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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE FOR ACTION
TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report of the Third Committee

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 21 September 1979, the General Assembly included in the agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled: "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General" and allocated it to the Third Committee.
2. The Committee considered this item at its 5th to 15th and 21st to 23rd meetings, from 27 September to 10 October and on 17 and 18 October 1979. The views expressed by the representatives of Member States and by observers on this item are contained in the summary records of those meetings (A/C.3/34/SR.5-15 and SR.21, 22 and 23).
3. The Committee had before it the following documentation:
 - (a) Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (A/34/411), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) and 33/98;
 - (b) Documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 4 to 9 June 1979 (A/34/357);
 - (c) Report of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 8 to 12 May 1979 (A/34/389 and Corr.1);

- (d) Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979 (A/34/542);
- (e) Letter dated 8 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/34/2).

4. At the 5th meeting, on 27 September, the Chief of the New York Office of the Division of Human Rights made an introductory statement. The representative of the Director of the Division of Human Rights introduced the item at the 6th meeting, on 1 October.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/34/L.9 AND DRAFT PROPOSAL A/C.3/34/L.10

5. At the 21st meeting, on 17 October, the Chairman of the Committee drew the Committee's attention to the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1979/3, entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", the text of which was distributed in document A/C.3/34/L.9.

6. At the 21st meeting, the representative of Nigeria introduced an amendment (A/C.3/34/L.11) to draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.9 as follows:

(a) Insert the following paragraph between the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs:

"Recognizing in particular, the serious plight of women and children subjected to apartheid and racial discrimination,"

(b) Insert between operative paragraphs 6 and 7 the following three new paragraphs:

- (i) Commends the national liberation movements, anti-apartheid and anti-racist movements, and other non-governmental organizations for their co-operation in international efforts for the attainment of the purposes of the Decade;
- (ii) Appeals to all mass media and educational and cultural institutions to co-operate fully in the implementation of the Programme of the Decade;
- (iii) Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the International seminar on children under apartheid (A/34/512);

(c) Renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Thailand orally proposed the insertion, in operative paragraph 3, of a comma between the words "alien domination" and "and for self-determination".

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Lesotho, in her capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the the month of October, introduced a revised draft proposal (A/C.3/34/L.10) entitled "Proposed draft programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", to be annexed to draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.9. The revised draft proposal was sponsored by Algeria, Benin, Burundi, the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, the Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zaire, subsequently joined by Angola, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, the Sudan, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia.

9. The administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution and the revised draft proposal are set out in document A/C.3/34/L.14 and Corr.1.

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria submitted the following amendments to the revised draft proposal (A/C.3/34/L.12):

(a) In paragraph 2:

(i) After Conference in support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia (1977), and the insert Programme of Action Against Apartheid formulated by the

(ii) At the end of the paragraph insert a comma and add Adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 31/6 G of 9 November 1976

(b) In paragraph 5:

(i) After brochures insert posters, broadcasts and films

(ii) After by the issue insert of postage stamps

(c) In paragraph 7:

After the release of all insert persons detained, imprisoned or restricted and delete political detainees imprisoned

(d) At the end of the paragraph 11 add related to the Programme of the Decade

(e) In paragraph 14,

After discrimination insert beginning on 21 March

(f) In paragraph 17 (b)

After the Commission on Human Rights insert in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid

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(g) In paragraph 18,

After make a study insert in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Special Committee of 24 and the United Nations Council for Namibia

(h) Replace paragraph 23 by the following:

"Two separate and detailed studies should be prepared in 1981 by the Commission on the status of women, one, study on the situation of women and children living under the racist minority régimes in southern Africa, taking into account the various reports and materials already prepared for the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women on the 'Effects of Apartheid on Women in Southern Africa', and supplement with information on children under apartheid including the information in document A/34/512; and another, study on the situation of women and children living in the occupied Arab territories, and other occupied territories, taking into account the materials prepared for the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. The studies should be widely publicised."

(i) In paragraph 24,

After UNESCO insert a comma and FAO

(j) In paragraph 25,

After round-table replace will by should

11. At the same meeting, the representative of Guinea submitted the following amendment (A/C.3/34/13) to paragraph 25 of the revised draft proposal,

After regions insert , concerned in informing public opinion about the evils of racism and racial discrimination

12. At the 22nd meeting, in 18 October, the representative of Lesotho revised further the draft proposal taking into account all but three of the amendments proposed by Nigeria (see para. 10) and the amendment proposed by Guinea (see para. 11) with certain changes.

13. The representative of Nigeria withdrew two of the amendments not accepted by the sponsors of the draft proposal and maintained the third amendment pertaining to operative paragraph 23 (see para. 10).

14. The Committee then decided to vote jointly on the draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.9 and on the revised draft proposal A/C.3/34/L.10 and the amendments thereto.

15. At the 22nd meeting, the Committee considered the four amendments submitted by Nigeria to the draft resolution (see para. 6) and adopted them separately, without a vote.

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16. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the oral amendment proposed by Thailand, (see para. 7) and rejected it by a recorded vote of 40 to 17, with 61 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Chile, Fiji, Guinea, Indonesia, Israel, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago.

Against: Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

17. At the 23rd meeting, on 18 October, the Committee took the following decisions:

(a) It rejected the amendment of Nigeria to paragraph 23 of the revised draft proposal (see para. 10) by 61 votes to 12, with 51 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,

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Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

(b) It adopted operative paragraph 2 of the revised draft proposal by 85 votes to 19, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Fiji, France, Greece, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Thailand, Venezuela.

(c) It adopted the amended draft resolution (A/C.3/34/L.9) and the revised draft proposal (A/C.3/34/L.10) by 109 votes to 19, with 2 abstentions (see para. 18). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Japan, Papua New Guinea.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

18. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolve to achieve the total eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling once again that, in its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and in the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination annexed thereto, it called for a continuing effort by all peoples, Governments and institutions to eradicate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

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Recalling its resolutions 31/77 of 13 December 1976, 32/10 of 7 November 1977 and 33/98 of 16 December 1978,

Taking into account its resolutions 33/99 and 33/100 of 16 December 1978,

Aware of the serious threat to international peace and security resulting from the continued defiance by the racist régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia of the resolutions adopted by the international community and of the will manifested by the latter to put an end to the abhorrent policies of apartheid and racial discrimination, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the refusal to respect the right of peoples to self-determination,

Recognizing in particular the serious plight of women and children subjected to apartheid and racial discrimination,

Recalling, the importance of the attainment of the objectives of the Decade,

Expressing its satisfaction at the results of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,

Convinced that the Conference, which was held at the mid-point of the Decade and constituted an outstanding event therein, has made a valuable and constructive contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade by its adoption of the Declaration and Programme of Action, 1/

1. Proclaims 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;

2. Strongly condemns the policies of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination practised in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination;

3. Reaffirms once again its strong support for the national liberation struggle against racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and alien domination and for self-determination by all means, including armed struggle;

4. Invites all Member States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade;

5. Calls once again upon all the Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their

1/ Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II.

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nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in southern Africa, in order to put an end to such enterprises immediately;

6. Appeals to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General by submitting their reports to him in accordance with paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade;

7. Commends the national liberation movements, anti-apartheid and anti-racist movements, and other non-governmental organizations for their co-operation in international efforts for the attainment of the purposes of the Decade;

8. Appeals to all mass media and educational and cultural institutions to co-operate fully in the implementation of the Programme of the Decade;

9. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Children under Apartheid; 2/

10. Requests the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session its report on the evaluation of the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade, in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade, taking into account the results of the Conference set out in the Declaration and Programme of Action which it adopted;

11. Adopts the four-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

12. Expresses its satisfaction to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Commission on Human Rights, through its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, for their contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

13. Invites in particular the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to monitor the implementation of the provisions of articles 4 and 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 3/ in order to prevent any incitement to racism and racial discrimination and to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups;

2/ A/34/512.

3/ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

14. Decides to consider at its thirty-fifth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

ANNEX

Programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

1. During the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, efforts should be intensified by all States, United Nations organs and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to achieve the speediest attainment of the objectives of the Decade, aimed at the complete and final elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination.
2. Particular attention should be paid to specific measures designed to ensure the implementation of the main provisions of the Programme for the Decade, of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination 4/ and of the other pertinent United Nations resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization and self-determination, of the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid 4/ adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977, the Maputo Declaration 5/ adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Programme of Action against Apartheid recommended by the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana in 1976, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 31/6 G of 9 November 1976.
3. Every effort should be made to bring about the complete isolation of the racist régimes and the strict application by all States Members of the United Nations of sanctions against these régimes, since any co-operation with them in the political, economic, military and other fields constitutes an impediment to the liberation of southern Africa. Governments are duty-bound to create the necessary conditions to ensure that transnational corporations cease to grant any assistance or support to the racist régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury or to exploit the peoples of southern Africa and the natural resources of their countries.
4. The Security Council is requested to consider urgently the possibility of imposing complete and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the apartheid régime of South Africa and the racist régimes of southern Africa, and in particular:

- (a) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;

4/ Resolution 3057 (XXVIII).

5/ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977.

(b) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;

(c) The prohibition of all loans to, and all investments in, South Africa and the cessation of all promotion of trade with South Africa;

(d) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic commodities to South Africa.

5. The efforts undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system should be intensified in order to keep public opinion constantly on the alert against the evils of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through publications of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, the dissemination of various brochures, by the issue by the Universal Postal Union, beginning in 1980, of a stamp to mark the Decade, etc.

6. The efforts of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat should be intensified in order to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the goals and objectives of the Decade. An annual report on the activities of the Department of Public Information should form part of the report prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 18 (f) of the Programme for the Decade.

7. All States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations should intensify the campaigns organized to obtain the release of all political detainees imprisoned by the racist régimes for their brave struggle against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and in defence of the rights of their peoples to self-determination and independence.

8. The appropriate organizations of the United Nations system should continue their investigation of the policies and practices in occupied Arab territories, including Palestine, based on various forms of racial discrimination against the peoples of those territories.

9. The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1980, should contribute to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid by recommending the adoption of other measures aimed at ensuring the active participation of women in the struggle against these evils.

10. The Secretary-General should ensure the widest possible dissemination of the study on the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 6/ prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2057 (LXII) of 12 May 1977, and of the brochure on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, prepared by the Committee as its contribution to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

6/ A/CONF.92/8.

11. Regional seminars should be organized on an annual basis, at the level of the regional commissions, on specific subjects.

12. The United Nations should adopt other measures aimed at improving the situation and ensuring the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers, including the drawing up of a convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers.

13. Activities should be undertaken to encourage the effective contribution by youth to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

14. A week of solidarity with the peoples struggling against racism and racial discrimination, beginning on 21 March, should be organized annually in all States.

15. All States should adopt as a matter of high priority measures to declare punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and to prohibit organizations based on racial prejudice and hatred, including neo-nazi and fascist organizations and private clubs and institutions established on the basis of racial criteria or propagating ideas of racial discrimination and apartheid.

16. All States should eliminate, through legislation and administrative measures, all discriminatory practices against members of immigrant communities. They should ensure that immigrants and their families are given treatment which is no less favourable than that accorded to their own nationals in matters such as education, employment, acquisition of property, health and housing facilities and travel within and outside the country.

17. The main activities to be undertaken for the achievement of these objectives are set forth below. This implies that:

(a) The United Nations should provide adequate financial and human resources according to the priorities established by the General Assembly in order to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

(b) The specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned must, within their respective fields of competence, make an essential contribution to the attainment of these ends. In addition to the preparation of the report by the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 18 (f) of the Programme for the Decade, a certain number of activities should be undertaken during the second half of the Decade in particular.

18. In the light of paragraph 13 (b) of the Programme for the Decade, a seminar should be organized in 1981 by the Commission on Human Rights, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, in order to study the formulation of effective measures to prevent transnational corporations and other established interests from collaborating with the racist régimes of southern Africa. The Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Commission on Human Rights should make a study in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the

Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia with a view to enumerating specific measures whose application by all States, intergovernmental organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations will make it possible to end all collaboration with the racist régimes and prevent the supply of capital, loans, credits, foreign currency and any other form of commercial, financial and technological assistance to the economies of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia by private banks, Governments and international agencies, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Financial Association, the International Monetary Fund and similar institutions.

19. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3377 (XXX), the Commission on Human Rights, in co-operation with the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, should undertake a study on ways and means of ensuring the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on apartheid, racism, and racial discrimination and submit its conclusions to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session in 1982 through the Economic and Social Council.

20. A study should be undertaken in 1980 by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa on ways and means of implementing international instruments, such as the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, including the establishment of the international jurisdiction envisaged by the Convention.

21. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research should organize an international colloquium in 1980 on the elimination of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law, with special attention to the principles of non-discrimination and self-determination as peremptory norms of international law.

22. A study should be prepared by the Secretary-General in 1981 on the links between the struggle against racism and the struggle for self-determination in southern Africa.

23. A study should be prepared in 1981 by the Commission on the Status of Women of the situation of women and children living under the racist minority régimes in southern Africa, especially under the apartheid régime, and of women and children living in the occupied Arab territories and other occupied territories.

24. A study should be undertaken in 1981 by the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization on the links between racial discrimination and inequalities in the fields of education, nutrition, health, housing and cultural development.

25. Under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a round table of editors of newspapers concerned in informing public opinion about the evils of racism and racial discrimination and with wide circulation from the various geographical regions should be convened in the

second half of 1980, on the basis of equitable distribution, to study the role of the mass communication media in combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. A report on the work of the round table should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981.

26. An important feature of the second half of the Decade should be the holding of a second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, preferably at the end of the Decade, in order to review and appraise the activities undertaken during the Decade and to chart new measures where necessary. In accordance with the mandate given it, defined in paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade, the Economic and Social Council would act, as it did in the case of the first Conference, as a preparatory committee for this conference.

27. The Economic and Social Council should plan to begin considering the preparations for the conference at its first regular session of 1980.
