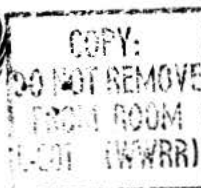


United Nations  
**GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY**  
THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION  
*Official Records\**



THIRD COMMITTEE  
4th meeting  
held on  
Friday, 25 September 1981  
at 10.30 a.m.  
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 4th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. O'DONOVAN (Ireland)

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ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE WORKING GROUPS

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**Distr. GENERAL**  
A/C.3/36/SR.4  
23 October 1981  
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The meeting was called to order at 10.40 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 74: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (A/36/75, A/36/116 and Corr.1 and A/36/515; A/C.3/36/L.3)

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- (c) STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID (A/36/454 and Add.1)

1. Mr. VAN BOVEN\* (Director of the Division of Human Rights) recalled, in connexion with agenda item 74, that on 2 November 1973, the General Assembly had approved the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to begin on 10 December 1973. The Programme called for a continuing effort by all peoples, Governments and institutions to eradicate racial discrimination and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. It proposed a series of international and regional measures, including a world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination to be convened by 1978.

2. The ultimate goals of the Decade were to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, especially by eradicating racial prejudice, racism and racial discrimination; to arrest any expansion of racist policies, to eliminate the persistence of racist policies and to counteract the emergence of alliances based on mutual espousal of racism and racial discrimination; to resist any policy and practices which led to the strengthening of the racist régimes and contributed to the sustainment of racism and racial discrimination; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contributed to racism and racial discrimination and to put an end to racist régimes.

3. The General Assembly had called for appropriate measures to be taken to implement fully United Nations instruments and decisions concerning the elimination of racial discrimination, to ensure support for all peoples striving for racial

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\* This statement has been given full coverage in the summary record in accordance with the decision taken by the Committee during the meeting.

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equality, to eradicate all forms of racial discrimination and to pursue a vigorous world-wide campaign of information designed to dispel racial prejudice and to enlighten and involve world public opinion in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, emphasizing inter alia the education of youth in the spirit of human rights and fundamental freedoms and in the dignity and worth of the human person and against theories of racism and racial discrimination, as well as the full involvement of women in the formulation and implementation of those measures.

4. The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, provided for in paragraph 13 (a) of the Programme for the Decade, had been held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978. That Conference had adopted a Declaration and Programme of Action which contained many ideas for further action to combat racism and racial discrimination.

5. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 34/24, had adopted a four-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly had, inter alia, proclaimed that the elimination of all forms of racism and of discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade were matters of high priority for the international community and, accordingly, for the United Nations, and had decided to hold in 1983 a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination which, while reviewing and assessing the activities undertaken during the Decade, should have as its main purpose the formulation of ways and means and of specific measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations decisions and resolutions on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The General Assembly had invited the Economic and Social Council to begin the preparatory work for the Conference at its first regular session of 1981 and to submit its suggestions to the Assembly at the current session. The Assembly had also called upon all Governments to take such steps as were necessary to enable duly constituted national non-governmental organizations, such as race-relations organizations or institutes, community-relations organizations or institutes and all other national bodies, organizations or institutes established for the elimination of discrimination on grounds of race and for the improvement of relations between races and communities to function effectively in pursuit of harmonious relations between races and communities.

6. At its first regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council had authorized its President, in consultation with the regional groups, to appoint, prior to the completion of the Council's work for 1981, a committee of 23 Member States to complete the preparations for the forthcoming World Conference. Pursuant to that decision, the President of the Economic and Social Council was in the process of carrying out consultations with the regional groups. The Economic and Social Council had also recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution which was before the Committee in document A/C.3/36/L.3. The Committee also had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade (A/36/515) and a study on education activities and activities of the mass media in the fight against racism and racial discrimination, called for under resolution 33/99 (A/36/75).

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7. In pursuance of the requests of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, the Secretary-General had organized at Geneva, from 29 June to 3 July 1981, under the auspices of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Special Committee against Apartheid, a seminar on effective measures to prevent transnational corporations and other established interests from collaborating with the racist régime of South Africa. The report of that seminar, which would be published under the symbol ST/HR/SER.A/9, contained important and sometimes new insights into the process of the suppression of human rights in South Africa and the extensive support given by foreign sources to the South African Government as well as to other agents of suppression in South Africa.

8. Among the tasks still remaining under the Programme for the Decade, the first was the preparation of the Second World Conference, to be held in 1983. The General Assembly would, in due course, have the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council on that question.

9. Secondly, it might be appropriate to assess the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, which had been adopted in 1973, and also to assess the impact of that Programme, as well as of the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference in 1978 and by the General Assembly in 1979. In brief, it might be said that the activities undertaken under the Programme for the Decade had encompassed reports submitted by Member States, studies prepared by the Secretary-General, the organization of seminars and symposia, the holding of a World Conference, the related activities of organs such as the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and a certain amount of public information activities and co-operation and co-ordination with specialized agencies. Three particular themes seemed to have been given emphasis thus far, namely: teaching, training, education and the dissemination of information; the role of the mass media; and the need for adequate recourse procedures. It might be necessary to assess whether, bearing in mind the magnitude and urgency of the problems of racism and racial discrimination in the world, such forms of action had represented an adequate or sufficient response by the United Nations.

10. Thirdly, the question of how greater focus could be given to educational activities and to the activities of the mass media for combating racism and racial discrimination might be considered. In that connexion, the report of the round table, held in 1979, of university professors and directors of race relations institutes on the teaching of problems of racial discrimination and the study on educational activities and activities of the mass media in the fight against racism and racial discrimination would provide useful information for members of the Committee.

11. Fourthly, taking into account the reports of the seminars held thus far under the auspices of the Decade, it might be appropriate to focus attention on the question of recourse procedures available to victims of racism and racial discrimination, an aspect highlighted in paragraphs 12 (a) (iv) and 15 (c) of the original Programme for the Decade. Consideration could also be given to the

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recourse procedures available under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Article 14 of the Convention provided that a State party could at any time declare that it recognized the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by that State party of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

12. A fifth area which might deserve attention was how activities in the field of human rights could be rendered more specific and more concrete - in other words, while the evils of racism and racial discrimination were deplored in general, how specific problems or the problem of specific groups could be considered. Apartheid of course was a well-known example. Perhaps one way might be to focus more attention on minorities and on groups such as indigenous populations.

13. A sixth area which might deserve examination was the role of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in future activities under the Decade. There was no question that, if all States Members of the United Nations ratified or acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and applied its provisions, the need for a Decade against racial discrimination would become less pressing or even obsolete. Therefore, ways and means of bringing about universal ratification of, or accession to, the Convention and support for the activities of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination could be seen as matters of the highest priority.

14. A seventh area could be the question of improving co-ordination and avoiding unnecessary duplication among the various activities undertaken within the United Nations to combat racism and racial discrimination. Mention could be made in that connexion of the activities of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the activities undertaken in the context of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the activities of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on human rights in southern Africa, established by the Commission on Human Rights and the activities of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities with respect to the adverse consequences of the aid and assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa.

15. Lastly, some thought could be given to the utility of the annual reports submitted by the Secretary-General containing information from Member States regarding their activities to combat racism and racial discrimination. In accordance with paragraph 18 of the original Programme for the Decade, the Secretary-General submitted annual reports to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly containing the information provided by Governments. The Secretary-General faithfully reproduced the information received from Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations. The information thus reproduced was often of limited value, and it might be asked whether those annual reports should really be continued.

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16. Referring to agenda item 82, entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination", he drew attention to the report of the Secretary-General concerning the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (document A/36/453), which provided up-to-date information on the number of signatures and ratifications, inter alia, of the Convention. The report was submitted annually to the General Assembly in accordance with a request made by the Assembly in resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

17. As could be seen from that report, as at 1 September 1981, 108 States had become parties to the Convention. One State, Uganda, had become a party to the Convention after the Secretary-General had submitted his report on the status of that international instrument to the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly. Since the issuance of the latest report, the Secretary-General had also received, on 2 September 1981, the instrument of ratification of Columbia, bringing the total number of ratifications or accessions to the Convention to 109. Furthermore, as at 1 September 1981, eight of the States parties to the Convention, namely Costa Rica, Ecuador, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Uruguay, had made the declaration provided for under article 14 of the Convention, 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 claiming to be victims of a violation by those States parties of any of the rights set forth in the Convention. He recalled that article 14, paragraph 9, of the Convention provided that the Committee would be competent to exercise the functions provided for in that article when at least 10 States parties to the Convention had been bound by such declarations. In resolution 35/38 of 25 November 1980, the General Assembly had once again appealed to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14. Unfortunately, the number of declarations received thus far remained insufficient to allow the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to exercise the functions provided for in that article, and such a drawback still represented a major obstacle to the full implementation of the Convention.

18. The activities of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in the period under consideration were discussed in the twelfth annual report of the Committee, contained in document A/36/18. The Committee had held its twenty-third session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 23 March to 10 April 1981, and its twenty-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 21 August 1981. As in previous years, the Committee had continued its established practice of examining in detail the views of the representatives of Member States in the Third Committee and the statements made by them in connexion with its previous report. The Committee had felt that the discussion in the Third Committee showed a continuing interest in the dialogue which had been established between the Third Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and that the views expressed by the representatives of Member States and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/40 could give new impetus to the Committee's work and help it to carry out its task more effectively and to play an active part in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

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19. In the context of its discussion of the fuller implementation of article 7 of the Convention, which concerned measures to be taken in the fields of education, teaching and culture with a view to combating racial prejudice, the Committee at its twenty-third session had examined two documents, entitled "Preliminary reflections of UNESCO concerning the implementation of article 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination", and "Implementation of article 7 of the Convention: draft guidelines proposed by UNESCO", both submitted by UNESCO in response to the Committee's invitation (decision 2 (XIX) of 12 April 1979) to transmit to it suggestions for the preparation of general guidelines with a view to assisting States parties in the implementation of article 7 of the Convention. The Committee had agreed to designate one of its members as special rapporteur to prepare, in collaboration with other interested members of the Committee, appropriate guidelines or recommendations for the implementation of the article, and to include an item on the implementation of the article in the agenda of its twenty-fifth session, to be held in the spring of 1982.

20. At its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the Committee had examined the reports and additional information submitted by 38 States parties under article 9 of the Convention. Thirty-one of those States parties had sent representatives to participate in the examination of their respective reports, thus showing their spirit of co-operation and continuing interest in the Committee's work to implement the Convention. Details of the Committee's action under article 9 of the Convention, including its examination of initial and periodic reports submitted by States parties as well as the status of submission of those reports, were given in chapter IV of the Committee's report. Furthermore, in accordance with rule 66, paragraph 1, of its provisional rules of procedure, the Committee at its twenty-fourth session had requested the Secretary-General to send appropriate reminders to 38 States parties whose reports should have been submitted before the closing date of that session but had not yet been received, requesting them to submit their reports by 31 December 1981 or 5 January 1982 as appropriate.

21. In connexion with the item of its agenda concerning the activities under the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Committee had been informed by its Chairman of the work of the UNITAR Colloquium on the prohibition of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law, held at Geneva from 20 to 24 October 1980, and the work of the seminar on effective measures to prevent transnational corporations and other established interests from collaborating with the racist régime of South Africa, held at Geneva from 29 June to 3 July 1981, in which the Chairman had participated as the Committee's representative.

22. With regard to the Committee's contributions to the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Committee had expressed the wish to be represented by one of its members in the Preparatory Sub-Committee of the Economic and Social Council, which was to be established in accordance with Council decision 1981/130 to undertake, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the preparations for the Second World Conference. The President of the Council was

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holding consultations on the composition of the Sub-Committee. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination had also decided by consensus to designate two of its members as special rapporteurs to undertake two studies on the implementation of articles 4 and 7 of the Convention, for submission by the Committee to the Second World Conference.

23. In 1981, the Committee had continued its consideration of copies of petitions, reports and other information relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applied, in conformity with article 15 of the Convention. The Committee's opinions and recommendations on the subject to the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies concerned were contained in chapter V of its report.

24. At its twenty-third session the Committee, while considering the item of its agenda concerning the "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", had discussed in some detail paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 35/40, in which the Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for the Committee to hold, as part of activities within the Programme for the Decade, one session in one of the developing countries, preferably in Africa, before the end of the Decade, and to report on the matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. The Committee had unanimously agreed to hold its twenty-fifth session (in the spring of 1982) in an African city, preferably Nairobi, on the understanding that the Secretary-General would take the necessary steps to obtain the approval of the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. The decision of the Committee on the matter at its twenty-third session had been confirmed at the twenty-fourth session when the Committee had considered questions relating to the Decade, and was reflected in chapter VI of the annual report of the Committee to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

25. Under item 82 (c) of the agenda, the Third Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (document A/36/454 and Add.1). In accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/39, paragraphs 7 and 13, the report included a special section on the implementation of that Convention as well as the views and comments of States parties to the Convention on the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Group of three members of the Commission on Human Rights established under article IX of the Convention, at its 1979 and 1980 sessions. A list of the States which had signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention was given in annex I to the report. The views and comments received from States parties were contained in annex II and in the addendum. As at 1 September 1981, 60 States had become parties to the Convention.

26. By its resolution 35/39, of 25 November 1980, the General Assembly had expressed its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States parties to the Convention that had submitted their reports under article VII of the Convention and had urged other States to do so as soon as possible, taking fully into account the guidelines prepared by the Working Group on the Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

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27. The Group of Three, composed of the representatives of Bulgaria, Cuba and Nigeria appointed by the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session, had met at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 26 to 30 January 1981. It had considered reports submitted since its 1980 session by 14 States parties and had made a number of recommendations concerning the form and contents of reports and other matters of concern to it. The Group had submitted a report on its activities and had made a number of recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-seventh session.

28. By its resolution 6 (XXXVII) of 23 February 1981, the Commission on Human Rights had, inter alia, reiterated its recommendation that States parties should take into consideration when submitting their reports the guidelines laid down by the Group of Three in 1978 for the submission of reports; requested the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to submit their views and comments on the interim study prepared by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts in accordance with Commission resolution 12 (XXXVI) on the ways and means of ensuring the implementation of international instruments such as the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; and decided that the Group of Three appointed in accordance with article IX of the Convention should meet for a period of no more than five days before the thirty-eighth session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention. The Secretary-General had brought the decisions of the Group and the text of Commission resolution 6 (XXXVII) to the attention of the States parties to the Convention

29. Referring to agenda item 81, entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General", he said that since the establishment of the United Nations the human rights programme had helped to build the modern international order through its contribution with regard to the right of all peoples to self-determination. The significance of that contribution should not be underestimated, for it had not been easy to obtain universal acceptance of the right to self-determination and it has been essentially within the human rights programme of the United Nations that that issue had been deliberated. The international covenants on human rights had recognized the importance of the right of self-determination by proclaiming, in their very first article, that all peoples had the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determined their political status and freely pursued their economic, social and cultural development. The Covenants added that all peoples might, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based on the principle of mutual benefit and international law. In no case might a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

30. Such importance had been attached to the right of self-determination that the General Assembly, as well as the Commission on Human Rights had regular items on their agenda each year to discuss the implementation of that right. Two important

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studies had been carried out within the human rights programme of the United Nations, one on "The right to self-determination: historical and current development on the basis of United Nations instruments", prepared by Mr. A. Cristescu, and another on "The right to self-determination: Implementation of United Nations resolutions", by Mr. Héctor Gros Espiell. In the course of the discussions on that question in the General Assembly and in the Commission on Human Rights, as well as in other forums, the importance of achieving self-determination for peoples still denied their freedom, or under some form of colonial or alien domination, had been repeatedly emphasized as a matter of the highest priority. It had also been emphasized that self-determination had political, legal, economic, social and cultural dimensions and that attention needed to be given to all of those dimensions of the right when considering its implementation.

31. The formulation of the right to self-determination in article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was interesting. It stated that by virtue of the right of self-determination all peoples "freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development". That formulation was particularly significant in view of another important process which was currently under way. In the same traditions whereby the human rights programme of the United Nations had contributed the pillar principle of self-determination, work was currently under way on the relationship between human rights and development and on the relationship between human rights and the new international economic order. The concept of the right to development was one which was gaining more and more currency in the United Nations and the General Assembly had emphasized that the right to development was a human right and that equality of opportunity for development was as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within nations. The relationship between the right to self-determination and the right to development was one which could profit from further deliberations by the General Assembly, for there were authoritative sources which contended that the right to development was in fact an offshoot of the right of self-determination. This matter was dealt with at some length in chapters V, VI and VII of the study of Mr. Cristescu, entitled respectively: "The right of peoples freely to pursue their economic development"; "The right of peoples freely to pursue their social development"; and "The right of peoples freely to pursue their cultural development". In paragraph 329 of that study Mr. Cristescu stated that "an essential element of the right of peoples to self-determination is the right freely to pursue their economic development". He added that

"349. The primary responsibility for promoting the development of the people of a State rests with the latter which, by virtue of its sovereignty has the right and the responsibility to choose its means and goals of development fully to mobilize and use its resources, to implement progressive economy and social reforms and to ensure the full participation of its people in the process and benefits of development. At a time when economic interdependence among States is becoming more pronounced and no country can remain apart from world-wide economic processes, it is an objective necessity that all States, whatever their social régime, their territorial size or their economic potential should actively contribute towards solving the great economic problems with which the world is now faced and towards the development of peoples."

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It would be very useful if the Third Committee could examine the relationship between the right to self-determination and the right to development and give its guidance to the Commission on Human Rights on that matter.

32. It was one of the great merits of the United Nations that it provided to sovereign States an opportunity of sharing experiences with regard to ways and means whereby they could organize their respective societies so that their peoples could live with greater dignity and freedom and respect for human rights. It would be a distortion of the right of self-determination to say that it stopped at the moment when a people attained political self-determination. Self-determination comprised external as well as internal elements. The internal dimensions of the right to self-determination needed further examination by United Nations bodies. In that regard, he referred to paragraph 58 of the study of Mr. Héctor Gros Espiell, which stated:

"58. In the Special Rapporteur's judgement, it is important likewise to try to conceptualize the right to self-determination as a right of the individual. The Commission on Human Rights has repeatedly invoked it as such, without giving a precise reason for that conception, and without distinguishing self-determination as a right of the individual from self-determination as a condition or prerequisite for the effective exercise of the other rights and freedoms. In the Special Rapporteur's view, self-determination may be regarded also, as a consequence of its initial recognition, as a right of peoples, as a right of the individual, in that it is every person's right that the people of which he is a member - if it is under colonial and alien domination - should be recognized as having the right to determine freely its own political, economic, social and cultural condition. The Special Rapporteur considers, moreover, that self-determination as a right of the human being is a consequence of the necessary recognition of the political rights of citizens and of the civil, economic, social and cultural rights of all individuals, without any discrimination. The self-determination of citizens, individually, on the basis of the recognition of their political rights, is a prerequisite of the effective realization of self-determination as the people's collective right. This view is referred to in paragraph 284 of this study."

In paragraph 284 of his study Mr. Gros Espiell had added:

"284. The process of speeding up the effective implementation and realization of the right of peoples to self-determination must be inspired by the conviction that it must be accomplished in combination with respect for all other human rights and freedoms. The General Assembly itself implicitly affirmed this approach to the question in resolution 3222 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, entitled 'Human Rights and fundamental freedoms', in which inter alia it reiterates its support for the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (paras. 1 and 2) and reaffirms the right of peoples under colonial and

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and alien domination to self-determination (paras. 3, 4 and 5). If the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination is in the last analysis a basic human right, as well as a prerequisite for the existence of all other rights and freedoms, the conclusion must be drawn that it is meaningful only in a system aimed at ensuring full respect for all human rights. To affirm the right of peoples to self-determination, while denying the other human rights in fact and in practice and while disregarding personal freedom, freedom of thought, of movement, of assembly and of association and all the other civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights would be an absurd, tragic and deplorable contradiction that is quite unacceptable."

If more attention could be given to the internal dimensions of self-determination, along with its external dimensions, understanding of the right to self-determination in all its aspects would be advanced and the implementation of that right would become a dynamic and people-oriented process.

33. At recent sessions the General Assembly had considered a number of specific areas pertaining to the right to self-determination. Thus, in its resolution 35/35 A adopted in 1980, the General Assembly had called upon all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination. The General Assembly had also reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle. In part B of the same resolution the General Assembly had requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of the right of self-determination and other human rights resulting from foreign military aggression, intervention or occupation.

34. Mrs. BENNANI (Morocco), supported by Mr. DJIGO (Senegal), proposed that the text of the statement made by the Director of the Division of Human Rights should be circulated to the members of the Committee.

35. Mr. BYKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that the detailed information contained in the statement of the Director of the Division of Human Rights would be borne in mind in the Committee's deliberations. He recalled that at the third meeting of the Third Committee, at which the programme of work had been adopted, the Director of the Division of Human Rights had made a statement which had no bearing on the programme which had been adopted and which had been published in a press release as an opening statement. That was contrary to established United Nations practice and did not correspond to the Director's responsibilities. He hoped that the correct conclusions would be drawn from that example.

36. The CHAIRMAN recalled that at previous sessions of the Committee representatives of the Secretariat had likewise made statements of a general nature.

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37. Concerning the proposal made by the representatives of Morocco and Senegal, he asked whether the Committee wished the statement by the Director of the Division of Human Rights to be reproduced in extenso in the appropriate summary record.

38. It was so decided.

39. The CHAIRMAN, referring to the question of the closure of the list of speakers for the consideration of items 74, 81 and 82, said that the debate on those items would be concluded on 9 October and suggested that the list of speakers should be closed on 29 September at 6 p.m.

40. It was so decided.

41. Mrs. DOWNING (Secretary of the Committee) announced that the documents relating to agenda items 74, 81 and 82 would be available in all languages, with the exception of document A/36/18, which was expected to be issued on 30 September.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE WORKING GROUPS

42. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should establish a working group on the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/198, and a working group on the elaboration of the draft declaration on the human rights of individuals who were not citizens of the country in which they lived, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/199.

43. It was so decided.

44. The CHAIRMAN said that it had become clear in informal consultations that the Working Group on migrant workers would require much more time than the Working Group on the human rights of individuals who were not citizens of the country in which they lived, for it must be borne in mind that the former would be drafting an international convention. On the understanding that more meetings would be allocated to the Working Group on migrant workers, he suggested that the Working Group on the human rights of individuals who were not citizens of the country in which they lived should start work immediately.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.