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REVIEW OF THE DRAFT MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1984-1989

Note by the Secretary-General

1. At its thirty-sixth session, in 1980, the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Human Rights the updated medium-term plan for the human rights programme for the period 1980-1983 (E/CN.4/Conf.Room Paper 1), in connection with its consideration of the item on "Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and methods of work of the Commission: alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

2. The attached is a draft of the relevant section of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989. Recommendations for changes adopted by the Commission on Human Rights will be taken into account in revising this draft to produce the plan to be submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

3. The CPC at its twentieth session requested 1/ that the attention of specialized intergovernmental bodies reviewing the draft plans should be drawn to the following provisions of General Assembly resolution 31/93, in which the Assembly:

"Requests the Secretary-General to take measures to involve more closely the sectoral, functional and regional programme-formulating organs in the planning and programming process;

"Urges those organs to refrain from undertaking new activities not programmed in the medium-term plan and the subsequent programme budget unless a pressing need of an unforeseeable nature arises as determined by the General Assembly;

"Requests the Secretary-General to ensure compliance with the planning and programme budgeting procedure referred to above."

4. The Secretary-General wishes to draw attention to operative paragraph 2 (p) of resolution 34/224 by which the General Assembly, establishing guidelines for medium-term planning in the United Nations, states that "the planning process should make it possible to identify ... activities of marginal utility".

1/ A/35/38, paragraph 320

5. In his report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the identification of activities that have been completed or are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective (A/C.5/35/40), the Secretary-General recommended the following programme elements for discontinuation:

Budget section and programme	Criteria and/or reasons used in this identification
<p>23. <u>Human rights</u></p> <p>Division of Human Rights</p> <p>Programme: <u>Human rights activities</u></p> <p>Subprogramme 1: Implementation of international instruments and established United Nations procedures in the field of human rights</p> <p><u>Programme element:</u></p> <p>1.1 Implementing regular supervision procedures</p> <p><u>Output:</u></p> <p>(iii) Processing and publication of periodic reports received from States not parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights, as well as from international organizations, on measures taken by them to implement human rights (Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 (XXXIX)).</p> <p>(iv) Production of analytical summaries of the reports mentioned immediately above.</p> <p>(v) Arranging the meetings of and providing assistance to the <u>Ad Hoc Committee of the Commission on Periodic Reports</u> (only a part of the output).</p>	<p>These reporting procedures were initially introduced in Economic and Social Council resolution 1074C (XXXIX) and subsequently modified in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1596(L) of 21 May 1971 and 1978/20 of 5 May 1978. In spite of the discussion of the subject at the session of the <u>Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports</u> held in January-February 1979 (E/CN.4/1304, paras. 11-12), these procedures, in the opinion of the Secretary-General, yielded modest results. They should be considered to be of marginal usefulness and somewhat ineffective. Therefore their discontinuation should be considered (marginal and ineffective).</p>

6. In compliance with the guidelines laid down in General Assembly resolution 34/224, the Secretary-General brings to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights the following activity which may also be considered as obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective, and might be terminated: the analytical summary of reports submitted by States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (A/33/6/Rev.1, vol. I, paras. 9.11-9.27).

7. The Secretary-General also wishes to recall General Assembly resolution 32/206 which, in section I, paragraph 3:

"Requests such bodies (functional, sectoral and regional) to propose through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, relative priorities to be accorded to the various subprogrammes within their respective fields of competence."

The proposals of the Commission on Human Rights on these priorities will be transmitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

8. As is the case with the programme budget, the approval of the medium-term plan is a prerogative of the General Assembly.

ANNEX

DRAFT MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1984-1989

Major programme: Political, Legal and Humanitarian

Plan form 2

Organizational unit: Division of Human Rights

Programme: Human Rights

A. General orientation of the programme

The Charter of the United Nations includes among the purposes of the Organization the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. Article 13 of the Charter provides for the General Assembly's initiating studies and making recommendations for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and wellbeing which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, Article 55 of the Charter entrusts the United Nations with the task of promoting: (a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; (b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and (c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. All Members pledge themselves, under Article 56, to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

The aforementioned Articles of the Charter, together with policies and procedures subsequently established by United Nations organs, along with the provisions of human rights instruments promulgated by the United Nations, provide the essential frameworks for the human rights programme of the United Nations.

In the conception of the Charter, the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all was placed in direct relationship with the maintenance of international peace and security and the creation of conditions for economic and social progress and development. The interdependence between human rights, peace and development means that freedom from fear and freedom from want belong as much to the heart of the concept of human rights as political freedoms. This same interdependence assumes and requires that the wider recognition and acceptance of the human factor be made the central theme in all human endeavours. One of the most important challenges for the United Nations is the elaboration and implementation of approaches to problems and strategies for solving them, which are based on respect for human rights. Along with the new international economic order, the United Nations has to work for a new social and human order enabling peoples and individuals to enjoy the rights which are basic to their existence and development.

In its resolution 32/130, adopted on 16 December 1977, the General Assembly decided that the approach to future work with respect to human rights questions within the United Nations system should take into account certain concepts, including the indivisibility, interdependence and inalienable character of all human rights and fundamental freedoms; the need for sound and effective national and international policies of economic and social development; the need for human rights questions to be examined globally, taking into account both the over-all context of the various societies in which they present themselves, as well as the need for the promotion of the full dignity of the human person and the development and well-being of the society; the allocation of priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons; the importance of the realization of the new international economic order as an essential element for the effective promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms; the paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for Member States to undertake specific obligations through accession to or ratification of international instruments in this field; the need to take account of the experience and contribution of both developed and developing countries in work related to human rights and fundamental freedoms. In its resolution 34/46, adopted on 23 November 1979, the General Assembly reiterated these concepts and emphasized the need to create conditions at the national and international levels for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples. The Assembly also emphasized that the right to development is a human right and that equality of opportunity for development is as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within nations.

In its resolution 34/175, adopted on 17 December 1979, the General Assembly reaffirmed that mass and flagrant violations of human rights are of special concern to the United Nations and urged the appropriate United Nations bodies, within their mandates, particularly the Commission on Human Rights, to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights. Unfortunately, the international community still has not developed adequate ways and means of responding effectively to allegations of violations of human rights. This remains one of the basic challenges of the United Nations in the field of human rights. Efforts must be continued and intensified in order to bring such violations to an end wherever they occur. A variety of approaches and of ways and means are called for in order to respond adequately to the exigencies of different situations. In this respect, the exercise of the good offices of the Secretary-General in the field of human rights assumes special significance, particularly in the light of resolutions 34/175 of the General Assembly, 1979/36 of the Economic and Social Council and 27 (XXXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights. The need to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights may be expected to be of acute relevancy in the human rights programme during the medium-term period, bearing in mind the concerns evidenced in resolutions 1979/36 of the Economic and Social Council and 25 (XXXIII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

By its resolution 34/24, adopted on 15 November 1979, the General Assembly proclaimed that the elimination of all forms of racism and discrimination based on race, and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are matters of high priority for the international community and, accordingly, for the United Nations. In spite of vigorous efforts by the United Nations over the years, large groups of human beings still suffer from these unfortunate practices. In South Africa, racism

and racial discrimination take their most pernicious forms in the abhorrent system of apartheid. The current Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will come to maturity during the period covered by this medium-term plan. It will be necessary to assess the progress made and the problems outstanding and to devise ways and means for continuing the struggle to eliminate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. Guidance may be expected in this regard from the second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to be held in 1983. High priority will continue to be accorded to efforts to identify persons or organizations rendering assistance to South Africa or collaborating with it. The need for adequate and effective recourse procedures available to victims of racism and racial discrimination may be expected to continue as a major area of emphasis during the medium-term period. It is envisaged that particular attention will also be paid to discrimination suffered by vulnerable groups, such as minorities, indigenous populations, migrants, children and women.

In paragraph 1 (g) of its resolution 32/130, the General Assembly stated that the standard-setting work in the field of human rights and the universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged. Work is currently under way to elaborate further standards in various fields and human rights organs will undoubtedly select other topics for standard-setting during the medium-term period. It may be appropriate to observe, however, that standard-setting activities have become somewhat unplanned and unco-ordinated in recent years. The decision to elaborate standards on a subject is heavily dependent upon initiatives by individual governments and, in many instances, not enough consideration is given to the relative priorities of different subjects proposed for standard-setting activities. The existing standards or fields of competence of specialized agencies have also not been taken sufficiently into account in some instances. Simultaneous standard-setting activities on too many subjects often pose difficulties for governments and international organizations. It will therefore be necessary to develop more planning and co-ordination of standard-setting activities.

During the medium-term period, States which have not yet become parties to the United Nations treaties in the field of human rights will be encouraged to ratify or accede to them as soon as possible, while those which are already parties to such instruments will be encouraged, with the assistance of the supervisory bodies concerned, to fulfil their obligations under these instruments. It may be expected that useful contributions to the further ratification of international instruments will be made by the Sub-Commission's working group on the ratification of international standards in the field of human rights.

It may also be expected that during the medium-term period the procedures of regular review by supervisory organs established in accordance with the various international instruments on human rights will gain in breadth and depth inasmuch as more States will accept these international instruments and the dialogue with States parties will become more intense and more directed.

In cases where United Nations policy-making organs decide to create investigatory bodies of an ad hoc nature with respect to human rights situations, the objective of the United Nations is to establish the facts in the situations concerned, to alleviate the suffering of those whose rights are infringed upon and to contribute to the restoration of human rights. Other procedures of a more specific nature have been established by the United Nations for the consideration of violations of human rights. They are designed to ensure that the bodies established thereunder may examine situations which reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights or violations of the rights of individuals in contravention of international human rights norms. Application of those United Nations procedures is essential in order to influence governments to ameliorate serious human rights situations within their jurisdiction. As a result of these procedures, governments may also be encouraged to take remedial action in individual cases.

Authoritative material is essential to the international community in order to identify human rights problems calling for possible United Nations action; to assist in the development of international norms relating to human rights or in the elaboration of new standards; to assist in the application and further elaboration of international implementation procedures; and to formulate and co-ordinate the programmes and methods of work of policy-making organs dealing with human rights questions. These activities often relate to problems of a global and structural character having a potential impact upon large groups of people. They have a special role in the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities. Studies and research which have been requested by policy-making organs in the medium-term period will be undertaken.

The objectives of advisory services and publications in the field of human rights are to instil respect for human rights in the minds of people, promote the application of universal standards, as defined by the United Nations, through seminars, training courses, education, public information and action by non-governmental organizations, and to contribute to eliminating the root causes of violations by, for example, striving to combat prejudice and stereotypes in the minds of individuals. In paragraph 11 of resolution 1979/36, the Economic and Social Council emphasized the value of advisory services in the field of human rights and reaffirmed that this programme should be maintained and developed.

Work for an international and social order in which human rights will prevail can only succeed if the efforts of the international community are supported by the minds and hearts of all the people and by their active participation and commitment. It is essential to make people aware of all of their rights by way of education and information and to create the necessary pre-conditions for the wider knowledge, acceptance and application of international human rights standards and for the combating of attitudes of prejudice and discrimination. Popular participation in the promotion and protection of human rights is vital. During the medium-term period, importance will continue to be attached to strengthening education, social activities, research, study, publications and the dissemination of information in the field of human rights. United Nations action in this field during the medium-term period will include the organization of seminars, training courses, awarding of fellowships, participation in educational and informational programmes, preparation of publications in the field of human rights, including the Yearbook on Human Rights, the Human Rights Bulletin and compilations of human rights instruments and standards.

Human rights organs are emphasizing more and more the need for the human rights programme to provide expert services and advice for the restoration of human rights as an integral part of reconstruction assistance rendered by the United Nations to countries which have experienced gross violations of human rights.

By its resolution 23 (XXXV) the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures further to develop public information activities in the field of human rights. By its resolution 1980/30, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization and the International Labour Organisation to draw up and implement a world-wide programme for the dissemination of international instruments on human rights in as many languages as possible. The development and implementation of this world-wide programme will continue during the medium-term period, in collaboration with the Department of Public Information.

By its resolution 34/49, adopted on 23 November 1979, the General Assembly invited all Member States to take appropriate steps for the establishment of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, emphasized the importance of the integrity and independence of such national institutions, in accordance with national legislation, and drew attention to the constructive role which national non-governmental organizations can play in the work of national institutions. By its resolution 34/171, adopted on 17 December 1979, the General Assembly reiterated its appeal to States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights do not yet exist to consider agreements with a view to the establishment within their respective regions of suitable regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights. During the medium-term period the United Nations will continue to encourage local, regional and national institutions in the field of human rights and also the establishment of such institutions where they do not yet exist.

The Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 23 (XXXVI) re-emphasized the role of individuals, groups and all organs of society in promoting and defending human rights. The contribution of NGOs to the United Nations human rights programme has been invaluable and indispensable. During the medium-term period, efforts will be continued to encourage NGOs to work for the promotion and protection of human rights.

During the medium-term period, initiatives may be expected to consider emerging human rights problems such as the implications for human rights of doctrines of national security; violence and human rights particularly restrictions on liberty resulting from measures taken to suppress violent dissent; human rights and the nuclear state; human rights and the increasing militarization of society; human rights in the industrialized state; human rights in the mobilized developing state; human rights and scientific and technological developments.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Subprogramme 1: Implementation of international standards, instruments and procedures (continuing activities)

(a) Legislative authority

Articles 1, 13, 55 and 56 of the Charter.

For regular supervisory procedures:

- (i) The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (part II), adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965. The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969;
- (ii) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (part IV), adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966. The Covenant entered into force on 3 January 1976;
- (iii) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (part IV), adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966. It entered into force on 23 March 1976;

- (iv) The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973. It entered into force on 18 July 1976;
- (v) Economic and Social Council resolution 1596 (L) of 21 May 1971 on periodic reports on human rights and reports on freedom of information, paragraph 1.

For procedures concerning alleged violations of human rights:

- (i) Economic and Social Council resolutions 277 (X) and 474 A (XV) on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights;
- (ii) Commission on Human Rights resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1235 (XLII) and 1503 (XLVIII) on the study and investigation of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world;
- (iii) The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, concerning communications from individuals claiming to be victims of violations of rights set forth in the Covenant. It entered into force on 23 March 1976.

For ad hoc investigatory or fact-finding procedures:

- (i) Resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II) of the Economic and Social Council;
- (ii) Resolutions 8 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights and 1235 (XLII) and 1503 (XLVIII) of the Economic and Social Council;
- (iii) Specific decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council or the Commission on Human Rights.

(b) Objectives

This subprogramme is concerned with the continuing implementation of international standards, instruments and procedures in the field of human rights, including:

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto;

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

The periodic reporting procedure provided for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1596 (L);

The procedure concerning allegations of infringement of trade union rights provided for in Economic and Social Council resolutions 277 (X) and 474 A (XV);

The procedure for handling allegations of violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, provided for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1235 (XLII);

The procedure for handling allegations of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, provided for in Economic and Social Council resolutions 728 F (XXVIII) and 1503 (XLVIII);

Special procedures including those involving investigations or fact-finding into allegations of violations of human rights, as decided upon by human rights organs in accordance with their respective mandates.

During the medium-term period an accentuated trend towards more fact-finding, direct contacts, good offices, mediatory and conciliatory activities in the field of human rights may be expected. It may also be expected that methods of action will be developed to provide urgent United Nations responses to situations of gross violations of human rights. The methods utilized for dealing with allegations of violations of human rights will be refined and progressively developed and information-gathering into situations of violations of human rights improved.

Subprogramme 2: Elimination and prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities and vulnerable groups
(continuing activities)

(a) Legislative authority

Articles 1, 13, 55 and 56 of the Charter
Economic and Social Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II)
Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Ninth Session,
Supplement No. 10, para. 13.

(b) Objectives

The objectives of this subprogramme are to contribute to the realization of the Charter's injunction that human rights and fundamental freedoms shall be enjoyed by all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. During the medium term period, programmes commenced as part of the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983) will be continued, taking into account the results of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1983). Complementary support will continue to be provided to activities undertaken in the context of the implementation of instruments such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, which were referred to in subprogramme 1 will also be provided to the activities undertaken within other programmes to combat apartheid. Substantive servicing and support will be provided to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to its Working Group on Slavery. Relevant programmes decided upon by human rights organs will be carried out, paying particular attention to the implementation of norms and standards for the protection of the rights of minorities and indigenous populations, as well as combating discrimination against particular groups such as children, women, disabled persons, the elderly and the aged, and migrant workers.

Subprogramme 3: Advisory services, technical assistance in the field of human rights, and publications (continuing activities)

(a) Legislative authority

- (i) Articles 1, 13, 55 and 56 of the Charter.
- (ii) Resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II) of the Economic and Social Council.
- (iii) General Assembly resolutions 217 D (III), paragraph 2; 795 (VIII), paragraph 2; 926 (X); 1905 (XVIII), paragraph 3; 2441 (XXIII), paragraph 4; 3068 (XXVIII), paragraph 4; 32/123, paragraphs 2 and 6; 32/127, paragraph 2.
- (iv) Economic and Social Council resolutions 1793 (LIV), paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6; and 1923 (LVIII), paragraphs 1 and 2; and decision 146 (LX), paragraph (b); 1978/14.
- (v) Commission on Human Rights resolutions 17 (XXIII), paragraph 5 (b); 7 (XXXII), paragraph 2.

(b) Objectives

This subprogramme is concerned with the implementation of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights as recently re-endorsed by the Economic and Social Council. In its resolution 1978/14, the Council reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to organize at least two seminars and one training course annually and also to grant at least 25 fellowships each year, giving special attention to the needs of the developing countries. During the medium-term period efforts will be stepped up to provide governments, at their request, with technical assistance in developing their laws and strengthening their institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as in incorporating the human rights component in an integrated approach to development strategies. Special attention will be given to requests for reconstruction assistance in the field of human rights in countries which have experienced serious violations of human rights.

The following publications will continue to be issued regularly, and with the periodicity indicated: the Yearbook on Human Rights (annually); the Human Rights Bulletin (quarterly); Status of International Instruments in the Field of Human Rights (6 times per year); "Notice", a monthly information leaflet for the media and for the general public; United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights (once every five years); and Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments (once every five years). Publications requested by human rights organs will also be issued.

Substantive inputs into the public information activities of the Department of Public Information in the field of human rights will continue to be provided. This will include the implementation of a world plan of action for the dissemination of basic international instruments in the field of human rights, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1980/30.

The public information activities carried out by the Department of Public Information in the field of human rights will be complemented by activities carried out by the Division of Human Rights. Efforts will continue to be made to reach all sectors of opinion while emphasizing a "grass roots" approach designed to make people everywhere aware of their human rights. Co-operation will continue with regional, national and local institutions, as well as with NGOs, in the field of human rights.

Subprogramme 4: Standard-setting, research and studies

(a) Legislative authority:

Article 13, paragraph 1 a of the Charter
Economic and Social Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II)

(b) Objectives

The objectives of this subprogramme are to elaborate international human rights standards in areas decided upon by policy-making organs and to carry out studies and research requested by such organs as well as studies and research needed to provide support for the activities undertaken in the preceding subprogrammes.

(c) Problem addressed

In many instances, the absence or inadequacy of international standards contributes to the perpetration of practices violative of human rights or hampers the promotion and defence of human rights. Such problem areas are identified by policy-making organs such as the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, which also decide on topics for which standards should be set. Problems leading to violations of human rights, or obstacles encountered in promoting or defending human rights, are also identified by policy-making organs for research and study.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989(i) The situation at the end of 1983

At the end of 1983, standard-setting currently under way: to prohibit torture; on the rights of the child; on the rights of migrant workers; on the rights of minorities; on the rights of non-citizens; on the rights of persons detained or imprisoned; and, against religious intolerance, should have been completed or be near to completion. Studies and research currently under way on: factors and circumstances which impede the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; the new international economic order and the promotion and protection of human rights; the right to development; the rights of indigenous populations; human rights in emergency situations; the independence of the judiciary; and, the status of the individual in international human rights law, should also have been completed or be near to completion.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

Emphasis should be laid on new studies and research aimed at: identifying human rights problems calling for action; examining phenomena associated with violations of human rights, such as torture, abusive detentions and involuntary disappearances; the further elaboration of concepts contained in existing standards; combating discrimination in all its forms and manifestations; incorporating human rights as part of an integrated approach to development; examining the relationship between human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order, alongside new human and social orders; and, assisting in the application and development of international norms and of implementation procedures. Research and studies should be action-oriented and should not be undertaken on abstract, academic-type or marginal topics which can better be done elsewhere. More planning and co-ordination should also be achieved so as to avoid duplication. Research and reference facilities of the Division of Human Rights will be built up gradually in co-operation with the library and documentation services of the Secretariat.

(e) Evaluation

The quality of standards adopted depends on political negotiations and agreement and the extent to which the texts agreed upon will contribute to enhancing the dignity and welfare of the people. Negotiations may be facilitated by expert inputs in the preliminary stages from the Secretariat or from human rights organs. The extent to which such expert inputs are requested and provided, the stages followed in the drafting process, the time taken, and the extent to which unnecessary duplication is avoided, are relevant evaluative criteria. Studies and research may be evaluated by the quality of research and writing; by the extent to which they succeed in identifying or analysing human rights problems calling for action, or assist in the development of international norms; or assist in the application and development of implementation procedures, or add useful insights into problems.

C. Organization1. Intergovernmental review

The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission on Human Rights which meets every year. The last meeting was in 1980. [This plan has been reviewed by this body at its thirty-seventh session in 1981.]

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Division of Human Rights in which there were 48 professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Division had the following sections/units as of 1 January 1981:

<u>Section/Unit</u>	<u>Professional staff (established posts)</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of the Director	6	-	6
New York Liaison Office	2	-	2
Task Force on Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	3	-	3
International Instruments and Procedures Section	19	-	19
International Instruments Unit		-	
Communications Unit		-	
Special Procedures Unit		-	
Research, Studies and Prevention of Discrimination Section	11	-	11
Research and Studies Unit		-	
Prevention of Discrimination Unit		-	
Advisory Services and Publications Section	7	-	7
Advisory Services Unit		-	
Documentation and Publications Unit		-	
Total	48	-	48

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

The proposed programme structure is compatible with the current administrative structure.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

Intergovernmental co-ordination is needed in respect of negotiations for the drafting of international instruments, particularly in instances where a subject is being handled not only in the United Nations but also in one or more specialized agencies, or where international instruments already exist in specialized agencies. Topics on which such intergovernmental co-ordination may be necessary in the future are: migrant workers, child labour and indigenous populations.

2. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

No formal arrangements exist or appear necessary. Experience indicates that co-ordination within the Secretariat can best be effected through informal arrangements.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

No formal arrangements exist or appear necessary. Experience indicates that co-ordination can best be effected through informal arrangements.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

Joint activities may be expected with the Department of Public Information in carrying out public information programmes in the field of human rights. Joint activities may also be expected with the Centre Against Apartheid in the implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and with the Centre for Social and Humanitarian Affairs in respect of programmes concerning human rights and criminal justice, the social aspects of development and the human rights of women, disabled persons, and the elderly and the aged.