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

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 3	3
II. CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE SECOND DECADE	4 - 15	4
III. CONSIDERATION OF MATTERS RELATING TO THE SECOND DECADE BY THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES AT ITS FORTY-FIRST SESSION ...	16 - 27	7
IV. CO-ORDINATING ACTIVITIES OF THE SECOND DECADE	28 - 46	10
A. Inter-agency co-ordination	30 - 35	10
B. World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights	36 - 37	11
C. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations	38	12
D. Non-governmental organizations' seminar on "Education against <u>apartheid</u> "	39 - 43	12
E. Public hearings on transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia	44 - 45	13
F. Round-table discussion on United Nations promotion and protection of human rights, especially in its fight against racism	46	14

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
V. SEMINARS AND TRAINING COURSES	47 - 64	14
A. Global consultation on racism and racial discrimination	47 - 51	14
B. Seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States	52 - 56	17
C. Seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers	57 - 62	18
D. Seminar on the political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors contributing to racism and racial discrimination and <u>apartheid</u>	63	20
E. Other seminars, training courses or workshops	64	20
VI. NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONS	65 - 72	21
A. Global compilation of national legislation against racial discrimination	69 - 70	22
B. "Model legislation" and other elements in promoting national legislation and institutions	71 - 72	22
VII. TRUST FUND FOR THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.....	73 - 75	23
VIII. PLANS OF ACTIVITIES OF THE SECOND DECADE	76 - 86	24
A. Plan of activities for 1985-1989	76 - 79	24
B. Plan of activities for the second half of the Second Decade, 1990-1993	80 - 86	25

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/91 of 8 December 1988, entitled "Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination". In that resolution the Assembly reaffirmed that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means. The Assembly further decided that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, especially in South Africa and Namibia and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination. In addition, the Assembly appealed to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of those evils.

2. In the same resolution, the General Assembly also dealt with a number of reports and activities provided for under the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and addressed specific requests for studies and reports to the Economic and Social Council, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights and the Secretary-General. The Assembly further addressed several specific issues relating to the Second Decade, such as the high priority to be given to measures for combating apartheid, the importance of adequate recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination, and the need for the preparation and implementation of the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/47 of 30 November 1987. The Assembly invited all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the implementation of the plan of activities for the periods 1985-1989 and 1990-1993.

3. In addition, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" should be on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and should be considered as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-fourth session, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution. The present report is submitted to the Assembly pursuant to that request. The Secretary-General draws the attention of the Assembly to the report submitted to the Economic and Social Council in document E/1989/42 and Add.1-4, pursuant to paragraph 24 of Assembly resolution 43/91.

II. CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OF THE SECOND DECADE

4. It may be recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1983 as the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and, in paragraph 4 of that resolution, requested the Economic and Social Council to take charge, with the help of the Secretary-General, of co-ordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action and of evaluating the activities undertaken during the Second Decade. The Assembly, at each of its subsequent sessions, 1/ requested the Economic and Social Council, during the period of the Second Decade, to submit annual reports to the General Assembly containing, inter alia:

(a) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(b) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(c) Its suggestions and recommendations.

5. The Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1989, had before it for consideration the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (E/1989/42 and Add.1-3). In accordance with the established practice, these documents are also presently before the Assembly as part of the Council's report to it on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade.

6. The first part of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1989/42) contains information on activities relating to the Decade and carried out or planned by the following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies: the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Group of Three under the Apartheid Convention, the Centre against Apartheid and the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Trusteeship Council, 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 Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation.

7. The second part of the report (E/1989/42/Add.1) contains information from the following States: Argentina, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, United States of America and Uruguay.

8. The third part of the report (E/1989/42/Add.2) contains information received from two intergovernmental organizations, the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States and the following 17 non-governmental organizations: Anti-slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights, Baptist World Alliance, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Council of Voluntary Agencies, the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, the International Federation of Resistance Movements, Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Minority Rights Group, Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples, the Muslim World League, Organization of African Trade Union Unity, Soroptomist International, Union of Arab Jurists, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Conference on Religion and Peace, and World Young Women's Christian Association.

9. Finally, the fourth part of the report (E/1989/42/Add.3) contains a review and appraisal of Decade activities and suggestions and recommendations intended to assist the Economic and Social Council in formulating its own appraisal and recommendations regarding the Second Decade, in response to the request of the General Assembly in paragraph 24 of its resolution 43/91. Regarding the review and appraisal of Decade activities, the report stated that it was encouraging to note the large number of activities carried out by the international community that are directly related to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and the wide variety of the activities relating to seminars; education and information activities; mass media; public campaigns; implementation of 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; assistance to victims of apartheid in the fields of training, legal aid and the like; and further studies and research in the social sciences on race, various forms of racial discrimination and ethnicity.

10. The information so far received indicated that States and non-governmental organizations had continued to put pressure on the South African régime to halt its inhuman racist policies. The efforts of States, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations to support either those suffering, directly or indirectly, because of apartheid or those who seek to combat the phenomenon have been much more successful. The constant flow of political, moral, material and technical support to those opposed to apartheid or suffering because of it and to the front-line States was surely a source of comfort to the disadvantaged people of southern Africa and has given impetus to anti-apartheid activities. The report also found that progress in the elimination of racial discrimination, especially in its institutionalized form, such as apartheid, could be made if the members of the international community acted together.

11. The above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council contained a number of general as well as specific suggestions and recommendations regarding the activities of the Second Decade. These suggestions and recommendations dealt with the priority implementation of the activities listed in the Programme of Action and the plans of activities and the activities mandated by policy-making organs and certain recommendations of the global consultation on racism and racial discrimination, held at Geneva in October 1988. Finally, the

report dealt with the question of the availability of adequate resources which is crucial to the success of the activities of the Second Decade, which are to be implemented by the United Nations (E/1989/42/Add.3).

12. Following its plenary discussion of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1989/83 on 24 May 1989 entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination". In that resolution the Council noted that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first years of the Second Decade had not been attained, and that millions of human beings continued to be victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The Council also took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see E/1989/42 and Add.1-3), and in particular the recommendations contained therein.

13. In the same resolution, the Council further reaffirmed the importance of achieving the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and reaffirmed the necessity of co-ordinating the full range of programmes being implemented by the United Nations system as they relate to the objectives of the Second Decade. The Council also invited all Governments to take or continue to take all necessary measures to combat all forms of racism and racial discrimination and to support the work of the Second Decade by making contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in order to ensure further implementation of activities for the Second Decade.

14. In the same resolution the Economic and Social Council further emphasized the importance of public information activities in combating racism and racial discrimination and in mobilizing public support for the objectives of the Second Decade, and, in that context, commended the efforts of the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The Council also decided, as a matter of priority, to give particular attention to the specific activities of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that are directed towards the elimination of apartheid, in view of the present explosive situation in southern Africa.

15. Concerning the plan of activities of the Second Decade, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effective and immediate implementation of those activities proposed for the first half of the Decade that had not yet been undertaken, invited the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the activities for the period 1990-1993 listed in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/47, requested the Secretary-General, in that context, to accord the highest priority to measures to combat apartheid, and also requested him to organize in 1989 a seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers. As referred to in section V below, the seminar took place at Athens, from 18 to 26 September 1989.

III. CONSIDERATION OF MATTERS RELATING TO THE SECOND DECADE BY
THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND
PROTECTION OF MINORITIES AT ITS FORTY-FIRST SESSION

16. In its resolution 43/91, the General Assembly requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to complete as soon as possible the study of the results achieved and the obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade. It also requested the Sub-Commission to update the study on racial discrimination. 2/

17. At its forty-first session, held from 7 August to 1 September 1989, at Geneva, and in connection with its consideration of its agenda sub-item entitled "Elimination of racial discrimination: measures to combat racism and racial discrimination", the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities had before it the final report by the Special Rapporteur on his study of the achievements made and obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the second half of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. 3/ The main conclusions and recommendations contained in the report were as follows:

"(a) Apartheid continues to be the most serious problem, to which priority attention should be given. It has been shown that the alleged reforms are more formal than real. The distribution of South African land continues to be built on the assumption that the white minority shall continue its control over more than 80 per cent of it. Racist classifications of people continue as they have in the past; the apparent extensions of political rights continue to follow racial lines;

"(b) Nevertheless, there is a ferment of change also in South Africa. It is due in large part to the internal anti-apartheid movements, but also the external solidarity with these groups and the pressure directed against the Government;

"(c) For the international community, therefore, the response should be threefold. Sanctions, more concerted and comprehensive than today, should be directed against the South African economy to take away any benefit which the policy of apartheid gives it. Parallel with these sanctions, however, a systematic policy of co-operation should be developed with groups which, in one way or other, are active in the anti-apartheid struggle;

"(d) As regards other situations of discrimination, substantial variations can be observed. While great steps forward have been made regarding awareness of the problems facing indigenous peoples and of ways in which these should be addressed - an awareness where the Sub-Commission, and the International Labour Organisation, have played major roles - the problems facing minorities have increased with the growing intensity of ethnic conflicts and nationalism. Undoubtedly, this will be a major challenge for the international community in the years to come. Finally, the problems facing migrant workers and refugees are substantial, and great efforts have to be made in order to face up to these problems." 4/

18. The Special Rapporteur's recommendations also included, inter alia, that the studies on racial discrimination prepared by human rights experts should be updated; that scientific research should be continued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to explore the hidden and subconscious elements of racism, the ways in which it manifests itself and the ways to bring these insights into education at all levels.

19. With regard to South Africa, the Special Rapporteur recommended that the United Nations should assess their approach to the elimination of apartheid, that sanctions and non-co-operation should be the main policy pursued by the international community directed against all elements of the South African society that operate under the apartheid system, including non-co-operation in all forms of sports and cultural activities that are based on apartheid regulations. On the other hand, the United Nations should, in collaboration with liberation movements and with anti-apartheid movements inside South Africa, develop guidelines for international co-operation with those organizations and entities within South Africa which are actively struggling to change the system to bring about democratic society.

20. With regard to vulnerable groups, mainly indigenous populations and migrant workers, the Special Rapporteur recommended that the Working Group of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should complete as soon as possible the preparation of the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; that States should be encouraged to ratify as soon as possible the new International Labour Organisation Convention on Tribal and Indigenous Peoples in Independent Countries; that research should be carried out in countries concerned to determine the degree to which descendants of persons held as slaves continue to suffer from social handicaps or deprivations; and that the Convention on Migrant Workers and their Families, now under negotiation, should be completed as soon as possible, and Governments should be encouraged to ratify or accede to it as soon as possible.

21. With regard to the elimination of discrimination in general, the Special Rapporteur recommended that the centrepiece in these endeavours will continue to be the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as applied by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. States that have still not done so should be encouraged to become parties to the Convention, and those that have made reservations should be encouraged to withdraw these. States should be encouraged to make a declaration under article 14 of the Convention recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. In addition to that, effective recourse measures should exist at the national level in all countries for victims of racial discrimination. To assist Governments in this respect, the Centre for Human Rights should accelerate its efforts to develop model laws for the prevention of racial discrimination.

22. At its forty-first session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted its resolution 1989/20, in which it expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, Mr. A. Eide, for his valuable report. The Sub-Commission decided to refer the final report, as well as the summary

records of the debate on the subject to the Commission on Human Rights for further consideration. It, furthermore, recommended to the Commission that the final report of the Special Rapporteur should be published and distributed on as wide a scale as possible.

23. The Sub-Commission decided to consider further, at its forty-second session, the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur and their implementation.

24. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its forty-first session, as in the past, dealt with a number of issues directly relating to the activities and objectives of the Second Decade. With specific reference to apartheid and the situation in South Africa, the Sub-Commission adopted resolution 1989/4 entitled "Situation in South Africa" and resolution 1989/19 entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa" which called for the renewal of the mandate of the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur charged with updating the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist régime of South Africa.

25. In connection with the prevention of discrimination against indigenous populations, a matter of high importance under the Programme of the Second Decade, the Sub-Commission at its forty-first session adopted the following five resolutions: 1989/35, Draft universal declaration on indigenous rights; 1989/36, Report of the seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination; 1989/37, International year for indigenous rights; 1989/38, The relocation of Hopi and Navajo families; and 1989/39, Study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations.

26. In addition, the Sub-Commission adopted decision 1989/109, entitled "Meeting of experts on indigenous self-government", which is of particular relevance to the Second Decade, since the holding of such a meeting is provided for under the plan of activities for the second half of the Second Decade, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/47 of 30 November 1987. The Sub-Commission in the above-mentioned decision recommended the following agenda for that meeting:

"I. Scope and effective exercise of internal autonomy and self-government:

"A. Fields where autonomy would be effective as a means of strengthening the enjoyment of all human rights;

"B. Means of assuring popular participation and respect for human rights by autonomous indigenous institutions.

"II. Fiscal and administrative relations between indigenous Governments and States:

"A. Models of apportioning responsibility, providing for ongoing consultations and resolving disputes;

"B. Alternative resource-sharing arrangements, and co-operation in the planning and management of development.

"III. Effective means of planning for and implementing autonomy, including negotiated constitutional arrangements and involving both territorial and personal autonomy.

"IV. Recommendations for standard-setting."

27. Finally, the Sub-Commission adopted resolution 1989/45, entitled "Possible ways and means of facilitating the peaceful and constructive resolution of situations involving minorities", in which it decided to entrust Mr. Asbjorn Eide with the preparation of a further report on national experience in this field.

IV. CO-ORDINATING ACTIVITIES OF THE SECOND DECADE

28. The General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 43/91, took note of the efforts made to co-ordinate the programmes currently under implementation by the United Nations system as they relate to the objectives of the Second Decade, and encouraged the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade, Mr. Jan Martenson, to continue his efforts in that respect.

29. Pursuant to that mandate, the Co-ordinator has initiated and maintained contacts at the senior level within the various offices of the United Nations, with a view to co-ordinating the activities already under way or planned and in order to identify areas in which new initiatives might be taken. Particular mention in this regard should be made of co-operation with the Centre against Apartheid and the Centre on Transnational Corporations.

A. Inter-agency co-ordination

30. In order to improve co-ordination, the Co-ordinator, with the strong support of the Secretary-General, raised the implementation of the Decade's Programme of Action with the executive heads of the specialized agencies during the April 1988 session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) at Geneva. The Co-ordinator reviewed the United Nations programme against racism and suggested both a strengthening of each agency's own programme and an improvement in inter-agency co-ordination. The Co-ordinator expressed the hope that ACC would be able to keep the matter under review and develop the appropriate means to achieve improvement in co-operation in order to strengthen Decade-related activities where they exist and foster activities against racism in those areas where they do not yet exist.

31. This matter remains on the Committee's agenda and will next be discussed at its second regular session for 1989 scheduled for 19 and 20 October 1989 in New York. Under the item "Progress reports: (b) Inter-agency activities undertaken in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", the Co-ordinator will report on recent progress in this field and make specific recommendations for future action.

32. Regular meetings by the Co-ordinator with the media is another important way of making the United Nations role in the combat against racism better known and in mobilizing public support for the objectives of the Second Decade. In addition to periodic meetings with the press, the Co-ordinator has on numerous occasions spoken of the fight against racism and racial discrimination in television and radio interviews with stations world wide and on United Nations broadcasts.

33. On 20 March 1989 and in the context of the observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Co-ordinator met with journalists at the Palais des Nations at Geneva to review recent developments regarding the fight against racism and to enlist their support in stressing the evil nature of racial discrimination and in making the activities of the United Nations against racism more well known throughout the world. The Co-ordinator referred to the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination as one of the most important days on the United Nations calendar, as it was a day dedicated to the reaffirmation of our commitment to fight, and eventually eliminate, the evils of racism and racial discrimination. This was a struggle, he said, that had gone on since the foundation of the United Nations and one which, each year, has taken increasing importance as the negative impacts of racism and racial discrimination are more clearly seen not only on the enjoyment of human rights but on many other areas of the United Nations activities, including the maintenance of international peace and security and economic and social development.

34. The Co-ordinator for the Second Decade also said that one should keep in mind that racism and racial discrimination were serious and fundamental denials of basic human dignity which negated the very essence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Racism inevitably led to violations of such human rights as torture, illegal executions as those in power sought by all means to impose discrimination on others. The system of apartheid was, he said, the most heinous form of racism and one to which the United Nations has given increasing attention. Racism also threatens the dignity and human rights of members of such groups as migrant workers, indigenous populations and minorities, and it was on this very broad front that the United Nations continued its fight against discrimination.

35. The Co-ordinator also reviewed with the press the implementation of the overall programme of activities, including recently completed activities and those scheduled during the coming year and asked their assistance in making the United Nations efforts on behalf of equality, human dignity and non-discrimination better known.

B. World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights

36. The fight against racism and racial discrimination has become an important part of the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights. The General Assembly, in its resolution 43/128, of 8 December 1988, decided to launch on 10 December 1988 a World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, under which the activities of the Organization in that field should be developed and strengthened in a global and practically oriented fashion. The World Campaign aims at increasing understanding and awareness world wide of human rights and fundamental

freedoms and will rely on the complementary activities of the United Nations system, Governments and non-governmental organizations. In the implementation of the various activities of the World Campaign - from publications, films, audio-visual materials, and training courses and workshops - the fight against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and the struggle for equality have a key part.

37. In connection with the World Campaign, the results of the global consultation on racism and racial discrimination were published in booklet format (Human Rights Fact Sheet No. 5) for easy availability and to ensure wide distribution. Similarly, the report of the seminar entitled "The effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States" was published in booklet format (HR/PUB/89/5). Finally, a fact sheet on racism and racial discrimination, including apartheid, and the activities of the United Nations to combat them is under preparation.

C. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

38. Strengthening contacts and co-operation with non-governmental organizations is also a priority area for the Co-ordinator in furthering the realization of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade. Concern against racism and racial discrimination of non-governmental organizations has been amply demonstrated by their active participation in meetings, conferences and seminars organized in the context of the Decade. In particular, the important contribution of non-governmental organizations to the success of the global consultation and the seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States merits recognition. The Co-ordinator meets periodically with the non-governmental organizations concerned to discuss and expand their activities in this field.

D. Non-governmental organizations' seminar on "Education against apartheid"

39. In this context, the Co-ordinator's contribution to the international non-governmental organizations' seminar on "Education against apartheid", which took place at Geneva from 4 to 6 September 1989, set out United Nations activities against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The seminar was organized by the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, in co-operation with the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and with the participation of the Centre for Human Rights. United Nations bodies, international and national non-governmental organizations, interested intergovernmental organizations, educators, journalists, institutes and anti-apartheid movements and representatives of national liberation movements of South Africa have participated in the seminar.

40. The seminar focused its discussion on the following issues that are relevant to the ongoing Decade activities: review of the situation in South Africa, the international response to it and the reflection of it in international educational

systems and programmes; review of anti-apartheid action in the framework of formal educational institutions and the implications for teachers and students; the impact of conferences, seminars, workshops, etc., on education against apartheid, mobilization of the public through the media, religious bodies, non-governmental organizations' activities and other channels of communication and exchange and ways and means to promote world-wide education on/against apartheid and support for the liberation struggle in South Africa.

41. In his statement, the Deputy-Director for Human Rights referred to the various activities concerning apartheid that have been undertaken by the United Nations and specially by the Commission on Human Rights and its subordinate and superior bodies over the last 30 years. He also made particular reference with regard to the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and said that the elimination of apartheid was one of the prime objectives of the Decade; he stated that in order to achieve that goal, concerted efforts by the international community were required.

42. The seminar adopted a number of important proposals and recommendations for immediate action in order to enhance the struggle against apartheid. The recommendations of the seminar included, inter alia, the organization of a seminar to educate the public on the evils of apartheid, in order to target the media in a co-ordinated way to pledge themselves to give adequate coverage on the subject to focus pressure in favour of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions and the ratification of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; to encourage international teachers' organizations in collaboration with the United Nations and national associations to include in their programmes activities on education against apartheid and actively encourage national teachers' organizations to give priority to this area of action; that teachers associations should attempt to compile existing teaching materials and use the non-governmental organizations and national teachers' organizations to promote the distribution; and that teachers should encourage the establishment of student solidarity movements and use existing extra-curricular activities to implement anti-apartheid educational activities.

43. The Centre for Human Rights will keep these recommendations closely in mind in connection with the Centre's general work programme and, in particular, in relation to the activities related to the Second Decade.

E. Public hearings on transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia

44. Public hearings on transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia took place on 4 and 5 September 1989 at Geneva (see A/44/576-S/20867). The hearings, by the 11-member panel of eminent persons, were organized by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, and dealt with such subjects as the overviewed sanctions and disinvestment trends, financial matters, business views and labour views. A special exhibition drawing attention to the unjust and reprehensible practice of apartheid was mounted at the Palais des Nations on this occasion.

45. In the Co-ordinator's contribution, the panel was informed of the various activities supported or carried out by the Centre for Human Rights and relating to the elimination of apartheid. Specific attention was given to the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist régime of South Africa compiled annually by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Ahmed Khalifa, as well as the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts in Southern Africa, which reports annually to the Commission on Human Rights, and the implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, by the Commission on Human Rights.

F. Round-table discussion on United Nations promotion and protection of human rights, especially in the fight against racism

46. In order to emphasize the essential connection between the United Nations itself and the fight against racial discrimination, the Co-ordinator as Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva will organize in observance of United Nations Day a round-table discussion at Geneva, on 20 October 1989, on the subject of the role of the United Nations in the promotion and protection of human rights, with specific reference to the fight against racism and racial discrimination. This public discussion under the Chairmanship of the Co-ordinator will include as speakers representatives of United Nations organizations, leading members of the diplomatic community at Geneva and a representative of the staff of the United Nations.

V. SEMINARS AND TRAINING COURSES

A. Global consultation on racism and racial discrimination

47. Immediately prior to the General Assembly's consideration at its forty-third session of its agenda item 87 entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", the global consultation on racism and racial discrimination took place at Geneva (3 to 6 October 1988). The agenda of the consultations included the following items: the international challenge of racism today; the origins of racism and racial discrimination; contemporary forms of racism, with particular reference to apartheid; vulnerable groups and racism; and, co-ordination and strengthening of international action at all levels against racism and racial discrimination.

48. The conclusions and suggestions of the global consultations were made available to the General Assembly at its forty-third session in a conference room paper. The Assembly, in its resolution 43/91, took note of the holding at Geneva of the meeting on the global consultations and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the recommendations of the consultations to the organs of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies concerned with the view to their implementation.

49. The Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1989, had before it the report of the global consultation, including the conclusions and suggestions (E/1989/48), and in its resolution 1989/83, the Council welcomed the results of the global consultation on racism and racial discrimination.

50. The conclusions and suggestions of the global consultation are far reaching and read as follows:

1. Governments should strengthen the legal action against racism and racial discrimination by creating legal sanctions for racist offences. It was suggested that racism and racial discrimination should be referred to as a crime under international law.
2. In action to combat racism and racial discrimination, special focus should be put on the identification of various constitutive, legal and other elements of apartheid in order to make more effective the fight against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.
3. The United Nations should encourage those States that have not yet done so to accede to or ratify the relevant regional and international instruments pertinent to racism and racial discrimination, 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.
4. The international community should heighten its efforts to provide increased practical and effective assistance to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to peoples and movements struggling against these evils, not only in South Africa, but also in the neighbouring countries. It was suggested that an appeal may be addressed to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals to extend the maximum possible assistance to those peoples in their courageous struggle for the restoration of their fundamental rights.
5. The Security Council of the United Nations should continue to consider urgently the imposition of mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against the apartheid régime of South Africa. It was suggested that of foremost importance among these measures are: the ending of all collaboration with South Africa; the prohibition of all loans and investments in South Africa, as well as the termination of trade with that régime; and an embargo on the supply of petroleum products and other strategic commodities to South Africa.
6. Co-operation and co-ordination in the field of the implementation of the Programme of Action among the relevant United Nations bodies and entities within the United Nations system, should be further strengthened to provide a new input from the relevant agencies with a view to ensuring effective implementation of the Programme of Action. United Nations organs, regional commissions and specialized agencies should be invited

to provide new substantive contributions, not only in terms of current developments in the areas of their concern, but also in terms of specific programmes being carried out, which might be relevant and useful for the strengthening of international co-operation against racism and racial discrimination.

7. In this framework, the Centre for Human Rights could be requested to organize inter-agency meetings to consider and discuss further measures to strengthen the co-ordination and co-operation of programmes related to the issues of combating racism and racial discrimination.
8. New ways and means should be considered to ensure the co-ordination of the various technical advisory services undertaken by the Centre for Human Rights and other entities within the United Nations system to combat racism and racial discrimination, with a view to carrying out joint programmes and strengthening existing mechanisms for the protection of human rights, including the possibility of encouraging the establishment of national human rights commissions.
9. The Centre for Human Rights should continue to develop a broader relationship with the non-governmental organizations by, inter alia, organizing seminars, consultations and briefings in order to help them to initiate, develop and present proposals regarding the combat against racism and racial discrimination.
10. In the field of information, wider publicity should be given to the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and a campaign of ratification of the relevant international instruments against racism and racial discrimination should be launched with a view to obtaining universal adherence to these instruments by the end of the Second Decade. In this context, the proposed World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, launched by the General Assembly at its forty-third session, could play a most important role.
11. The General Assembly should look into the future financing of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination with a view to solving the present unsatisfactory financial situation of the Committee, which seriously affects its appropriate functioning.
12. The competent human rights organs of the United Nations should continue to consider the possibility of updating existing studies dealing with racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and to undertake studies on specific factors leading to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and on contemporary forms of violations of the human rights of persons belonging to vulnerable groups, such as minorities, indigenous peoples, migrant workers and refugees.
13. On the understanding that one of the main objectives of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination lies in the field of education, new approaches should be made in

co-operation with UNESCO to apply effectively the principle of non-discrimination and equality at all levels of the education system. Strong support should be given to the ongoing endeavours to mobilize fully the resources of students and other young people, employing their enthusiasm and idealism in combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

14. In the fight against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, non-official channels should be used such as sport, music, painting and other artistic activities in order to encourage a fruitful dialogue among cultures and to help render public opinion more sensitive against racism and racial discrimination.
15. Governments should create favourable conditions and promote legal measures in order to further and protect the human rights of persons belonging to national, religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities, of indigenous peoples, of migrant workers and refugees.
16. Attention should be given to studies on the link between the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and the full implementation of economic, social and cultural rights.
17. While satisfaction was expressed with the work of the Centre for Human Rights, it was agreed that the Centre should be strengthened in order to enable it to discharge even more effectively its growing responsibilities, not least in the field of combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

51. The General Assembly may wish at its forty-fourth session to renew its consideration of these conclusions and suggestions of the Global Consultation in the light of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, the plans of activities for the Second Decade and the conclusion and recommendations of other seminars and meetings.

B. Seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States

52. Upon recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in its resolution 1988/35 of 27 May 1988, to organize in 1988, as part of the programme of advisory services on human rights, a seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States. For financial reasons, the seminar could only be organized in 1989 and took place at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 16 to 20 January 1989.

53. Invitations to nominate expert participants were extended to 15 Governments and 10 indigenous organizations, on the basis of geographical distribution, past

participation in the United Nations human rights meetings, interest in the subject and relevant experience to offer to the deliberations. In addition, the following resource persons who were invited to prepare background papers also attended the seminar: Professor Vitit Muntarbhorn, Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand; Professor Douglas Sanders, Faculty of Law, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada; and Professor Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Research Professor, El Colegio de Mexico. In addition, Mrs. Erica-Irene A. Daes, Chairman of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, was invited by the Centre for Human Rights to participate in the seminar. Further, observers for member States, United Nations organs and specialized agencies, or non-governmental organizations in consultative status and indigenous peoples' organizations took part in the seminar. The list of participants is reproduced in the report of the seminar (E/CN.4/1989/22 or HR/PUB/89/5).

54. The seminar had before it the following three background papers: (a) "The realization of indigenous social rights", presented by Mr. Muntarbhorn; (b) "Indigenous participation in national economic life and the role of traditional indigenous economies", presented by Mr. Sanders; and (c) "Effective protection and comprehensive development of the social and economic sectors in indigenous communities through international standard-setting activities", presented by Mr. Stavenhagen.

55. In addition to the discussion of these three papers, the seminar discussed the following two additional items: "Racism and racial discrimination and its effect in impeding the application of international standards and standard-setting activities to indigenous peoples' economic and social developments", and "International standards and standard-setting activities having relevance to the economic and social rights of indigenous peoples".

56. The report of the seminar, including its conclusions and recommendations, was transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session (E/CN.4/1989/22). The Commission, in its resolution 1989/34 of 6 March 1989, took note of the report of the seminar and requested the Secretary-General to give the report wide distribution among Governments, competent United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. As mentioned above, the report of the seminar has since been published in booklet form in connection with the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights (HR/PUB/89/5).

C. Seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers

57. The Programme of Action for the Second Decade, as well as the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989, called for attention to be paid to the promotion and protection of human rights of migrant workers and their families and, in particular, the need to protect migrant workers and their families from discrimination. The General Assembly, in its resolution 41/94 of 4 December 1986, requested the Economic and Social Council to envisage the organization of a seminar

on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers within the programme of activities for 1985-1989. That request was repeated by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/47 and the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1988, in resolution 1988/6, requested the Secretary-General to organize such a seminar in 1989.

58. At the invitation of the Greek Government, the seminar took place in Athens, from 18-26 September 1989. The agenda of the seminar is as follows:

1. Effectiveness of international norms and practical measures aimed towards the acceptance of basic principles relating to the treatment and protection of migrant workers and their families.
2. Exchange of information on the cultural life of migrant workers and their families between the States of origin and the State of employment of migrant workers and their families.
3. Experience on the establishment of institutions and/or procedures in the States of origin and the State of employment for the special needs, including social, health and other services for migrant workers and their families.
4. Discrimination experienced by migrant workers and their families with regard to educational facilities and teaching programmes and school curricula.
5. Participation in public affairs, including the right to vote and to be elected, as well as the right to freedom of association and the right to join trade unions in the State of employment and their State of origin.

59. Participants were nominated by the Governments of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Cyprus, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Tunisia, the Union Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia. The Centre for Human Rights invited the following four experts to lecture, lead discussions and act as resource persons: Mr. Danilo Türk (Yugoslavia), Mrs. Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece), Mr. Tom Achacoso (the Philippines) and Mr. Bengt Lidal (Sweden). The seminar elected Mrs. Erica-Irene A. Daes as Chairman.

60. In his opening statement to this seminar, the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade activities and the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights placed the seminar within the overall efforts of the United Nations to combat racism and racial discrimination and the specific need to provide protection for the particularly vulnerable group of migrant workers and their family members. He referred to the importance of international activities relating to the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and their families of the seminar and stated that, by focusing on practical ideas and effective approaches, the seminar could provide a highly positive contribution to the policy-formulation and implementation process. He thus welcomed the exchange of information and experience that will

take place during the seminar in the hope that it will promote better understanding between host countries and countries of employment and thus generate both more humane and more effective follow-up action.

61. At the opening session of the seminar, tribute was paid to the memory of Mr. Antonio González de León (Mexico), who for many years served as Chairman of the General Assembly's Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families and who had been invited to present a paper to the seminar.

62. The Secretary-General will transmit the conclusions and recommendations of this seminar to the General Assembly as soon as they are available.

D. Seminar on the political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors contributing to racism and racial discrimination and apartheid

63. Dealing with the underlying causes of the phenomenon of racism and racial discrimination, including apartheid, is of major concern under the Programme of Action for the Second Decade. The Programme of Action, as adopted by the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983 called for the organization of a seminar on political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors contributing to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 1988/16, of 29 February 1988, on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, requested the Secretary-General to organize such a seminar and arrangements are now being made to hold it at Geneva early in 1990.

E. Other seminars, training courses or workshops

64. Throughout the general work programme of the Centre for Human Rights, the issues relating to combating racism and racial discrimination are being continually emphasized through the various workshops, regional and national training courses, seminars and other events held in the framework of the advisory services and external relation components of the human rights programme during 1988-1989 and the issue of racism and racial discrimination is given prominent attention. Numerous workshops and regional and national training courses have taken place or are planned to take place, from September 1989 throughout 1990, in various regions of the world. During these meetings and courses, the issue of racism and racial discrimination and apartheid and the activities of the United Nations to combat racism are underlined.

VI. NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONS

65. The Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/14 and contained in the annex thereto, assigns a key role to the national institutions and national legislation in the fight to prevent or redress and eliminate racism and racial discrimination. In this regard, the Programme of Action recommended, inter alia, that:

"(a) Governments, where necessary, should guarantee non-discrimination on grounds of race and equal rights for all individuals in their constitutions and legislation;

"(b) Governments, where necessary, should undertake to review and update all national legislation and remove all discriminatory provisions;

"(c) Legislation should be consistent with international standards embodied in international instruments;

"(d) Victims of discrimination should be informed and advised of their rights, by all possible means, and given assistance in securing those rights;

"(e) Governments should, where necessary, establish appropriate and effective mechanisms, including conciliation and mediation procedures and national commissions to ensure that such legislation is enforced effectively and thereby to promote equality of opportunity and good race relations."

66. In addition, the Programme of Action provided that States, within the framework of their national legislation and policy and according to their means, should set up national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. Those institutions should study legal developments and review the laws and policies of the Government with a view to ensuring the elimination of all discriminatory laws, prejudices and practices based on race, sex, colour, descent and national and ethnic origin.

67. The Programme of Action included a separate section on recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination, in which States were invited to take into account, within their domestic recourse procedures, the following considerations:

"(a) Access to such procedures should be as broad as possible;

"(b) Existing recourse procedures should be publicized within their respective jurisdictions, and victims of racial discrimination should be assisted in utilizing the procedures where appropriate;

"(c) In each jurisdiction the rules relating to the initiation of complaints should be made simple and flexible and capable of being entertained in the language of the complainant;

"(d) Complaints of racial discrimination should be dealt with as expeditiously as possible and there should be a time-limit with regard to the length of investigations;

"(e) Indigent victims of racial discrimination should receive legal aid and assistance in prosecuting their complaint in civil or criminal proceedings, with the help of an interpreter when necessary."

68. Further, the Programme of Action provided that victims of racial discrimination should have the right to seek from tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination.

A. Global compilation of national legislation against racial discrimination

69. As part of the overall approach of strengthening national legislation and institutions for the promotion of racial tolerance and the prevention of discrimination, the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/22 of 29 November 1985, invited the Secretary-General to prepare and issue as soon as possible a global compilation of national legislation against racism and racial discrimination and to submit it to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

70. The Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, describing the progress made in assembling and publishing the global compilation and providing an overview of the texts submitted thereto (see A/43/637). The Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, has before it a note by the Secretary-General informing it that he is now proceeding with the publication of the global compilation as an official document of the United Nations.

B. "Model legislation" and other elements in promoting national legislation and institutions

71. The global compilation of national legislation against racial discrimination is only one of the elements within the framework of the Second Decade's activities relating to national legislation and national institutions for the promotion of racial tolerance and the prevention of discrimination. Among the other elements are:

(a) The preparation of "model legislation" in the field of racial discrimination (A/39/167-E/1984/33, para. 12);

(b) The organization of training courses for legislative draftsmen (*ibid.*, para. 13) - the first course took place in New York in September 1987 (see E/1988/10);

(c) The preparation of a handbook of recourse procedures in the field of racial discrimination (A/39/167-E/1984/33, para. 15); a seminar was held on this issue at Bangkok from 2 to 13 August 1982 (see ST/HR/SER/A/13);

(d) The preparation of a manual of existing national institutions promoting tolerance and harmony and combating racism and racial discrimination (A/39/167-E/1984/33, para. 25);

(e) The organization of a meeting of representatives of national institutions for the purpose of promoting an exchange of experiences in the field (*ibid.*, para. 26);

(f) The organization of regional workshops on the adoption of legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination (resolution 42/47, annex);

(g) The organization of a seminar on community relations commissions and their functions (*ibid.*). A seminar on this subject was held at Geneva from 9 to 20 September 1985 (see ST/HR/SER/A/17).

72. The implementation of these activities would undoubtedly prove to be major contributions to the fight on the national level for racial harmony and tolerance and against racism and racial discrimination. The work carried out in the past on these matters included the global consultation, the reports of seminars and training courses and the information submitted in relation to international instruments in this field, provide a good basis for the preparation of "model texts". It is the Secretary-General's intention to proceed as rapidly as resources permit with the preparation of the "model texts" and with the organization of the seminars or training courses designed to encourage their adoption and implementation.

VII. TRUST FUND FOR THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

73. In its resolution 43/91, the General Assembly stated that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were indispensable for the implementation of the Second Decade plan of activities, and strongly appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund and, to this end, requested the Secretary-General to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions.

74. During the period since that covered by the last report of the Secretary-General (A/43/644) (1 September 1988 to 31 August 1989), the following States have contributed to the Trust Fund for the Second Decade:

	(\$US)
Cameroon	906
Italy	10 000
Indonesia	2 500
Jamaica	500
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	10 000

75. The current status of the Trust Fund continues to be far from encouraging despite the repeated appeals for voluntary contributions made by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General. Further contributions are urgently needed in order to provide the much-needed supplement on resources necessary to implement the various activities envisaged in the Programme of Action for the Second Decade.

VIII. PLANS OF ACTIVITIES OF THE SECOND DECADE

A. Plan of activities for 1985-1989

76. At the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted to it at its thirty-ninth session a plan of activities for the 1985-1989 period for implementing the Programme of Action for the Second Decade. The Assembly, in its resolution 39/16 of 23 November 1984, invited the Secretary-General to proceed immediately with the implementation of those activities. In its resolution 42/47, the Assembly urgently requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effective and immediate implementation of those activities proposed for the first half of the Decade which have not yet been undertaken.

77. As reflected in the Secretary-General's reports submitted to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council, various activities of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade have, so far, been implemented. Particular consideration was given to the organization of international and regional seminars pursuant to paragraph 53 of the Programme of Action (see Assembly resolution 38/14, annex). With regard to studies to be prepared by the Secretary-General or by the relevant human rights bodies, reference may be made to the study on the role of private group action submitted to the Assembly at its forty-first, forty-third and forty-fourth sessions (A/41/500; A/43/631 and A/44/575), and to the final study on the achievements made and obstacles encountered during the Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/8 and Add.1) and the global compilation of national legislation against racial discrimination, which is to be issued as a United Nations publication (see A/44/574).

78. With regard to the implementation of international instruments, in particular, 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, the relevant report of the implementing bodies on the status of these conventions are available for consideration by the General Assembly. The Assembly may wish to make further suggestions or recommendations for securing the universal ratification of these instruments, which provided the basic normative framework for activities under the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

79. In its resolution 42/47, the General Assembly took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General concerning the study on the effects of racial discrimination in the field of education, training and employment as it affects the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers (A/42/492) and

requested that he continue that study by submitting, inter alia, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat racism and racial discrimination. The Secretary-General notes that the issue of access to education is being dealt with by the Assembly's working group on the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families, in particular in draft article 45. As it is expected that this convention will be ready in the near future, the Secretary-General is of the view that he should prepare the specific recommendations called for in the light of the final text of the convention.

B. Plan of activities for the second half of the
Second Decade, 1990-1993

80. The General Assembly, in its resolution 42/47, approved the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to that resolution, and invited the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of those activities, and to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating apartheid.

81. The following activities should take place during the biennium 1990-1991 and be reflected in the proposed programme budget for that biennium:

(a) Global survey of the extent to which the children of migrant workers are able to receive education in their mother tongue;

(b) Meeting of experts to review national experience in the operation of schemes of local, internal self-government for indigenous populations;

(c) Expert study on the impact of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (see General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex) in providing guarantees of equality to persons belonging to minorities;

(d) Regional workshops on the adoption of legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(e) Seminar on community relations commissions and their functions;

(f) Seminar to assess experience gained in the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

82. As indicated above (para. 63), a seminar will take place early in 1990 on the political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors contributing to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, as provided for in the plan of activities for the first half of the Second Decade.

83. The following activities should take place during the biennium 1992-1993 and be reflected in the proposed programme budget for that biennium:

(a) Roundtable of experts to discuss the preparation of teaching materials to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(b) Issuance in three additional languages of the handbook of recourse procedures available to victims of racism and racial discrimination;

(c) Two regional workshops on the adoption of legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(d) International campaign on the main obstacles to the full eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and on ways and means of bringing about the early disappearance of these scourges;

(e) Study on the treatment of political prisoners and detainees in South Africa and Namibia, particularly women and children;

(f) Global survey on the extent of dissemination of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

84. In accordance with the request by the General Assembly in the annex to its resolution 42/47 that the activities for the second half of the Second Decade should be reflected in the proposed programme budget for the relevant biennium, the Co-ordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights included in the proposed programme budget of the Centre for Human Rights the necessary outputs reflecting the various mandated activities. Similarly, and in order to comply with the Assembly's request in its resolution 42/47 concerning the effective and immediate implementation of those activities proposed for the first half of the Second Decade but which have not yet been undertaken, the relevant outputs reflecting the uncompleted activities for the Second Decade's first half were included in the programme budget of the Centre for Human Rights. It may be noted that these activities were not in the past included as outputs in the Centre's programme budgets, but rather were financed as a result of decisions made by policy-making organs concerning the mandates for each specific activity or from the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

85. Concern that the necessary resources be made available to enable the Centre for Human Rights to fulfil the various mandates given to it relating to the prevention and elimination of racial discrimination was reflected in the conclusions and suggestions of the global consultation on racism and racial discrimination in the following terms: "While satisfaction was expressed with the work of the Centre for Human Rights, it was agreed that the Centre should be strengthened in order to enable it to discharge even more effectively its growing responsibilities, not least in the field of combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid" (see E/1989/48, para. 60 (q)). In addition, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1989/9 of 23 February 1989, requested the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/47, to ensure that sufficient resources would be included in the proposed programme budgets for the bienniums 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 to provide for implementation of the activities of the Second Decade.

86. The implementation of the various activities of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade and the two plans of activities is of the highest importance and

every effort is being made to implement each activity as scheduled and to the extent made possible by available resources. One important element in the future capacity to implement these various activities is the adequacy of the resources placed at the disposal of the Programme by Member States.

Notes

1/ See General Assembly resolutions 39/16 of 23 November 1984, 40/22 of 29 November 1985, 41/94 of 9 December 1986, 42/47 of 30 November 1987 and 43/91 of 8 December 1988.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XIV.2.

3/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/8 and Add.1.

4/ See E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/8/Add.1.
