



Human Rights Council**Fifty-first session**

12 September–7 October 2022

Agenda item 9

Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance: follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action**Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council
on 7 October 2022****51/32. From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance***The Human Rights Council,*

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including those of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and reaffirming also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Noting that the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action will be commemorated in 2023, and stressing in this regard the importance of fully integrating the matter of combating racism into these commemorations,

Emphasizing the relevance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as an important international instrument to combat the scourge of racism, and in this regard noting with concern that the commitment made at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to achieve universal ratification of this primary instrument by 2005 was regrettably not fulfilled, and recalling the recommendation contained in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action to prepare complementary international standards to strengthen and update international instruments against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in all their aspects,¹

Acknowledging the importance of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action as a milestone in the common fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as it addresses the deep historical roots of contemporary racism, acknowledges that slavery and the slave trade are – and should always have been – crimes against humanity, takes into account the legacy of some of the most appalling chapters of human history, and constitutes a holistic call to action that encompasses measures to deliver

¹ A/CONF.189/12, p. 71, para. 199.



remedies to victims of racism, to strengthen education and awareness-raising, to fight poverty and marginalization and to secure inclusive sustainable development,

Reiterating that the transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans and colonialism were grave violations of international law that require States to make reparations proportionate to the harms committed and to ensure that structures in the society that are perpetuating the injustices of the past are transformed, including law enforcement and the administration of justice,

Noting that some States have taken the initiative to apologize and have paid reparations, where appropriate, for grave and massive violations committed as a result of slavery, the slave trade, colonialism, apartheid, genocide and past tragedies, and emphasizing that those that have not yet expressed remorse or presented apologies should find some way to contribute to the restoration of the dignity of victims, and calling upon all the relevant States that have not already done so to dispense reparatory justice, including finding ways to remedy historical racial injustices contributing to the development and recognition of the dignity of the affected States and their people,

Noting with concern that the lack of public knowledge about the content of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action has constituted a serious obstacle in generating political will for its full and effective implementation,

Recognizing that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance have a deep negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights, and therefore require a united and comprehensive response from States,

Recognizing also that victims of racism include everyone affected, directly or indirectly, by racist actions perpetrated by State and non-State actors, such as white vigilante and supremacist paramilitary groups, and not only those killed, but also those who survived and are living with trauma and disabilities,

Recognizing further the importance of the full implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and emphasizing the need to streamline and enhance the effectiveness of existing follow-up mechanisms, and to increase public awareness of and support for it,

Noting the efforts made at the international, regional and national levels, welcoming the progress made since the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in the implementation of its provisions, and welcoming with appreciation all the positive steps and successful initiatives taken by States towards its effective and full implementation, including constitutional and legislative reforms, the adoption of national action plans and other national policies and measures, participation in and support for its follow-up mechanisms, the mainstreaming of racial equality in international forums and the promotion of regional, international and multi-stakeholder initiatives in matters relating to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,

Welcoming the political declaration adopted during the high-level meeting of the General Assembly held in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action on 22 September 2021, in which Heads of State and Government proclaimed their strong determination to mobilize political will for the full and effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and its follow-up processes,²

Recalling all previous Human Rights Council resolutions on the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and the International Decade for People of African Descent,

Recalling also that, in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, States acknowledged that, in many parts of the world, people face racism, racial discrimination,

² See General Assembly resolution 76/1.

xenophobia and related intolerance, which have been exacerbated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

Acknowledging with deep concern that many years later, notwithstanding the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action years ago and the concerted efforts of the international community, many people around the world, including Africans and people of African descent, Asians and people of Asian descent, migrants, refugees and persons belonging to other racial, ethnic, linguistic or religious minorities continue to be confronted by racism, racial discrimination, hate speech, targeted violence, xenophobia and other related intolerance, which have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic,

Expressing deep concern at emerging obstacles to the enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief and at instances of religious intolerance, discrimination and violence, inter alia the increasing number of acts of violence directed against individuals, and recalling that the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action calls upon States, in opposing all forms of racism, to recognize the need to counter antisemitism, anti-Arabism and Islamophobia worldwide, and urges all States to take effective measures to prevent the emergence of movements based on racism and discriminatory ideas concerning these communities,

Recalling that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are manifested on the grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin, and that victims can suffer from multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination based on other related grounds, such as sex, language, religion, disability, political or other opinion, social origin, property, birth or other status,

Reiterating that poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion and economic disparities can be compounded by – and themselves compound – racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and contribute to the persistence of racist attitudes and practices that in turn generate more poverty, and acknowledging in this regard that it is essential that integrated, intersecting and holistic approaches be adopted to ensure the effectiveness of policies and other measures against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Expressing concern at the loss of life and livelihoods and the disruption to economies and societies by the COVID-19 pandemic, and its negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights around the world, disproportionately affecting certain individuals, including those facing racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which the pandemic has highlighted and exposed, including underlying deep and long-standing structural inequalities and fundamental problems in various areas of social, economic, civic and political life, and exacerbated existing inequalities, and recalling that systemic and structural racism and racial discrimination further exacerbate inequality in access to health care and treatment, leading to racial disparities in health outcomes and a higher rate of mortality and morbidity among individuals and groups facing racial discrimination,

Acknowledging that structural and systemic racism is exacerbated by COVID-19 when there is an increase in police violence in the name of public health and safety, and acknowledging also that police violence is a manifestation of institutional and structural racism,

Recognizing that the design and use of emerging digital technologies, while offering new opportunities in the global campaign against all forms of racism and racial discrimination, can exacerbate and compound existing inequalities, many of which exist on racial, ethnic and national origin grounds, and that a major concern is the prevalence of emerging digital technologies in determining everyday outcomes in employment, education, health care and criminal justice, which introduces the risk of systemized discrimination on an unprecedented scale,

Recalling that the General Assembly stipulated, in the annex to its resolution 69/16 of 18 November 2014 by which the Assembly adopted by consensus the programme of activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent, that the implementation of the programme of activities was an integral part of the full and effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 73/262 of 22 December 2018, in which the Assembly decided to establish a permanent forum on people of African descent, and therefore inviting all relevant United Nations bodies and entities to refer to the Permanent Forum as reflected in paragraph 12 of that resolution,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 76/226 of 24 December 2021, in which the Assembly requested the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action to devote at least half of its annual session to the elaboration of a draft United Nations declaration on the promotion and full respect of the human rights of people of African descent, and invited the Permanent Forum of People of African Descent and the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent to contribute to the elaboration of the declaration in accordance with their respective mandates,

Underlining the importance of removing legal obstacles and eliminating discriminatory practices that hamper individuals, in particular Africans and people of African descent, from participating fully in the public and political life of the countries in which they live, including the lack of the exercise of their full citizenship rights,

Noting the efforts made by the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and also those made by the other Durban follow-up mechanisms, namely the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards for the reports on its eleventh and twelfth sessions, the Group of Independent Eminent Experts on the Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action at its eighth session and the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent at its thirtieth session, which was its first session to be held in New York,

Deploring the recurrent incidents of excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers against peaceful demonstrators defending the rights of Africans and of people of African descent, and recalling Human Rights Council resolution 43/1 of 19 June 2020, in which the Council strongly condemned the continuing racially discriminatory and violent practices perpetrated by law enforcement agencies against Africans and people of African descent, and recalling the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights submitted to the Council pursuant to that resolution,³

Acknowledging that the denial of States of continuing racially discriminatory and violent practices by law enforcement agencies perpetuates impunity, emphasizing that States should guarantee reparations to victims and ensure independent, prompt and effective investigations into State violence, and emphasizing also the need for all States to end the use of military jurisdictions for investigations of violations by law enforcement against civilians,

Acknowledging also the intersecting forms of racial discrimination with other forms of discrimination, which exacerbates individuals' experiences with police violence and increased vulnerability,

Condemning the increasing militarization of law enforcement of States and the criminalization of peaceful protests, stressing that States should improve community safety and proper management of assemblies and prevent the abuse of force by law enforcement agencies, and recognizing the responsibility of States to train law enforcement accordingly,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 47/21 of 13 July 2021, and encouraging States to take further action globally to advance racial justice and equality, including through engagement with the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement and implementation of the comprehensive set of urgently needed measures to end systemic racism and address racial discrimination and human rights violations, notably by law enforcement, contained in the agenda towards transformative change for racial justice and equality of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which is anchored in the lived experiences of Africans and people of African descent whose courage and determination are pushing States, the United Nations and others to take bolder steps to address long-standing human rights violations and achieve reparatory justice,

³ A/HRC/47/53.

Taking note of the report of the High Commissioner on the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers through transformative change for racial justice and equality,⁴ and requesting the High Commissioner to pay further attention to this matter in upcoming reports by addressing the continued excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers against Africans and people of African descent in different parts of the world,

Recalling that the Human Rights Council, in its resolution 47/21, requested the High Commissioner to enhance and broaden monitoring by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to continue to report on systemic racism, violations of international human rights law against Africans and people of African descent by law enforcement agencies, to contribute to accountability and redress, and to take further action globally towards transformative change for racial justice and equality, including by providing support for and strengthening assistance to States and other stakeholders, particularly people of African descent and their organizations, and by giving further visibility to this work,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 76/226, in which the Assembly requested the Human Rights Council to consider the question of developing a multi-year programme of activities to provide for the renewed and strengthened outreach activities needed to inform and mobilize the global public in support of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and to strengthen awareness of the contribution that they have made in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Concerned about the reduction in financial and human resources at the Office of the High Commissioner at a time when they are indispensable to the overall implementation of mandates and advocacy for the fight against racism,

Noting with appreciation the annual observance in Geneva of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, and recalling the support expressed at its commemoration in 2017 for the establishment at the United Nations Office at Geneva of a memorial to the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade,

1. *Underscores* the importance of political will and commitment to combat all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

2. *Underlines* the imperative need for the full and effective implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action as the instructive outcome document of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance for combating the scourge of racism, including its contemporary and resurgent forms, some of which have regrettably taken violent forms, as well as of the programme of activities of the International Decade for People of African Descent;

3. *Also underlines* the imperative need for the full and effective implementation of its previous resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, and other related forms of intolerance, including in Human Rights Council resolution 47/21, and requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the relevant special procedures and international mechanisms to enhance and broaden their efforts to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and invites relevant United Nations bodies to do the same;

4. *Continues* to be alarmed at the resurgent violent manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance precipitated by scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous ideologies, such as white supremacy, as well as by extremist nationalist and populist ideologies, and underlines in this respect that human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person;

⁴ See A/HRC/51/53.

5. *Stresses* in this respect the need to also address stereotypes, stigmatization and identity-assignment based on race as essential in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

6. *Encourages* States to make the requisite declaration in accordance with article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within their jurisdiction under its complaints procedure;

7. *Also encourages* States to fully cooperate with the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement and to implement the comprehensive set of measures to end systemic racism and address racial discrimination and human rights violations, notably by law enforcement, contained in the High Commissioner's agenda towards transformative change for racial justice and equality;

8. *Calls upon* States to honour their obligations to protect those standing up against racism, including human rights defenders, from being discredited, harassed, intimidated or subjected to increased surveillance, both within and outside the context of assemblies;

9. *Takes note* of the conclusions and recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which, at its eleventh and twelfth sessions, furthered the discussions on the elaboration of a draft additional protocol to the Convention;⁵

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in the further fulfilment of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to engage legal experts, representing the five regions and different legal systems, and task them with providing the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee with precise guidance and inputs to allow for the preparation of the Chair's document, in accordance with the Committee's mandate;

11. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to facilitate the participation of these legal experts in the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee, and to task them with providing advice with a view to contributing to discussions on the elaboration of a draft additional protocol criminalizing acts of a racist and xenophobic nature, in order to implement the Committee's mandate;

12. *Takes note* of the conclusions and recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action at its nineteenth session;⁶

13. *Requests* the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent to submit a report to the Human Rights Council at its fifty-fourth session, reviewing the work it has carried out in the 20 years since its establishment and including conclusions and recommendations on how to address more efficiently the human rights concerns of people of African descent;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide the human and financial resources necessary to support the implementation of the mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, including public meetings, to be held in a hybrid format to allow for remote participation;

15. *Emphasizes* the paramount importance of universal adherence to and the full and effective implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action for promoting equality and non-discrimination around the world;

⁵ See A/HRC/46/66.

⁶ See A/HRC/49/89.

16. *Recalls* that, in paragraph 12 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/68 of 25 April 2002, the Commission decided to keep the mandate of the Group of Independent Eminent Experts on the Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, composed of five experts serving in their personal capacity, under constant review, and noting the role still to be played by the Group of Independent Eminent Experts in contributing to the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action through the mobilization of political support, enhancing the resources available to the Group and expanding its mandate to ensure it can effectively achieve its goal;

17. *Decides*, bearing in mind the mandate of the Group of Independent Eminent Experts, that the Group of Independent Eminent Experts will function as an advisory mechanism for the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and will work towards mobilizing global political will for concrete action;

18. *Requests* the General Assembly to limit the tenure of the Eminent Experts to four years, which may be renewed once, and that the current Experts will continue to serve until the appointment of new Experts is finalized, and also requests that the limit of tenure also apply to the continued service of Experts already appointed as of the date of adoption of the current resolution;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint the five Eminent Experts, one from each region, from among candidates proposed by the President of the Human Rights Council, after consultation with the regional groups, in line with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action⁷ and paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 56/266 of 27 March 2002, by the end of 2023;

20. *Requests* the five regional groups to nominate a candidate for appointment to the Group of Independent Eminent Experts in a timely fashion;

21. *Underlines* that, to ensure the best possible expertise, the following general criteria will be of paramount importance, when appointing the eminent experts: (a) recognized expertise and experience in the field of anti-racism and human rights and demonstrated commitment to the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action; (b) independence and impartiality; and (c) personal integrity; and notes that due consideration should also be given to gender balance, to an appropriate representation of different legal systems and to the principle of non-accumulation of human rights functions at the same time;

22. *Requests* the Group of Independent Eminent Experts to convene its ninth session for five working days in 2023, and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, and in this regard requests the Chair of the Group of Independent Eminent Experts to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly under the agenda item entitled “Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance” at that session;

23. *Also requests* the Group of Independent Eminent Experts to prepare a comprehensive study on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, with a focus on areas presenting particular challenges, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its sixtieth session and to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, and in this regard requests the Chair of the Group of Independent Eminent Experts to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly under the agenda item entitled “Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance” at that session;

24. *Requests* the United Nations system to strengthen its awareness-raising campaigns to increase the visibility of the message of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, its follow-up mechanisms and the work of the United Nations in the fight against racism, and decides that the annual session of the Group of Independent Eminent Experts will be webcast to allow for remote participation and for greater awareness-raising among affected communities;

⁷ A/CONF.189/12, p. 69, para. 191 (b).

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the financial and human resources necessary for the Group of Independent Eminent Experts to fulfil its mandate effectively;

26. *Deplores* the ongoing use of social media platforms to incite hatred and violence, inter alia against migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, while reaffirming the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and calls upon States to prohibit by law any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, including that propagated in information and communications technology;

27. *Strongly condemns* the recent allegations of discriminatory treatment, unlawful deportations, excessive use of force and deaths of African migrants and migrants of African descent, including refugees and asylum-seekers, at the hands of law enforcement officials engaged in migration and border governance in different countries;

28. *Calls upon* States to ensure accountability and reparations for human rights violations at borders and to adopt a racial justice approach, including by adopting policies to address structural racism in the management of international migration flows;

29. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so, and consistent with paragraph 75 of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, to consider withdrawing their reservations on article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and on articles 18, 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

30. *Welcomes* the convening of regional meetings organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to effectively implement the programme of activities of the International Decade for People of African Descent, encourages Member States and other stakeholders to adopt action-orientated recommendations at these meetings, and calls upon States, regional organizations and other stakeholders to facilitate the participation of civil society from their respective countries and regions at the meetings, and recognizes the contributing role that national human rights institutions and civil society organizations can play in supporting States' measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of racial discrimination;

31. *Recalls* the establishment of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent as a consultative mechanism for people of African descent and other relevant stakeholders as a platform for improving the safety and quality of life and livelihoods of people of African descent, and an advisory body to the Human Rights Council, in accordance with the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent and in close coordination with existing mechanisms;

32. *Decides* that the annual session of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent will be held in a hybrid format and will be webcast to allow for remote participation;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide the human and financial resources necessary to support implementation of the mandate of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Office of the High Commissioner to implement fully paragraphs 32 and 34 of General Assembly resolution 75/237 of 31 December 2020, on outreach and a public information campaign for the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and follow-up thereto, including by increasing efforts to promote the true nature of the text of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

35. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to submit a report to the Human Rights Council at its fifty-third session on the progress on the two-year comprehensive communications strategy, inclusive of an outreach programme to raise awareness about and mobilize global public support for racial equality, including about the content and contribution of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

36. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to publish an updated version of *United against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance*,⁸ containing also the political declaration made by the General Assembly on the occasion of the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and to issue it in all official languages of the United Nations, for wide dissemination;

37. *Further requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to publish the programme of activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent in an easily accessible brochure format in the official languages of the United Nations, for wide dissemination, and invites States to publish translations thereof;

38. *Notes* that the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action will be commemorated in 2023, and in this regard requests that the matter of combating racism be fully integrated into those commemorations;

39. *Encourages* all special procedure mandate holders and the human rights treaty bodies to include consideration of the impact on their mandates of systemic, structural and institutional racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related intolerance in their reports;

40. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner, Member States and other stakeholders to include in their annual updates to the Intergovernmental Working Group for the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action information on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, including on the activities conducted in the context of the outreach programme, and also requests the Office to include information on the implementation of the communications strategy in the annual report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on global efforts in the fight against racism;

41. *Acknowledges* the work done by the Office of the High Commissioner, and requests the High Commissioner to continue to provide the resources necessary for the effective functioning of Durban follow-up mechanisms and to give high priority to the issue of preventing and combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the work of the Office of the High Commissioner;

42. *Decides* to remain seized of this important issue.

44th meeting
7 October 2022

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 32 to 9, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Czechia, France, Germany, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

Abstaining:

Finland, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands and Republic of Korea]

⁸ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, *United against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance* (United Nations Department of Public Information, 2012).