms of violence against women and violence against children as a criminal offence, punishable by law, as well as the duty to provide access to just and effective remedies, and the importance of providing specialized assistance and rehabilitation to victims, including medical and psychological assistance and effective counseling;

86. Calls upon States to review, as a matter of priority, the extent to which they have adopted and implemented policies, programmes and specific measures to incorporate a gender perspective in all programmes and plans of action to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and invites States to include an assessment of the effectiveness of such programmes and plans of action in reports to relevant treaty bodies; **[adopted ad ref]**

87. Acknowledges that although all children are vulnerable to violence, some children, because of, inter alia, their gender, race, ethnic origin, physical or mental ability, or social status, are especially vulnerable, and in this context calls upon States to address the special needs of unaccompanied migrant and refugee children and to combat the sexual exploitation of children; **[adopted ad ref]**

88. Recognizes that victims of slavery and slavery-like practices, including contemporary forms of slavery, debt bondage, sexual exploitation or labour exploitation, are particularly exposed to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and that women and girls often suffer multiple forms of discrimination, victimization, and violence; and stresses, in this regard, that contemporary forms and manifestations of slavery need to be investigated by different stakeholders and given greater prominence and priority if these practices are to be eradicated once and for all; **[adopted ad ref]**

89. Urges States to enact and implement legislation, and to devise, enforce, and strengthen national, regional and global action plans that integrate a human rights perspective, in particular accounting for gender and age, to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons, particularly of women and children and other vulnerable groups, taking into account the practices that endanger human lives or lead to various forms of slavery and exploitation, such as debt bondage, child pornography and sexual exploitation and forced labour; **[adopted ad ref]**

90. Urges States to strengthen bilateral, sub-regional, regional and international cooperation on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and to facilitate the work of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children, and of non-governmental organizations that provide assistance to victims; **[adopted ad ref]**

91. Urges States in which the victimization of trafficked persons occurs to ensure the protection of and assistance to the victims of trafficking with full respect for their human rights, and to actively promote the rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking by providing them with access to adequate physical and psychological care and services, including those related to HIV/AIDS, as well as shelter, legal assistance and helplines, and to facilitate their safe and dignified return to the countries of origin; **[adopted ad ref]**

92. Notes progress in the adoption of policies and programmes to improve the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, especially among populations at higher risk of exposure, and to eradicate multiple discrimination against persons living with and affected by HIV/AIDS, and recommends that States guarantee universal and effective access to all health services, including medications at affordable prices, particularly those required for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other pandemics, and intensify research in vaccines as appropriate; **[adopted ad ref]**

93. Welcomes the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, and urges States to effectively address the difficult conditions faced by persons with disabilities who are subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination;

94. Urges States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to all instruments mentioned in paragraph 78 of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

95. Urges States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to all instruments adopted after the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, including

- a) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol;
- b) Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- c) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions;  
**[adopted ad ref]**

96. Urges States to combat impunity for crimes with racist or xenophobic motivations, including through adopting appropriate legislation, as well as by amending, rescinding or nullifying any laws and regulations which create or perpetuate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

97. Calls upon States, in accordance with their human rights obligations, to declare illegal and to prohibit by law all organizations based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote national, racial and religious hatred and discrimination in any form, and to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination;

98. Urges States to ensure that everyone within their jurisdiction, including victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance enjoys access to justice, as well as access to appropriate State institutions and mechanisms in order to seek recognition of wrongdoing and just, fair and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered, and stresses the importance of providing specialized assistance to victims, including medical and psychological assistance, as well as necessary counseling and draws attention to the need to increase awareness of judicial recourse and other existing legal remedies and for these to be readily and easily accessible; **[adopted ad ref]**

99. Calls on States to ensure that investigations of all acts of racism and racial discrimination, in particular those committed by law enforcement officials, are carried out in an impartial, timely and exhaustive manner, that those responsible are brought to justice in accordance with the law, and that victims receive prompt, just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage; **[adopted ad ref]**

100. Calls upon States to refrain from profiling on racial, ethnic, religious and/or other grounds prohibited by international law, and to prohibit such profiling in its national legislation;

101. Recommends that States that have not yet done so establish mechanisms to collect, compile, analyse, disseminate and publish reliable and disaggregated statistical data, and undertake all other related measures necessary to regularly assess the situation of individuals and groups of individuals who are victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in accordance with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

102. Requests States, with the assistance of OHCHR, to develop a system of data collection, including equal-opportunity and non-discrimination indicators that, upholding the right to privacy and the principle of self-identification, makes it possible to assess and guide the formulation of policies and actions to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

103. Urges States to establish national programmes that facilitate the access of all to basic social services without discrimination; **[adopted ad ref]**

104. Reaffirms that the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance should aim not only at promoting equality and eliminating discrimination but also at promoting interaction, social harmony and integration, respect for tolerance and diversity among ethnic, cultural and religious communities; **[adopted ad ref]**

105. Encourages States to develop national capacity for human rights education, training activities and public information, by involving national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders in order to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in line with the Plan of Action of the World Programme for Human Rights Education; **[adopted ad ref]**

106. Encourages all States and relevant international organizations to initiate and develop cultural and educational programmes aimed at countering racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and enhancing mutual understanding among various cultures and civilizations; **[adopted ad ref]**

107. Calls upon States to implement cultural rights through the promotion of intercultural and inter-religious dialogue and cooperation at all levels, especially the local and grass-roots levels; **[adopted ad ref]**

108. Urges States to encourage political parties to work towards fair representation of national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities within and at all levels of their party system, to ensure that their political and legal systems reflect the multicultural diversity of their societies, and to develop more participatory democratic institutions in order to avoid the discrimination, marginalization and exclusion of specific sectors of society; **[adopted ad ref]**

109. Urges States to improve democratic institutions, to increase participation, and to avoid marginalization, exclusion of and discrimination against specific sectors of society; **[adopted ad ref]**

110. Encourages Parliaments to regularly address the issue of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, with a view to consolidating their legislation, including anti-discrimination legislation, and to enhance policies to fight racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; **[adopted ad ref]**

111. Encourages States to adopt strategies, programmes and policies, including, inter alia, affirmative or positive actions and strategies or measures, to enable the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to fully realize their civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights, including through improved access to political, judicial and administrative institutions, and to grant them greater opportunity to participate fully in all spheres of life of the societies in which they live;

112. Urges all States that have not developed and/or implemented national action plans to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to elaborate such plans and monitor their implementation in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including in particular national human rights institutions and civil society; **[adopted ad ref]**

113. Calls on States, when implementing paragraph 90 of the DDPA, to ensure that national human rights institutions have focal points on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as the capacity to contribute to effective remedies to victims; **[adopted ad ref]**

114. Calls on States that have not yet done so to establish and equip specialized bodies and mechanisms for the implementation of public policies to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and to promote racial equality with suitable financial

resources, capability and capacity to survey, investigate, educate and undertake public awareness-raising activities; **[adopted ad ref]**

115. Requests all States to protect human rights defenders, in particular those working on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, to lift any impediments to their effective functioning which are inconsistent with international human rights standards and norms, and to allow them to work freely for the promotion and protection of human rights;

116. Invites States to provide and, where appropriate, to increase funding for civil society organizations to bolster their work against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

117. Recognizes the valuable role played by regional and sub-regional organizations, institutions and initiatives in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including through their complaint mechanisms, and encourages the establishment or strengthening of regional mechanisms to examine the effectiveness of measures taken to prevent, combat and eradicate these scourges; **[adopted ad ref]**

118. Recommends that States, regional and international organizations establish independent bodies, where they do not already exist, to receive complaints from victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, inter alia, regarding discrimination in housing, education, health, employment, or access hereto, as well as other human rights; **[adopted ad ref]**

119. Commends media organizations that have elaborated voluntary ethical codes of conduct aimed at, inter alia, meeting the goals defined in paragraph 144 of the Durban Programme of Action, and encourages consultations among media professionals through relevant associations and organizations at the national, regional and international levels, with the assistance of OHCHR, with a view to exchanging views on this subject and sharing best practices, taking into account the independence of the media and international human rights standards and norms;

#### **Action at the international level**

120. Re-emphasizes the importance of enhancing international cooperation to achieve the goals identified in the DDPA with a view to combating, preventing and eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; **[adopted ad ref]**

121. Encourages States to include in their national reports to the universal periodic review mechanism of the Human Rights Council information on measures to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; **[adopted ad ref]**

122. Invites the Human Rights Council, its special procedures and mechanisms, as well as relevant treaty bodies, within their respective mandates, to take into account the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome of the Review Conference;

123. Recommends that the Human Rights Council ensure synergy in the work of the follow-up mechanisms established by the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, with a view to improving the effectiveness of the follow-up mechanisms; and, in connection herewith recommends that the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent focus on undertaking field visits and report to the Intergovernmental Working Group, and that the Independent Eminent Experts provide their individual expert advice upon request of the Intergovernmental Working Group or the High Commissioner for Human Rights;

124. Request the Human Rights Council to continue promoting intercultural and interreligious dialogue with enhanced participation of all stakeholders, including from the grass-roots level; **[adopted ad ref]**

125. Urges all international sporting bodies to promote, through their national, regional and international federations, a world of sports free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; **[adopted ad ref]**

126. Invites the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, in connection with the 2010 Football World Cup tournament to be held in South Africa, to introduce a visible theme on non-racism in football and requests the High Commissioner for Human Rights in her capacity as Secretary-General of the Durban Review Conference to bring this invitation to the attention of the Fédération and to bring the issue of racism in sport to the attention of other relevant international sporting bodies; **[adopted ad ref]**

#### **Action by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations system**

127. Invites the High Commissioner for Human Rights to further increase awareness of the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including the awareness of the relevant mechanisms and bodies, through the appropriate activities and programmes of OHCHR; **[adopted ad ref]**

128. Reiterates its call on OHCHR to continue its efforts to increase awareness and support for the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, as part of the overall endeavor to strengthen the work of the treaty bodies; **[adopted ad ref]**

129. Encourages OHCHR to continue to provide support to the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council to monitor the implementation of the DDPA; **[adopted ad ref]**

130. Request the High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue fully and effectively implement the mandate given to OHCHR in the DDPA; **[adopted ad ref]**

131. Welcomes the proposal of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and recommends the establishment of a United Nations observatory on racism, with a view to, inter alia, improving the gathering, analysis and dissemination of information, in collaboration with relevant national, regional and international bodies;

132. Invites OHCHR, in cooperation with regional stakeholders in all parts of the world, to organize a series of expert workshops to attain a better understanding of the legislative patterns, judicial practices and national policies in the different regions of the world with regard to the concept of incitement to hatred, as stipulated in article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in order to arrive at a comprehensive picture of the implementation of the prohibition of incitement with a view to remedying any possible substantive or implementation gaps;

133. Encourages OHCHR to intensify its collaboration with international and regional bodies dealing with the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; **[adopted ad ref]**

134. Welcomes the intention of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to lead in mainstreaming the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action into the activities of all relevant parts of the United Nations and, in this regard, takes note with appreciation of the intention of the High Commissioner to make its implementation a standing agenda item in her high-level consultations with United Nations partners, to be followed up at the working level by an inter-agency task force, working in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Working Group on the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

135. Emphasizes the need for the relevant UN bodies and specialized agencies to provide, within the mainstreaming of the implementation of the DDPA, technical cooperation to enhance its effective implementation, and in this context encourages States to seek assistance to establish or improve national policy frameworks, administrative structures and practical measures to give effect to the Durban Programme of Action; **[adopted ad ref]**

136. Requests the Secretary-General to provide OHCHR with adequate resources to continue to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and to implement the outcome of the Review Conference in full, including by strengthening its Anti-Discrimination Unit with a view to, inter alia, increasing national capacity to prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance through the provision of targeted technical assistance, upon request;

137. Encourages Member States to increase their voluntary contributions to OHCHR to enhance its capacity to ensure the effective implementation of the DDPA at the national, regional and international levels; **[adopted ad ref]**

138. Calls on OHCHR to continue to support States, at their request, in the process of establishing and strengthening national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris

Principles, and in implementing national plans of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; **[adopted ad ref]**

139. Calls on Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Programme of the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination for, inter alia, the participation of people of African descent, representatives of developing countries, especially the least developed countries, non-governmental organizations and experts, in the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the effective implementation of the DDPA; **[adopted ad ref]**

140. Welcomes the important role of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and encourages it to pursue its work aimed at mobilizing municipal authorities and local governments against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, particularly through its Coalition of Cities against Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance initiative and its integrated strategy to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; **[adopted ad ref]**

141. Calls on the United Nations system, in particular the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to undertake effective media campaigns to enhance the visibility of the message of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and its follow-up mechanisms.

## 附 件 二

### 议 程

1. 会议开幕。
2. 选举主席兼报告员。
3. 通过议程。
4. 安排工作。
5. 筹备委员会 2008 年 10 月 17 日题为“继续德班审查会议的筹备工作”的 PC.3/9 号决定所载工作组任务的执行情况。
6. 工作组提交德班审查会议筹备委员会的报告。

### 附 件 三

#### 与会者名单

##### 联合国会员国

阿富汗、阿尔巴尼亚、阿尔及利亚、安哥拉、阿根廷、亚美尼亚、澳大利亚、奥地利、阿塞拜疆、巴林、孟加拉国、巴巴多斯、白俄罗斯、比利时、贝宁、博茨瓦纳、不丹、玻利维亚、波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、巴西、保加利亚、布基纳法索、布隆迪、柬埔寨、智利、中国、哥伦比亚、刚果、哥斯达黎加、克罗地亚、古巴、塞浦路斯、捷克共和国、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国、丹麦、多米尼加共和国、厄瓜多尔、埃及、萨尔瓦多、爱沙尼亚、埃塞俄比亚、芬兰、法国、加蓬、德国、加纳、希腊、危地马拉、洪都拉斯、匈牙利、印度、印度尼西亚、伊朗(伊斯兰共和国)、伊拉克、爱尔兰、意大利、牙买加、日本、约旦、哈萨克斯坦、科威特、老挝人民民主共和国、拉脱维亚、莱索托、阿拉伯利比亚民众国、列支敦士登、立陶宛、马来西亚、毛里求斯、墨西哥、摩纳哥、黑山、摩洛哥、尼泊尔、新西兰、尼加拉瓜、尼日利亚、挪威、巴基斯坦、巴拿马、秘鲁、菲律宾、波兰、葡萄牙、卡塔尔、大韩民国、罗马尼亚、俄罗斯联邦、沙特阿拉伯、塞内加尔、塞尔维亚、新加坡、斯洛伐克、斯洛文尼亚、南非、西班牙、斯里兰卡、瑞典、斯威士兰、瑞士、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、坦桑尼亚、泰国、前南斯拉夫的马其顿共和国、突尼斯、土耳其、乌干达、乌克兰、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、乌拉圭、委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国、越南、也门、津巴布韦。

##### 由观察员代表的非会员国

教廷。

##### 政府间组织

非洲联盟、欧洲委员会、法语国家组织、阿拉伯国家联盟、伊斯兰会议组织。

### 国家人权机构

南非人权委员会。

### 非政府组织

大湖区和平与发展国际行动组织、哈基姆基金会、阿拉伯人权委员会、加拿大艾滋病法律网、遵守和执行非洲人权和人民权利宪章国际委员会、世界公民参与联盟、人权观察社、世界公民协会、土著人民和民族联盟、土著世界协会、宗教间国际、反对一切形式歧视和种族主义国际运动(反对一切形式歧视和种族主义国际运动)、国际青年和学生拥护联合国运动(国际青年和学生拥护联合国运动)、反对种族主义支持各民族友好运动、阿拉伯法学家联合会、世界犹太人大会、非洲裔瑞典人全国协会/反对种族主义中心、非洲卫生和人权促进者委员会、加拿大鹰会、南美洲印第安人理事会、图帕赫·阿马鲁印第安人运动、世界工程师、国际支持西藏运动、国际人权理事会、大学妇女国际联合会、本土资源开发国际组织、二十一世纪南北合作会。

附 件 四

文件清单

普遍分发的文件

文 号	议程项目	
A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/1	3	临时议程及说明
A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/2	5	由主席兼报告员编制的经过压缩和精简的“滚动案文”

限制分发的文件

A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/CRP.1	5	秘书处的说明
A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/CRP.2	5	代表团就载入由工作组主席兼报告员提交的 A/CONF.211/PC/WG.2/CRP.1 号文件的结果文件草案的五个部分中的每一部分，向筹备委员会第二届实质性会议提交的提案汇编经过技术审查的版本

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