

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) Representatives of national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observer, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(b) Representatives of organizations which have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observer to participate in the Conference in that capacity in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) The specialized agencies concerned, as well as interested organs and bodies of the United Nations system, to be represented at the Conference;

(d) Interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(e) The Special Committee against *Apartheid* to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(f) The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(g) The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(h) The Commission on Human Rights to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(i) The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(j) Other interested committees of the United Nations to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(k) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which have contributed to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the first World Conference, taking into account also their record in the field of struggle against racism and racial discrimination, to be represented by observers at the Conference;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as part of the preparatory process, to take adequate steps to ensure that maximum publicity shall be given to the Conference and, to that end, to allocate the necessary resources from the regular budget;

8. *Calls upon* all States to contribute to the success of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in particular by their active participation in the Conference;

9. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the Conference in the preparatory work and to consider the setting up of national committees for publicizing the aims and, eventually, the main results of the Conference;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the work of the Conference;

11. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-eighth session, as a matter of high priority, an item entitled "Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

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ANNEX

Draft provisional agenda for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Opening addresses.
4. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
5. Election of other officers.
6. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7. Adoption of the agenda.
8. Organization of work.
9. Political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors leading to racism, racial discrimination and segregation and *apartheid*.
10. Review and evaluation of activities undertaken to achieve the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination at the national, regional and international levels and in implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the first World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
11. Main obstacles to the full eradication of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*.
12. Determination of further action-oriented national, regional and international measures to combat all forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*:
 - (a) Adoption of legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures at the national level to improve relations among racial groups and to prohibit racial discrimination, including dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, and all racist organizations such as Nazi and neo-Nazi organizations;
 - (b) Action in the field of education, culture, research and information and the role of the mass media in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* with the aim of combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and of promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups;
 - (c) Measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;
 - (d) Universal ratification of, or accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other existing international instruments adopted under the aegis of the United Nations and the specialized agencies aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;
 - (e) Drawing up of new international measures to combat racism and racial discrimination;
 - (f) Continued support and assistance to peoples and movements struggling against racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*; and ways and means of denying support to racist régimes and of ensuring their isolation.
13. Adoption of the report and final documents of the Conference.

37/42. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹⁰ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

¹⁰ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation, which are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Further expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their conditions,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,¹¹ thirty-seventh¹² and thirty-eighth sessions,¹³

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980 and 36/10 of 28 October 1981,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General of 28 September 1982,¹⁴

1. Reaffirms that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. Declares its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and of other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. Calls upon those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories, and to cease all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. Deplores the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

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37/43. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978, 34/44 of 23 November 1979, 35/35 of 14 November 1980 and 36/9 of 28 October 1981, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 concerning the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States, and also Security Council resolutions 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982,

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 36/120 of 10 December 1981 and ES-7/6 of 19 August 1982,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981,

Recalling the resolutions on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981, particularly resolutions CM/Res.855 (XXXVII) and CM/Res.865 (XXXVII),¹⁵

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States, in particular Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Seychelles and Zambia,

Deeply angered by the occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,¹⁶

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the peoples of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply shocked and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Beirut on 3 August 1982, and recalling all the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 (E/1980/13 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹² *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5 (E/1981/25 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹⁴ A/C.3/37/2

¹⁵ See A/36/534, annex I.

¹⁶ A/32/61, annex I.