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

Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire:  
draft proposal

Further to operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/34/L.9, add the following text as an annex to that draft resolution:

ANNEX

Proposed draft 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 and of the other pertinent United Nations resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization and self-determination, of the Lagos Declaration adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid (1977), the Maputo Declaration adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia (1977), and the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana (Cuba) in 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;

(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, the dissemination of various brochures, and by the issue by the Universal Postal Union, beginning in 1980, of a postmark to mark the Decade.

6. The efforts of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations 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 for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. 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 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 (A/CONF.92/8) 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.

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 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. By the end of the Decade, 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, the acquisition of property, health and housing facilities, travel within and outside the country, and so on.

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 appropriate 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, 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 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.

18. The Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Commission on Human Rights should make a study 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 funds, capital, credits, foreign currency and any other form of commercial, financial and technological assistance to the economies of South Africa, 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 General Assembly 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 (UNITAR) 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 (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) on the links between racial discrimination and inequalities in the fields of education, nutrition, health, housing and cultural development.
25. Under the auspices of UNESCO, a round table of editors of newspapers 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 will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its first session in 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 13 of the Programme for the Decade (General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII)), the Economic and Social Council would act, as it did in the case of the first World 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 session in 1980.