

**REPORT OF THE
SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE
TO COMBAT RACISM
AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**

Geneva (1-12 August 1983)



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Chapter I

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

1. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, by resolution 2919 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972, decided to launch the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to inaugurate the activities thereof on 10 December 1973, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
2. At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, designated the ten-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. By the same resolution, the Assembly approved a Programme for the Decade which provided for intensive action on the national, regional and international levels as well as action to be taken by United Nations bodies.
3. The Programme provided, inter alia, that as a major feature during the Decade, a world conference on combating racial discrimination should be convened by the General Assembly as soon as possible, but preferably not later than 1978. The conference, as pointed out in paragraph 13 (a) of the Programme, was to have as its main theme the adoption of effective ways and means and concrete measures for securing the full and universal implementation of United Nations decisions and resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization and self-determination, as well as the accession to and ratification and enforcement of the international instruments relating to human rights and the elimination of racism and racial discrimination.
4. Under paragraph 18 (c) of the Programme, the Economic and Social Council was to act as the preparatory committee for the world conference.
5. In accordance with the Programme, a World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was held in Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978 and adopted a Declaration and a Programme of Action. 1/
6. In paragraph 42 of the Programme of Action, the Conference recommended to the General Assembly that at the end of the Decade another world conference should be held "to review and evaluate the work undertaken during the Decade and to chart new measures where necessary".
7. In its resolutions 33/99 and 33/100, both adopted on 16 December 1978, the General Assembly endorsed and approved the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference. In its resolution 34/24, adopted on 15 November 1979, the General Assembly, proclaiming that the elimination of all forms of racism and discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade were matters of high priority for the international community and accordingly, for the United Nations, adopted a four-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade. In accordance with this programme, all States and bodies of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should intensify their efforts with a view to more rapidly attaining the objectives of the Decade providing for the complete and final elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination. In paragraph 26 of the same

programme of activities, the General Assembly decided that 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.

8. By its resolution 35/33 of 14 November 1980 the General Assembly decided that the Second World Conference should be held in 1983 as an important event of the Decade and that the Conference, "while reviewing and assessing the activities undertaken during the Decade, should have as its main purpose the formulation of ways and means and of specific measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid". In the same resolution, the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to begin the preparatory work for the Conference at its first regular session of 1981 and to submit its suggestions on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

9. On 6 May 1981, the Economic and Social Council, by its decision 1981/130, authorized the President of the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the regional groups, to appoint, prior to the completion of the Council's work for 1981, a committee of 23 States Members of the United Nations on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. Acting as the preparatory sub-committee of the Council, this committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, was entrusted with the task of completing the preparations of the Conference.

10. On the recommendation of the Council, the General Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, adopted resolution 36/8 of 28 October 1981, in which it decided that the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should hold its first session in New York during the first quarter of 1982 for a period of two weeks and should report to the Council at its first regular session of 1982.

11. The Sub-Committee held its first session in New York from 15 to 26 March 1982. The following Member States attended the first session of the Sub-Committee: Bulgaria, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

12. The first session of the Sub-Committee submitted its report 2/ to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1982. The report included, inter alia, a draft provisional agenda of the Conference, draft provisional rules of procedure for the Conference, suggestions for the organization of the work of the Conference, suggestions pertaining to documentation as well as the organization of the future work of the Preparatory Sub-Committee.

13. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1982/31, and the General Assembly, in resolution 37/40, requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference. The Secretary-General accordingly appointed the Assistant Secretary-General for the Office of Field Operational and External Support Activities, Mr. James O. C. Jonah, as Secretary-General of the Conference.

14. The Preparatory Sub-Committee held its second session at United Nations Headquarters from 21 to 25 March 1983, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/32 of 5 May 1982. The following States members of the Preparatory Sub-Committee were represented: Bulgaria, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, India, Iraq, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

15. The report of the second session of the Preparatory Sub-Committee 3/ was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1983. The report, inter alia, dealt with information on the status of documentation and matters pertaining to the ongoing preparations for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the consideration of the draft programme of action containing proposals for activities to be undertaken after the Conference as a follow-up to the Programme of Activities adopted for the second half of the Decade and the Programme of Action adopted by the first World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

16. The Council considered the report and decided to transmit it together with the relevant parts of the discussion on it to the present Conference.

17. By resolution 37/41, adopted at its 90th plenary meeting on 3 December 1982, the General Assembly amended the provisional agenda of the Conference and requested the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) All States to participate in the Conference;

(b) The United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in the Conference, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 E of 4 November 1977;

and 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 that 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, 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.

18. The Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination met at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 1 to 12 August 1983. The Secretary-General of the United Nations declared the Conference open and delivered an address, the text of which is reproduced in annex I to the present report. The addresses delivered at the opening of the Conference by the President of the Conference and the Secretary-General of the Conference are reproduced in the same annex.

19. Special messages which were addressed to the Conference are reproduced in annex II below.

20. The Governments of the following 128 States were represented at the Conference:

Afghanistan	Burundi
Albania	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Algeria	Canada
Angola	Central African Republic
Argentina	Chad
Australia	Chile
Austria	China
Bahrain	Colombia
Bangladesh	Congo
Barbados	Costa Rica
Belgium	Cuba
Benin	Cyprus
Bhutan	Czechoslovakia
Bolivia	Democratic Kampuchea
Botswana	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Brazil	Democratic Yemen
Bulgaria	
Burma	

Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Holy See
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Islamic Republic of Iran
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mali
Mauritania
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand

Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukranian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland
United Republic of Cameroon
United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

21. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented at the Conference as a participant. United Nations bodies represented at the Conference as observers were: the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, the Centre Against Apartheid, the Commission on Human Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Human Rights Committee, the Special Committee Against Apartheid, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

22. The following specialized agencies were represented by observers at the Conference: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the World Health Organization, and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

23. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers at the Conference: the Commonwealth Secretariat, the European Economic Community, the League of Arab States, and the Organization of African Unity.

24. The following liberation movements were represented by observers at the Conference: the African National Congress, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, and the South West African People's Organization.

25. A number of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were also represented by observers.

26. The participants in the Conference are listed in documents A/CONF.119/INF.3 and Add.1 and Add.2.

27. The documents before the Conference are listed in annex X.

28. The Conference adopted as its rules of procedure the provisional rules of procedure approved by the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Preparatory Sub-Committee, in resolution 1982/32 and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 37/41.

29. The Conference elected Mr. Héctor Charry-Samper (Colombia) as President.

30. The Conference elected as Vice-Presidents the representatives of the following States: Bahrain, Burundi, Cuba, Italy, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Somalia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia. It elected as Rapporteur-General of the Conference, Mr. A. K. H. Morshed (Bangladesh).

The following committees were set up by the Conference:

(a) General Committee:

Chairman: Mr. Héctor Charry-Samper (Colombia)

Vice-Presidents of the Conference:

Mr. Karim Ebrahim Al-Shakar (Bahrain)
Mr. TERENCE Sanze (Burundi)
Mr. Luis Solá Vila (Cuba)
Mr. Antonio Ciarrapico (Italy)
Mr. Leonte Herdocia Ortega (Nicaragua)
Mr. Martin Huslid (Norway)
Mr. Reynaldo Arcilla (Philippines)
Mr. Abdillahi Said Osman (Somalia)
Mr. Alexander Dzasokhov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Miso Pavićević (Yugoslavia)

Rapporteur-General of the Conference:

Mr. A. K. H. Morshed (Bangladesh)

Chairman of the First Committee:

Mr. Gerhard Richter (German Democratic Republic)

Chairman of the Second Committee:

Mr. F. M. Hayes (Ireland)

Chairman of the Credentials Committee:

Mr. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)

(b) First Committee:

Chairman: Mr. Gerhard Richter (German Democratic Republic)

Vice-Chairmen:

Mrs. Carola Sanchez Peña de Lorenz (Bolivia)
Mr. Ahmad Saker (Syrian Arab Republic)
Mr. Michael Curtin (Australia)

Rapporteur: Mr. Atsu-Koffi Amega (Togo)

(c) Second Committee:

Chairman: H.E. Mr. F. M. Hayes (Ireland)

Vice-Chairmen:

Mr. Farhad Shahabi Sirjani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Mr. Matei Karasimeonov (Bulgaria)
Mrs. Jaouida Tnani (Tunisia)

Rapporteur: H.E. Mr. Tirso Mejía-Ricart (Dominican Republic)

(d) Credentials Committee:

Chairman: Mr. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)

Ms. Lolita Janet Applewhaite (Barbados)
Mr. Li Daoyu (China)
Mr. Tirso Mejía-Ricart (Dominican Republic)
Mr. Günter Blaurock (Federal Republic of Germany)
Mr. Kumar P. Gyawali (Nepal)
Mr. R. E. B. Peren (New Zealand)
Mr. R. Delpech (Seychelles)
Mr. D. Kolesnik (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

(e) Joint Drafting Group:

At its first meeting, on 2 August 1983, the General Committee decided to establish a Joint Drafting Group with a 10-member nucleus comprising: Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, France, India, Iraq, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Republic of Tanzania.

32. The Conference adopted as its agenda the provisional agenda 4/ which, on the recommendation of the Preparatory Sub-Committee, had been approved by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1982/32, and amended and endorsed by the General Assembly as annexed to its resolution 37/41. The agenda of the Conference as adopted reads as follows:

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.

33. In accordance with the recommendations of the Preparatory Sub-Committee, as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, the General Committee of the Conference met on 2 August 1983 and approved the following allocation of items to the Main Committees:

First Committee: items 9, 10 and 11, and to prepare a draft Declaration of the Conference.

Second Committee: item 12 and to prepare a draft Programme of Action of the Conference.

34. The First Committee held 12 meetings. The report of the Committee is reproduced in annex III below.

35. The Second Committee held 11 meetings. The report of the Committee is reproduced in annex V below.

36. The Credentials Committee held two meetings. The report of the Committee is contained in document A/CONF.119/CC/WP.4.

37. The Joint Drafting Committee held 12 meetings.

38. At its 12th plenary meeting, held on 9 August 1983, the Conference commemorated the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia. An account of the proceedings is reproduced in annex VIII below.

39. At its 14th plenary meeting, held on 12 August 1983, the Conference considered the report of the First Committee and the draft Declaration. The details of the voting on the Declaration are contained in annex IV of the present report. The Conference also considered the report of the Second Committee and the draft Programme of Action. The details of the voting on the Programme of Action are contained in annex VI.

40. Subsequent to the voting on the Declaration and Programme of Action, the Conference agreed that reservations and declarations submitted in relation to the Declaration and Programme of Action would be reproduced in the body of the report of the Conference. The Conference set a deadline of two weeks for the submission of such statements to the secretariat. The texts of these statements are reproduced in annex VII.

Chapter II

DECLARATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Declaration

The Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having met at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/41, and marking the culmination of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality of all human beings and seeks among its basic objectives to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of a political, economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Further recalling that the General Assembly designated the ten-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 5/

Recalling also the first World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held in 1978 in Geneva,

Reaffirming the goals of the Decade: to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin, especially to resist all policies and practices that contribute to the strengthening of racism, racial discrimination or apartheid; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid; and to counteract the emergence of alliances based on mutual espousal of racism and racial discrimination,

Having reviewed national, regional and international activities undertaken in the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Determined to promote the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (1958) of the International Labour Organisation and the Convention Against Discrimination in Education (1960) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Endorsing the Programmes of Action Against Apartheid adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981, 6/ and the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983, 7/

Considering that racism and racial discrimination are serious violations of fundamental human rights and that for the full enjoyment of these rights, which are indivisible and interdependent, national and international actions are required to improve the living conditions of men and women of all nations, at the political, economic, social and cultural level,

Noting with the gravest concern that apartheid, which is a crime against humanity, as well as racism and racial discrimination, which are an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, continue to afflict the world and pose a serious danger of greater conflict and increased international tension,

Recognizing that the economic and social injustices emanating from racism, racial discrimination and apartheid call for all-out and continuous efforts to eradicate the root causes of these evils,

Affirming the importance of education, teaching and training for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination which, in particular, should expose the myths and erroneous theories inherent in racism and racial discrimination,

Affirming its conviction that the mass media can provide dominated groups with the means of expressing themselves and can thereby contribute to understanding and to a respect for differences,

Recognizing the importance of the support given to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by 121 States and the additional support provided by States declaring their recognition of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive communications from individuals and groups of individuals,

Reaffirming its appeal to States which have not yet become parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to do so as part of their contribution to the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and its conviction that until such States ratify the Convention they should utilize the provisions of the Convention as guidelines in combating racial discrimination and in securing the realization of the principle of equality at both the national and international levels,

Recognizing the central importance of national legislative, judicial and administrative action to combat racial discrimination, and the specific value of recourse procedures for the implementation of human rights norms,

Recognizing that persons belonging to national, ethnic and other minorities are protected under the relevant international instruments, in particular under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including its article 27, and that continued vigilance is required to obviate any measures which discriminate against such groups; and that United Nations initiatives in respect of the rights of persons belonging to minorities and indigenous populations merit the widest support,

Recognizing that in order to achieve the aim of conducting an effective struggle against racism and racial discrimination it is necessary to work for the immediate establishment of a just and equitable international order and that, to

that end, the establishment of a new international economic order would be a very important step in combating the causes that give rise to racism and racial discrimination,

Recognizing that international co-operation is an essential condition for effectively combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recognizing the rights of indigenous populations as laid down in existing international instruments,

Recognizing that apartheid is a deliberate policy of the racist white minority to ensure and perpetuate the exploitation and degradation of the black majority in South Africa,

Solemnly reaffirms and declares that:

1. All human beings are born equal in dignity and rights. Any doctrine of racial superiority is, therefore, scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and has no justification whatsoever;

2. Racism and racial discrimination are continuing scourges which must be eradicated throughout the world;

3. Consequently, national, regional and international educational resources should be developed and used in ways which will promote mutual understanding between all human beings and demonstrate and teach the scientific basis of ethnic and racial equality and the value of cultural diversity with a view to destroying the basis of racist attitudes and practices;

4. All peoples and all human groups have contributed to the progress of civilization and cultures which constitute the common heritage of humanity;

5. All forms of discrimination are violations of fundamental human rights, and governmental policies which are based on the theory of racial superiority, exclusiveness or hatred also jeopardize friendly relations among peoples and co-operation between nations, and thereby jeopardize international peace and security;

6. Apartheid as an institutionalized form of racism is a deliberate and totally abhorrent affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security;

7. In South Africa the most extreme form of racism has led to a form of exploitation and degradation which is in clear contradiction to the principle of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations;

8. The creation of bantustans is an inhuman policy designed to dispossess the African people of their land, deprive them of their citizenship and consolidate the political and economic domination of the minority white population of South Africa; this policy has been condemned by the international community, and should continue to be rejected and condemned;

9. United Nations sanctions against the racist South African régime must be implemented strictly and faithfully by all States in order to isolate it further.

Assistance and collaboration in the economic, military, nuclear and other fields constitutes an impediment to the struggle against apartheid. It is the obligation of all Governments to develop appropriate legislation and regulations that would prevent transnational corporations from following those practices which assist and support the racist régime in Pretoria or which exploit the natural resources and people of South Africa and Namibia;

10. All those who contribute to the maintenance of the system of apartheid are accomplices in the perpetuation of this crime;

11. The Conference commends the selfless efforts of the people of South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of their national liberation movements for national independence and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society. It also reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggles and calls upon the international community to increase its moral, political and material support to these peoples;

12. Support should be provided to national liberation movements recognized by their respective regional organizations as a concrete form of international solidarity with all oppressed peoples and with all victims of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid;

13. The Conference condemns the frequent and unjustified acts of aggression, destruction and sabotage, which the racist South African régime, directly and through the use of mercenaries and armed bandits, continues to perpetrate against the front-line States and other independent African States in the subregion because of their opposition to apartheid, assistance to refugees and support for the liberation movements. It therefore calls on all States to offer such assistance as would enable the front-line States and the other independent African States in the subregion to strengthen their defence capacity and peacefully rebuild their countries;

14. The Conference expresses its deep concern that many neo-Nazi and Fascist organizations have stepped up their activities which have encouraged tendencies towards racism and racial discrimination. Accordingly, measures should be taken against all ideologies and practices, such as apartheid, nazism, fascism and neo-fascism based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror or systematic denials of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

15. The proscription of racism and racial discrimination by law should be accompanied by vigorous efforts to ensure equality in the economic, social and cultural fields; and in particular special programmes, such as affirmative action programmes, should be developed to address the problem of racism and racial discrimination inherent in the system and institutionalized;

16. Education and information should provide an efficient means of action to combat racism and racial discrimination; the Conference supports the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for a more efficient utilization of education and information to combat racism and racial prejudice; it is also the responsibility of all Governments and all leaders of opinion within each society to educate people, especially children and youth, by all available means, to promote an awareness of the evils of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to ensure respect for the dignity and worth of all human beings. Information media should be encouraged to disseminate information on United Nations activities and programmes related to the elimination of racial discrimination;

17. Apartheid, racism and systematic racial discrimination are gross violations of human rights emanating from and leading to serious inequalities in the political and economic fields as well as in the fields of education, health, nutrition, housing, job opportunities and cultural development, and consequently the action required to combat such policies and practices should include measures at the national, regional and international levels, to improve the political, economic, social and cultural living conditions of men and women of all nations. International co-operation for development has an important role to play in securing the resources required by the developing countries to overcome these obstacles;

18. Governments should make clear their condemnation of all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas and theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and should adopt measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination in accordance with article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

19. The Conference condemns any form of co-operation with South Africa, notably the existing and increasing relations between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, in particular those in the economic and military fields, and deplores and warns against co-operation between them in the nuclear fields; it particularly deplores the expansion and intensification of those relations at the time when the international community is exerting all its efforts towards the objective of completely isolating the racist régime of South Africa; the Conference views this co-operation as an act of deliberate choice and a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as a defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the efforts of the society of nations to ensure freedom and peace in southern Africa; the Conference also notes with concern the insidious propaganda by Israel against the United Nations and against Governments which are firmly opposed to apartheid;

20. The Conference recalls with deep regret the practices of racial discrimination against the Palestinians as well as other inhabitants of the Arab occupied territories which have such an impact on all aspects of their daily existence that they prevent the enjoyment of their fundamental rights; the Conference expresses its deep concern about this situation and calls for the cessation of all the practices of racial discrimination to which the Palestinians and the other inhabitants of the Arab territories occupied by Israel are subjected;

21. Persons belonging to national, ethnic and other minorities can play a significant role in the promotion of international co-operation and understanding, and the national protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities in accordance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including its article 27, is essential to enable them to fulfil this role; the Conference stresses that granting persons belonging to minority groups the opportunity to participate fully in the political, economic and social life of their country can contribute to the promotion of understanding, co-operation and harmonious relations between persons belonging to the different groups living in a country; the Conference also recognizes that in certain cases special protection of the rights of persons belonging to minority groups may be called for, in particular by the adoption of effective measures in favour of persons belonging to

particularly disadvantaged minority groups; the Conference endorses the action taken so far by the competent United Nations bodies to protect persons belonging to minorities, especially the present action of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration on the protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities, and is confident that future action currently envisaged will appropriately enhance the international protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities; in promoting and guaranteeing the rights of persons belonging to minorities, there should be strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the countries where they live and for non-interference in their internal affairs;

22. The rights of indigenous populations to maintain their traditional economic, social and cultural structures, to pursue their own economic, social and cultural development and to use and further develop their own language, their special relationship to their land and its natural resources should not be taken away from them; the need for consultation with indigenous populations as regards proposals which concern them should be fully observed; the Conference welcomes the establishment of the United Nations Group on Indigenous Populations;

23. Whenever there is racial discrimination, women are often doubly discriminated against; consequently, further special efforts are called for to eliminate the effects of racial discrimination on the status and situation of women, and to ensure conditions promoting women's equal participation in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their societies. In this context, the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is of particular importance;

24. Relevant national and international bodies should consider specifically the psychological and physical consequences for children who are victims of racial discrimination, and should take care that special measures to counteract these effects are included in their future programmes;

25. The general principle of non-discrimination, with particular regard to refugees fleeing from apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, should be applied scrupulously in regard to refugees, particularly in respect of their admission, treatment and non-refoulement in countries providing refuge, including refuge on a temporary basis, and of international solidarity in providing assistance and in promoting durable solutions;

26. The urgent need to protect the rights of immigrants, migrant workers, as well as the human rights of those who are undocumented, and their families all over the world requires that States should ensure that their legislation, administration and other practices fully conform with international standards protecting the rights of migrant workers and their families, to mitigate and eliminate the social, economic and other causes of discriminatory measures or attitudes still existing to the detriment of migrant workers and their families; the Conference urges States Members of the United Nations to speed up the present work within the United Nations to elaborate a draft Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families;

27. States, international organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations, local and private institutions, religious institutions and trade unions should ensure the total and effective realization of the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

28. A Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be launched by the General Assembly with a view to achieving the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

To this end, the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination adopts the following Programme of Action:

Programme of Action

A. Action to combat apartheid

1. The Conference calls on all States, United Nations organs and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure the full and universal implementation of mandatory Security Council resolutions and to make efforts to implement other United Nations resolutions. Particular attention should be paid to specific measures, including those contained in the present Programme of Action, designed to ensure the implementation of the provisions relating to apartheid.
2. The Conference reaffirms that the system of apartheid in South Africa is the most extreme form of institutionalized racism, a crime against humanity, an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, and that South Africa's policies and practices constitute serious breaches of and threats to regional stability and to international peace and security. The Conference calls upon all States, international organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations to render increased political and material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia, and to accelerate greatly campaigns for obtaining the release of all political prisoners imprisoned for their activities against apartheid.
3. The Conference further reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia and their national liberation movements for the elimination of apartheid by all available means, including armed struggle, and the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to provide them with moral, political and material assistance in the realization of their quest to exercise their right to self-determination.
4. The Conference reiterates the commitment of the United Nations to the total eradication of apartheid and to the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy equal and full human rights and fundamental freedoms and participate freely in the determination of their destiny.
5. The Conference reaffirms the international community's rejection of the bantustanization policy and similar measures which are an integral part of the discriminatory apartheid system and which deny the black majority their legitimate rights to their land and to their citizenship of South Africa.
6. The Conference further confirms the international community's rejection of the régime's so-called reforms, especially the limited parliamentary representation for the coloureds and Asians designed to split the black alliance and buttress the apartheid system.

7. The Conference requests all States to implement strictly the embargo on the sale and transfer of arms and related military materials imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977). The Conference further urges the Security Council to adopt urgent measures to strengthen the arms embargo in accordance with the recommendations of the Council's committee established under its resolution 421 (1977).

8. The Conference requests the Security Council 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, and in particular:

(a) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field as such collaboration would enhance South Africa's capacity to develop nuclear weapons;

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

(c) The cessation of foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa;

(d) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products, and other strategic commodities which would enable South Africa to continue implementing its apartheid policy;

(e) The interruption of trade relations with South Africa.

9. The Conference strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its systematic oppression of and discrimination against the overwhelming majority of the population of South Africa and for its continuing illegal occupation of Namibia. The Conference also condemns acts of military aggression and acts of political and economic destabilization perpetrated by South Africa against the independent neighbouring States of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as South Africa's activities of recruiting, training, financing and arming mercenaries for aggression against and destabilization of the neighbouring States which creates instability in this part of the world.

10. The Conference calls for increased international assistance and support to front-line States and other independent States in the subregion subjected to threats and actions of aggression and destabilization by the apartheid régime of South Africa, in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity, fight the adverse South African and other propaganda that undermines the racial harmony and peace in the subregion, and peacefully rebuild and develop their countries.

11. The Conference calls upon States to sever all sporting, cultural and scientific links with the racist régime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practise apartheid and to discourage their nationals from having any such contacts.

12. The Conference calls on all States that have not yet done so:

(a) To refrain from any relations with the apartheid régime which could contribute to the continuance of the apartheid policy;

(b) To discourage or prevent, all business enterprises, including transnational corporations, in so far as they are under their jurisdiction or control, from any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, as such collaboration may contribute towards the continuance of its apartheid policy.

13. The Conference, reaffirming the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia pending its achievement of genuine self-determination, national independence and territorial integrity, demands the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and calls upon all States, intergovernmental organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations to make an active contribution to this aim. The Conference further calls on all Governments and transnational corporations to implement Decree No. 1 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia, and also calls for the implementation of the measures referred to in section C of the General Assembly resolution 37/233 on Namibia.

14. The Conference calls on all States, intergovernmental organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure the termination of all economic and financial collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa as such assistance will contribute to the continuance of the policies of apartheid and to refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal occupation of the Namibian territory by that régime. In this connection, the Conference cautions against unilateral attempts to relax the application of the sanctions already imposed by the Security Council.

15. The Conference urges the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund as well as similar institutions to refrain from extending any credits to the racist régime of South Africa.

B. Education, teaching and training

16. The Conference calls upon all States to use effectively education, teaching and training to create an atmosphere for the eradication of racism and racial discrimination. These media should serve as channels for exposing the myths and fallacies of theories, philosophies, ideas and attitudes that are inherent in discriminatory actions based on differences of race, colour, descent and ethnic or national origin. It is imperative for all States to apply strictly the principle of non-discrimination and equality in the matter of education as contained in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education. The Conference invites States:

(a) To examine history, geography and social studies textbooks with a view to correcting any erroneous assessment of historical and social data, or their unbalanced presentation, giving rise to racial prejudice;

(b) To ensure that teachers are made conscious of the degree to which they may reflect the prejudice of their society and are instructed to avoid such prejudices;

(c) To provide adequate opportunities in schools and institutions of higher learning for the study of the activities of the United Nations in combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

(d) To provide pupils and students at all levels with access to literature and documentation on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

(e) To ensure that the teaching staff of institutions reflect, as far as possible, the racial and ethnic composition of the community. Affirmative action programmes should be instituted to facilitate the hiring of teachers who represent the racial, ethnic and linguistic composition of the community;

(f) To make available the resources of schools and of teaching and training facilities to persons belonging to all population groups;

(g) To take remedial measures in instances where particular racial, ethnic, linguistic or other groups have had a history of being placed at a disadvantage because of their origin and where such a situation has contributed to a lower level of education and a lower standard of living for persons belonging to various population groups. This is the responsibility of society. This might necessitate special educational programmes at all levels of the society;

(h) To make law enforcement agents aware in their training of the possibility of reflecting the prejudice of their society;

(i) To ensure that school curricula promote a dialogue between persons belonging to the various groups of the society. These should be responsive to the needs and backgrounds of all these persons and foster, where possible, an interchange of cultural experience. In this regard, persons belonging to ethnic minorities and racial groups should be allowed to inculcate in students the practices and values of the respective cultures. Efforts should also be made to allow the topic of human rights to permeate the curricula.

17. National institutions should inform the general public of the nature of their human rights as provided for in the existing international instruments directed towards combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid as well as in other instruments based on the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or as otherwise covered in national legislation. The general public should be advised by the national institutions on the means of enforcing their rights according to national law. National institutions should ensure that persons are made aware of their own rights and those of others and should assist them in the matter of protecting and enforcing their rights. These institutions should mobilize public opinion in their countries against violations of human rights, especially gross and massive violations, and in particular against the practice of apartheid, racism and genocide.

18. One of the fundamental objectives of programmes of education and scientific research undertaken in national institutions should be the elimination of racial discrimination and prejudice.

19. It is imperative that all States apply strictly the principle of non-discrimination and equality in the matter of education and adhere to the principles set forth in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education. It is important that

the right to enter any school should be guaranteed to every child. The availability of special or supplementary education for children belonging to disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups may be appropriate in some cases for their development.

20. International agencies such as UNESCO should continue their work in the field of human rights education and promote such programmes on a continuing basis as guidelines for textbook analysis, teacher training, curriculum development and other undertakings and, in particular, should develop materials explaining how discrimination inherent in the system and institutionalized can be addressed through remedial programmes such as affirmative action plans.

21. As recommended by the International Conference on Apartheid and Health, which was held in Brazzaville from 16 to 20 November 1981, the World Health Organization should continue to implement the Plan of Action in favour of the victims of apartheid, in particular in the fields of health, education and training.

C. Dissemination of information and the role of the mass media in combating racism and racial discrimination

22. The mass media should play a vital role in disseminating information on methods and techniques used in combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The mass media should, taking into account the Declaration 8/ adopted by UNESCO in 1978 on basic principles concerning contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, promoting human rights and combating racism and apartheid and incitement to war, regard it as their task, by disseminating information on the aims, aspirations, cultures and needs of all peoples, to contribute to eliminating ignorance and misunderstanding between peoples, to making nationals of a country sensitive to the needs and desires of others, to ensuring respect for the rights and dignity of all nations, all peoples and individuals without distinction as to race, sex, language, religion or nationality and in that way to contribute to protecting them against any influence of propaganda supporting racism and racist régimes.

23. Mass media should contribute to raising the awareness of peoples of the close link between the struggle against apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the struggle for international peace and security, in conformity with the provisions contained in the UNESCO Declaration of 1978.

24. Lack of self-expression through the mass media on the part of persons belonging to racial and ethnic minorities in society can often cause the mass media to become one-sided or distorted. Media of all kinds - radio, television, films, the press, advertising, booklets and public meetings - as well as traditional forms such as drama and story-telling could play a vital role.

25. Events and activities aimed at combating racism and racial discrimination should be given broad coverage by the media. Mention may be made of such activities as conferences, seminar workshops and round-tables, as well as meetings of United Nations organs dealing with a particular question and publication and wide distribution of pertinent resolutions and decisions of such bodies. Success stories in combating racial discrimination through legislation, executive action or community action programmes should be given publicity, and the negative and evil side of racism and racial discrimination highlighted. Comic strips, films and

magazines for children and adults should be screened with a view to eliminating any form of racial stereotyping, whether favourable or unfavourable. Events having a racial aspect should be presented in their economic and social, cultural and political context; they should not be treated as mere news items.

26. The negative and positive influences exercised by the media in their role as information-conveyors, entertainers, educators and advertisers should be studied. In addition, the media should seek to raise public consciousness about the positive roles and achievements of racial and ethnic groups from all walks of life throughout history. Efforts should be made to produce radio and television programmes depicting the evils of racial discrimination in a vivid way - for example, by illustrating the plight of individual victims of racial discrimination. Such audio and visual presentations are likely to have great impact, particularly in areas where literacy is not widespread.

27. There should be adequate opportunity within the mass media for persons belonging to groups which are victims of discrimination to express their own points of view, particularly by producing programmes or reports themselves. In addition, persons belonging to such groups should have equal access to the professions within the mass media, especially journalism.

28. National institutions should widely publicize basic texts on the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid as well as other human rights texts.

D. Measures for the promotion and protection of human rights of persons belonging to minority groups, indigenous populations and peoples and migrant workers who are subjected to racial discrimination

29. Throughout the various regions of the world there is a diversity of peoples, cultures, traditions and religions that encompasses, in many instances, various minority groups. There is a need for constant effort and continued vigilance on the part of all Governments to obviate any form of racial discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, in accordance with article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

30. National and local institutions, as adapted to the needs and conditions of each country, can play an important role in the promotion and protection of human rights, in the prevention of discrimination and the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national and ethnic minorities, of indigenous populations and of refugees. Such national and local institutions could be of varying types, including judicial, administrative, conciliatory, social and educational. Any or all of these types of institutions could be utilized by individual countries according to their own circumstances and needs.

31. In the area of legislation, Governments should abolish and prohibit any discrimination within their jurisdiction. Such legislation should seek to promote and protect the human rights of persons belonging to minority groups in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other relevant international instruments. Persons belonging to minorities should enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms

without any discrimination as to national or ethnic origin, language, religion or sex.

32. Governments should create favourable conditions and take measures that will enable persons belonging to national or ethnic minorities within their jurisdiction to express their characteristics freely and to develop their education, culture, language, traditions and customs and to participate on a non-discriminatory and equitable basis in the cultural, social, economic and political life of the country in which they live. In maintaining their culture and traditions such persons should be in a position to develop the necessary contacts inside and outside their country with due respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, the principle of non-interference by one State in the internal affairs of another State, and the political independence of the States concerned.

33. States should undertake to combat the causes of inter-group antagonism by adopting concrete measures designed to promote understanding, co-operation and harmonious relations among members of population groups. Where tension and friction exist, their elimination cannot be achieved if the realities of political, economic, cultural, religious and linguistic differences between the various components of the society concerned are not taken into account.

34. With respect to indigenous populations, Governments should recognize and respect the basic rights of such populations:

(a) To call themselves by their proper name and to express freely their own identity;

(b) To have official status and to form their own representative organizations;

(c) To maintain within the areas where they live their traditional economic structure and way of life; this should in no way affect their right to participate freely on an equal basis in the economic, social and political development of the country;

(d) To maintain and use their own language, wherever possible, for administration and education;

(e) To enjoy freedom of religion or belief;

(f) To have access to land and natural resources, particularly in the light of the fundamental importance of rights to land and natural resources to their traditions and aspirations;

(g) To structure, conduct and control their own educational systems.

35. Indigenous populations should be free to manage their own affairs to the fullest practicable extent, and should be consulted in all matters concerning their interests and welfare, wherever possible through formal consultative arrangements. Special measures should be taken to remedy past dispossession, dispersal and systematic discrimination.

36. Funds should be made available by the national authorities for investments, the uses of which are to be determined with the participation of the indigenous

populations themselves, in the economic life of the areas concerned, as well as in all spheres of cultural activity.

37. Governments should allow indigenous populations within their territories to develop cultural and social links with related or similar populations, taking into account the important role of international organizations or associations of indigenous populations, and with due respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of those countries in which indigenous populations live.

38. The Conference further urges States to facilitate and support the establishment of representative non-governmental international organizations for indigenous populations through which they can share experiences and promote common interests. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should ensure that the urgent work being carried out by its Working Group on Indigenous Populations is continued so that the complex issues involved can be analysed and appropriate measures taken at the international and national levels.

39. In view of the vulnerability of indigenous populations to discrimination and violations of their human rights, and of the gravity of the threat faced by indigenous populations in some parts of the world, Governments should pay close attention to situations in which the rights of indigenous populations may be violated or denied, in order to prevent such violations, which should be widely publicized as soon as they are detected.

40. States receiving migrant workers should eliminate all discriminatory practices against such workers and their families by giving them treatment no less favourable than that accorded to their own nationals. Host countries should eliminate from their legislation any type of legal or other provisions which may discriminate against migrant workers on the basis of their respective nationalities. This should pertain, inter alia, to vocational training, the type of posts that migrants may occupy, the type of contracts accorded to migrant workers, the right to seek employment in any part of the country, regulations governing working conditions, trade-union activity and access to judicial and administrative tribunals to air grievances concerning discrimination. With a view to combating xenophobia, host countries should develop information campaigns in order to disseminate the idea of equality between nationals and migrant workers.

41. The following measures could also be undertaken by Governments to protect the rights of migrant workers:

(a) The General Assembly should complete, as soon as possible, the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families. The Conference considers that the conclusion of this convention by the United Nations would constitute an important contribution to its endeavours to protect fundamental human rights, because the convention would be added to the other instruments protecting these rights; the Conference recommends, pending the conclusions of the above-mentioned Convention, that a joint consultative mechanism be established in host countries with a view to contributing to good relations and mutual understanding;

(b) States should ratify, accede to and implement the international instruments aimed at protecting migrant workers from discrimination, including the relevant conventions of the International Labour Organisation;

(c) Migrant workers and members of their families should have the same rights as citizens of the State concerned as regards access to and treatment by the courts and tribunals;

(d) All migrant workers should enjoy treatment no less favourable than that accorded to nationals of the receiving State in respect of remuneration;

(e) Migrant workers should be ensured equal treatment with national workers in the field of social security, including the right to a retirement pension and similar social rights, while having their lawful residence in the host country;

(f) Host countries should be invited to co-operate with countries of origin to provide migrant workers and their families with the necessary facilities in the fields of education and information for safeguarding their cultural identity;

(g) The children of migrant workers should be enabled to receive education in their mother tongue and on different aspects of their cultural achievements with a view to preserving their national identity;

(h) The State of origin and State of employment should as far as possible co-operate with a view to helping to create new job opportunities for migrant workers returning to the State of origin.

E. Recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination

42. The Conference invites States 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 reasonable 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, with the help of an interpreter when necessary, in civil or criminal proceedings.

43. 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.

F. Implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other related international instruments

44. The Conference urges States which have not yet become parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to do so as part of their contribution to the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and until such States ratify the Convention they should utilize the provisions of the Convention as guidelines in combating racial discrimination and in securing the realization of the principles of equality at both the national and international levels. The Conference calls upon States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the Declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention.

45. Such States should enact, as a matter of the highest priority, appropriate legislation and other suitable measures to prohibit and bring to an end racial discrimination, to abrogate, amend, rescind or nullify any policies or regulations that have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial hatred and to declare the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority and hatred to be an offence punishable by law, taking duly into account the provisions appearing in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

46. The Conference also appeals to States which have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, as soon as possible, other relevant international instruments adopted under the aegis of the United Nations and specialized agencies, such as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (1968), the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (1973), the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (1958) of the International Labour Organisation, the Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979); States are urged to comply with the reporting requirements called for by the relevant conventions.

G. National legislation and institutions

47. The Conference suggests that States that have not already done so should consider the urgent enactment, as a matter of the highest priority, of appropriate legislation and other suitable measures to prohibit and bring to an end racial discrimination, to abrogate, amend, rescind or nullify any policies or regulations that have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial hatred and, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the UNESCO Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War (1978), the UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice (1978), and the rights set forth in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to declare the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority and hatred to be an offence punishable by law.

48. The Conference calls on all States that have not yet done so to take effective legislative and other measures, including those in the field of penal law, to prevent the recruitment, use, financing and training, transit and transport of mercenaries, in particular when they are aimed at assisting racist régimes, and to punish such mercenaries as common criminals. The Conference urges the Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session to complete, as soon as possible, the draft international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries.

49. The Conference urges all States to adopt strict legislation to declare an offence punishable by law all 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, private clubs and institutions established on the basis of racial criteria or propagating ideas of racial discrimination and apartheid.

50. With regard to national legislation, the Conference recommends 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 relevant 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.

51. A regular system of review and appraisal should be continued to enable Member States, all organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant regional bodies and non-governmental organizations, to assess the measures taken towards achieving the aims and objectives of the Decade.

52. Within the framework of their national legislation and policy and according to their means, States should set up national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. National institutions should study legal developments and review the laws and policies of the national Government with a view to ensuring the elimination of all discriminatory laws, prejudices and practices based on race, sex, descent, colour and national and ethnic origin.

H. Seminars and studies

53. The Conference recommends that, as part of future activities to combat racism and racial discrimination, consideration should be given to the organization of international and regional seminars on such subjects as:

- (a) Political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors leading to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;
- (b) International support and assistance to peoples and movements struggling against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;
- (c) Ways and means of denying support to racist régimes with a view to making them change their policies;
- (d) The historical and current dimensions of tribalism;
- (e) Main obstacles to the full eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;
- (f) The human rights of persons belonging to ethnic groups in immigrant countries;
- (g) Equality of treatment for persons belonging to ethnic and racial minorities and disadvantaged groups, such as indigenous populations;
- (h) Community relations commissions and their functions.

54. The Conference also recommends that studies should be continued regarding ways and means of ensuring implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid, racism and racial discrimination. In particular, the Conference strongly encourages the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to continue to research, study and conduct seminars on racism and racial discrimination.

I. Action by non-governmental organizations

55. By virtue of their independent status, non-governmental organizations individually and collectively have an important contribution to make to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Through various activities sponsored by them, non-governmental organizations can be effective in identifying and publicizing areas of racial discrimination which otherwise may not come to light, and in helping to create greater practical understanding among young people of the importance of actively combating all forms of discrimination, in their own countries as well as in the international community.

56. Non-governmental organizations have the opportunity to create and sustain awareness among their members and in society at large regarding the evils of racism and racial discrimination. Such awareness can be transmitted from a national to an international organization with all the added benefits of the concrete experience of a particular country. Governments should therefore ensure that non-governmental organizations are enabled to function freely and openly within their societies and thereby to make an effective contribution to the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world.

J. International co-operation

57. In order to obtain the full promotion and protection of human rights of individuals and peoples, it is necessary to intensify national, regional and international action for the purpose of combating and eliminating the causes of the policies and practices of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

58. The Conference underlines that the maintenance and strengthening of international co-operation, peace, the implementation of human rights and the combating of apartheid and racial discrimination are clearly linked. In order to improve mutual understanding among peoples, exchange visits and educational, cultural and scientific exchange programmes should be expanded. The free flow of information and ideas with respect to combating racism and racial discrimination should be ensured. The Conference calls on States to exchange information and ideas with respect to combating racism and racial discrimination.

59. The Conference calls on the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, to be held in 1985, to contribute to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid by recommending the adoption of measures aimed at ensuring the active participation of women in the struggle against those evils.

60. Taking International Youth Year (1985) into account, the Conference recommends that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should undertake activities to encourage the effective contribution of youth to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

61. The Conference calls upon all Governments and international organizations to make every effort to change the economic, political and social conditions on which policies and practices of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid are based and to give all their support to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and declares that the struggle against the remnants of colonialism and support of the liberation movements recognized by the regional organizations is worthy of particular attention.

62. Article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights establishes that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized. For this purpose, it is necessary to work for the establishment of a just and fair international order. The establishment of a new international economic order would be an important means of combating the causes which generate racism and racial discrimination.

63. The national, regional and international action to combat and eliminate the causes of the policies and practices of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid should include measures aimed at improving the conditions of life of peoples and individuals in the economic, political, social and cultural spheres in order that the great inequalities now existing in the matters of employment, nutrition, health, housing and education, among others, may disappear. International development co-operation has an important role to play in securing the resources required by the developing countries to realize these objectives.

64. The Conference urges Governments, with the co-operation of the relevant international organizations, to consider adopting measures to guarantee, through special conventions or other provisions, asylum and transit facilities to those who

desert from the armed forces of the racist régime in southern Africa on grounds of conscience or who are forced to leave because of their opposition to apartheid.

65. The Conference proclaims that the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination is a matter of high priority to the United Nations and the international community. It proclaims that racism and racial discrimination in all their manifestations are crimes against the conscience and dignity of mankind and must be eradicated by effective and concerted international action. The Conference pays tribute to UNESCO for its activities during the Decade and recommends that UNESCO should, within the framework of its Second Medium-Term Plan (1984-1989), continue:

- (i) Its work (studies and research) on the factors of influence in the maintenance, transmission and alteration of prejudices and on the causes and effects of the various forms of racism and racial and ethnic discrimination;
- (ii) Its efforts to ensure that all groups which suffer from discrimination in the fields of education, science, culture and information enjoy equal opportunities with others and that the members of such groups have full representation and are able to exercise their rights in those fields;
- (iii) Its programme on the appreciation of differing cultures and the promotion and recognition of the equality of cultures and peoples;
- (iv) Its research and studies on apartheid, and the widest possible dissemination of the results of its work.

66. In spite of the efforts of the international community during the Decade, at the national, regional and international levels, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid continue unabated and have shown no sign of diminishing. With a view to reaffirming its unalterable determination to mobilize maximum international pressures to attain the objectives of the Decade, the Conference strongly recommends that the General Assembly declare a second Decade for Action to Combat Racial Discrimination at the end of the current Decade in December 1983.

Chapter III

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

A. Resolutions

Resolution 1 (II) a/

Credentials of representatives to the Second World Conference
to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having examined the report of the Credentials Committee, b/

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

13th plenary meeting
10 August 1983

Resolution 2 (II) c/

The Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Taking note with regret that, on 5 August 1983, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela completed 21 years in prison in South Africa for his leadership in the struggle against apartheid and for a just and democratic society,

Recognizing his outstanding contribution to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination,

Condemning the brutal repression by the racist régime of South Africa against opponents of apartheid,

1. Expresses its solidarity with Nelson Mandela and the National Liberation Movements of South Africa and Namibia;
2. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other South African and Namibian political prisoners;

a/ Adopted without a vote.

b/ A/CONF.119/CC/WP.4.

c/ Adopted without a vote following a separate vote on the last 10 words of paragraph 1; paragraph 1 as a whole was adopted by 78 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

3. Calls upon all Governments, national and international organizations and individuals to redouble their efforts in support of the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela and all other South African political prisoners.

14th plenary meeting
12 August 1983

B. Decision

The Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination requests its President to submit the report of the Conference to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session. It also requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to assist the Assembly in the consideration of the report of the Conference at all stages and invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make the necessary administrative arrangements for this purpose.

14th plenary meeting
12 August 1983

Notes

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

2/ E/1982/26.

3/ E/1983/9.

4/ A/CONF.119/1.

5/ Resolution 3057 (XXVIII), para. 1.

6/ A/CONF.107/8, paras. 200-275.

7/ A/CONF.120/13, paras. 220-242.

8/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session, vol. I, resolution 9.3.

Annex I

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

A. Address by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

[Original: English/French]

Every human being, regardless of his place of birth, the colour of his skin, his economic situation or his political or religious beliefs, has the right not to be subjected to discrimination. In the words of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world". This is one of the fundamental principles proclaimed by the United Nations. In order to ensure that it is applied, the Organization must fight with unflinching resolution. For this reason I welcome the opportunity given to me to open this Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. This Conference is an important one because it forms an integral part of the battle which must be fought. When we look around at the world in which we live, we see that much remains to be done in order to combat all forms of discrimination and, in particular, the most pernicious of these forms which are of such deep concern to this gathering.

The Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was proclaimed by the General Assembly as from 10 December 1973. The goals of the Decade were: to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all; to eliminate remaining racist policies and to counteract the emergence of alliances based on mutual espousal of racism and racial discrimination; to resist any policy and practices which lead to the strengthening of racist régimes and contribute to the sustainment of racism and racial discrimination; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious beliefs that contribute to racism and racial discrimination; and to put an end to racist régimes.

To this end the General Assembly called for appropriate measures to be taken in order to ensure support for all peoples striving for racial equality, and for a vigorous world-wide campaign of information to be pursued with the aim of dispelling racial prejudice, enlightening world public opinion and involving it in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. Emphasis was placed, inter alia, on the full involvement of women in the formulation and implementation of those measures and on the education of youth in respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and in recognition of the dignity and worth of the human person.

There is no doubt that the Decade has contributed to the progress made in this area. In the world today there is a keener awareness of the problems of racism and racial discrimination, both at the general level and within particular societies. There is a better understanding of the nature of the phenomenon we are dealing with, and of the methods and means of attacking it. Within the context of the Decade, meetings and studies have provided an opportunity to analyse the causes of racism, such as ignorance, superstition, fear or ethnocentrism. It has been found that racial discrimination has deep economic roots. The economic exploitation of human beings and situations of underdevelopment are important factors for racism and racial discrimination throughout the world. I should like

to stress this point because I firmly believe that, in order to eliminate racism and racial discrimination, it is essential that we should get to the root of the problem. The education and information programme must be pursued and the victims of prejudice and discrimination must be instructed in the rights conferred on them by the Charter, the Universal Declaration and the other normative covenants and conventions adopted by the United Nations. Economic development must continue in order that poverty and inequality of resources may be reduced.

During the Decade we have greatly developed international exchanges of experience in methods of combating racism and racial discrimination. Institutions of a new type have been established in some countries, such as race relations commissions, community relations commissions and human rights commissions, which are engaged in promoting social and racial harmony between the various population groups.

The activities conducted pursuant to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which is today one of the United Nations instruments which has received the greatest number of ratifications, also constitute an important task of the Decade. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination established under the Convention has opened up an entirely new field to international co-operation aimed at assisting Governments in dealing with the problems which may arise in this area.

While recognizing the progress which has been made, we must nevertheless face the fact as the Decade nears its end that racism and racial discrimination are still far from eradicated. There are overt situations of racism and racial discrimination such as apartheid which denies to an entire people its birthright as human beings. The continuance of this practice casts an obscene shadow on humanity as a whole.

In a world subject to widespread poverty, recurrent economic crises, and unequal access to resources, racism and racial discrimination can take overt forms as population groups seek economic dominance over minority elements, particularly alien communities. In such situations, Governments have a special responsibility to promote harmony among the different communities present in a national society.

Groups such as migrant workers and indigenous peoples are prone to be victims of racism and racial discrimination and special protection is called for on their behalf. Similarly, vulnerable groups of society such as women, children, the disabled and the aged often experience discrimination akin to discrimination on the grounds of race.

Continued efforts are therefore required to protect such groups and to promote their enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in full equality. We must recognize in all honesty, too, that racism and racial discrimination persist in many societies in covert and subtler forms and continue our efforts to deal with such problems.

This Conference has a special responsibility to the world community. It is your task to examine the situation as it exists today and to chart a course of action for the international community which can lead to the goals of the Decade. This is a charge the importance of which cannot be overstated. We must be relentless in our struggles to eradicate racism and racial discrimination universally. We must keep the main goals at the forefront of our minds and develop

realistic programmes of action which can address problems concretely. We must engage the enormous potential of the media. We must draw on the freshness of youth, the special insights that women can bring. We must make full and imaginative use of the energy and commitment of all elements of the global population.

Each of us, particularly those from multi-ethnic societies, should consider the need for appropriate national institutions such as community relations commissions, human rights commissions or race relations commissions to promote communal harmony and social justice.

The United Nations, for its part, must persist in the implementation of the mandate proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. We must strive to make this absolutely fundamental precept a living reality in every part of the world. I would urge that States which have not yet ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination should give urgent consideration to early action. I earnestly recommend that the dialogue between States parties to the Convention and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination be carried out in recognition that the common objective is not to accuse but to correct.

We should develop further exchanges of national experience in dealing with problems of racism and racial discrimination. Perhaps following on the series of regional meetings which have been held under the auspices of the Decade in different parts of the world. We should now go a stage further and develop training programmes for community relations and race relations personnel. These are just a few thoughts among the many which could be mentioned in this context. I am confident that as a result of your deliberations you will be able at the end of this Conference to identify practical areas and forms of action which can contribute tangibly towards eliminating discriminatory practices in the world and thereby materially improving the human condition everywhere.

Now, recalling as a challenge to us all the admonition of the Universal Declaration that all human beings are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood, I declare open this Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

B. Address by the President of the Conference

[Original: Spanish]

I am well aware of the responsibility and honour which you have conferred on me - though I did not seek them - by electing me President of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. I wish to thank everyone, and in particular those who have spoken in praise of my country, Colombia, and of me personally - I am sure out of kindness. I believe that I should start my duties as President by stating now in measured and firm tones how I understand the scope of the office which you have conferred upon me.

I accepted the office of President in order to help in reaching, as far as possible, a consensus about the subjects which form part of our agenda and to help to ensure, also as far as possible, that the Conference devotes itself to its fundamental objectives, leaving it to other forums to solve as occasion serves, and

according to a rational assessment of the division of labour, the problems that do not fall directly within our competence.

It is no secret to anyone that we face certain difficulties which we must surmount - to start with, the pessimism which some have publicly expressed about our chances of success. In this Conference, as in every United Nations conference, the basic principles of the Organization are at stake. Here the question is to determine how far we are being successful in achieving the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1973. The intention was not simply to produce documents and rhetorical statements or conventions which would be pigeon-holed; we are not an academic institution. It was to make concerted efforts to eradicate in some cases and to counter or at least temper in others preconceived ideas, myths, irrational attitudes, wrong behaviour, violent or underhanded action that strike at the unity of the human race, at the essential dignity of all human beings wherever they may be and of whatever race, ethnic origin, tribal group, belief, sex, religion, colour or situation in the context of the national States which constitute the main subject of current international law, and to do it as part of a universal, all-embracing concept.

We are living in particularly difficult times, marked by growing interdependence which, while having very constructive aspects, also tends to apply to crimes, threats, violence and challenges to international law as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in its resolutions and declarations adopted by the sovereign Member States. The latter consequently cannot proceed to dissociate themselves from rules that no one forced them to accept and that have entered in force precisely through their own volition.

There is no longer anything that does not concern all of us. The indivisibility of peace and security receives almost daily confirmation as we are stirred by something that happens in any part of the world in contravention and violation of the principles and norms of the United Nations.

How can we fail to recognize that there is a crisis of confidence about what we who are gathered here represent in one way or another? There is a sort of shifting, recurrent scepticism about the effectiveness of the United Nations and its methods and instruments which encourages conflict and endorses the call to hatred, violence and the intolerance and self-centred sense of superiority which finds its ultimate and unacceptable expression in war.

It is sometimes forgotten that the United Nations cannot go further than its Member States have the express will to go, that it is not a sort of autonomous superstructure, remote from the real world and capable of acting as if it were in a vacuum. In times of crisis like this, the support of its Members and their respect for its rules are more necessary than ever. Hence our first duty here is to do our best to ensure that the aims and objectives of this Conference are not deflected or dissipated and that we do not lose sight of its basic priorities.

You have no doubt all heard of the so-called Peter Principle according to which certain people in a given situation find their own level of incompetence. It would be unpardonable if this Conference found its level of incompetence by disregarding its specific mandate and losing sight of its raison d'être.

We are assembled here to perform a very specific task, bearing in mind the division of labour, the existence of other forums and avoiding duplication or mere repetition of effort, namely, to evaluate what has been achieved during the Decade which started in 1973 in regard to action to combat racism and racial discrimination at national, regional and world levels; to measure out objectively the gap between words on paper and hard facts, between intentions and deeds; to review the schemes undertaken and to decide whether they should be continued, strengthened or modified. It would be defeatist to ignore what has been achieved over these 10 years and we would be wanting in common sense if we espoused an unpractical perfectionism which, far from solving all problems, might well strengthen the hands of the enemies of racial equality and delay the elimination of all kinds of discrimination.

We need a strong admixture of realism which does not preclude, but is indeed fortified by, a sense of idealistic solidarity. The two combined will make it possible to find a common path, to build a true alliance against all forms of racism, from the most serious to the most carefully concealed. We know that, on an imaginary Richter scale such as is used to measure earthquakes, the most serious and threatening form of all is the apartheid practised in southern Africa, and it is certainly on this that we shall have to concentrate our energies. But the examples of racism are many and varied: some will require priority attention, others, let us hope, will inspire profound self-critical reflection. It is not sufficient to denounce the most serious cases or to focus on the nub of the problem situated, as we all know, in southern Africa. In a way we are all responsible and the fact that some cases are not brought up in the discussions cannot mean that all is forgiven and forgotten.

In this Conference I represent Colombia, a modest medium-sized country with a liking for peaceful and legal solutions to differences and disputes and with a penchant for justice and moderation. We were forged in the school of the struggle for equality. We have legislation in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in our daily lives we respect the principles that inspire the conventions adopted to eliminate racism, discrimination and apartheid. Colombia is a multiracial society, there are very valuable black and Indian elements, and we are proud of them.

We feel immense solidarity with those struggling throughout the world to achieve respect for freedoms and rights without distinction of race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin.

We have just been commemorating, together with the countries which arose through his brilliance and genius, the bicentenary of the birth of Simon Bolívar the Liberator, and the fact that it coincides with the final year of the decade against racism and racial discrimination is highly significant. The extraordinary tenacity of the emancipation movement he headed made it possible to break down the walls of dependence, colonialism and slavery and build a new order involving multiracial societies. It has many defects and shortcomings, and it makes mistakes which we endeavour to face up to, but it embodies a tolerance and a growing sense of equality that cannot be denied. It has also something else we should mention here: a capacity for reconciliation, a potential to find common ground, once the fires of combat have died down, through an objective sense of balance. We can say to the world that for Spanish America, the old quarrel with the former metropolitan Power is over. A new historic relationship has grown up between ourselves and Spain, and there are signs which may perhaps point the way to just solutions for others too, in accordance with their own characteristics and their own style.

I listened with attention, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, to your words as you opened this Conference. Permit me to say that they increased my admiration for the consummate tact, the unruffled devotion to duty, the clear understanding of the present world scene which are typical of your actions as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

You were right to remind us that, although there has been progress in this decade, racism and racial discrimination are very far from being eliminated. I share your views and the analysis you have just made. I agree first of all that we should not be content merely with denouncing unacceptable situations; we should endeavour to correct them. We should not confine ourselves to the normative approach, but get down to the hard facts and endeavour to change them in so far as they run counter to the United Nations instruments establishing equality and non-discrimination.

Our effort would be inadequate if we did not bear in mind the world-wide, indeed practically universal, nature of the problem which brings us here. The truth is that there are various degrees of racism, both direct and more or less covert forms of discrimination, anachronistic vestiges of theories based on the notion of supremacy of certain human groups, which science has shown to be false. In a number of regions, new forms of racism quickly emerge, and the catalogue of discrimination is lengthening before our very eyes, adding detestable types of persecution, intolerance, segregation and exploitation.

There are two fields to which our Conference must give particular attention: scattered throughout the world there are original communities of indigenous or aboriginal peoples who are suffering and who find their very survival threatened, along with their values, their languages, their beliefs and their cultures. Minorities, all minorities, have the right to be recognized, to develop their peculiar features, to hand down the legacy of their ancestors, to contribute to universality on the basis of the right to diversity and difference. This right encounters immense obstacles springing from the complex historical processes of unification and centralization, colonization and absorption and the situation needs to be resolved patiently, imaginatively, and wisely in a way that reconciles the need for both a common civilization and particular characteristics which should not be allowed to disappear but should emerge into the great river of history.

The migration phenomenon is age-old and deeply etched in the memory of the nomad and the prehistoric hunter as they encounter the predominant economic systems of today, which would turn man into a mere chattel, subject to exploitation and protectionism and barriers with changing poles of attraction and cycles of prosperity and depression. A trend is gaining ground to ensure the rights of migrants in all lands and to protect them from the remaining vestiges of feelings of hostility, contempt and discrimination.

I had the good fortune to represent my country at the first Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in 1978. I have glanced at the records of its discussions and conclusions, as well as at the comprehensive documentation prepared for this second Conference. It is useful to analyse what has happened over the last five years and to compare the situation as it was at the beginning of the Decade, in the middle, and finally as it is today in 1983. At times it is rather disappointing to find the same obstacles, the same prejudices, similar challenges, the same obstinate resistance to complying with what the United Nations approves in the General Assembly, the Security Council and in its conferences,

meetings and agencies. Nevertheless I find some encouraging signs, facts which prove that the path taken is viable.

Between the first and second Conferences, Zimbabwe was established as an independent State, thus relieving the international community of a problem that up to that point had seemed remote from a negotiated solution. This opens the door to a moderate measure of optimism about certain current situations which are affecting and disturbing world opinion. We must make a joint comprehensive analysis of the problem of discrimination and racism, with a due sense of priorities. I hardly need say that the conscience of the world demands the ratification of the most unjust of all the current situations of segregation. Apartheid in southern Africa is as anachronistic in the international community as the presence of a dinosaur would be in the gardens of the Palais des Nations. It runs counter to morals and history. It may last for a little time yet, but it is on its last legs; it knows that it has no future, that no one would lay a wager on its continuation, and that we all find it repugnant.

We know that discrimination based on the colour of the skin is a systematic device for exploitation. It is not merely the symptom of national superciliousness or an unfounded sense of racial superiority. There is an economic dimension behind it. Hence the dismantling of the device of exploitation and refusal to collaborate with those practising it are part and parcel of the anti-racist struggle. This is not the moment for mere anti-racist declarations. The situation in southern Africa is rooted in a historical colonialist and neo-colonialist process stemming from the immense impact of the revolt of the peoples of the third world to which my country, Colombia, is proud to belong.

Serious researchers have shown how in southern Africa the wars for land were simultaneously wars for cheap labour: from the last quarter of the nineteenth century, racial discrimination became the motive power of the South African economy, which has subsequently revolved round a particular division of labour, a planned export model based on inhabitants of one colour and inhabitants of other colours which resists the exhortations of the United Nations and even the appeals of some far-seeing analysts who, for economic reasons and out of regard for social justice alike, are convinced that such a model is ceasing to be profitable and is threatened with internal strangulation. Perhaps this could help to bring about a negotiated peaceful settlement before an uncontrollable conflagration occurs.

I shall endeavour to fulfil the mandate which has been entrusted to me today and which is a subject of great pride to me, within the guidelines I have set out here. I shall be objective and impartial during the discussions and not allow my avowed fellow-feeling for those who suffer from discrimination, racism and apartheid to detract from the duty I owe to our aims and objects.

Abraham Lincoln once said something that sums up much better than anything I have said so far about what I feel should be my guiding principle: "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master."

C. Address by the President of the thirty-seventh session
of the General Assembly of the United Nations

[Original: English]

I feel privileged to convey to you my sincere wishes for the success of this important Conference marking the culmination of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The Decade has demonstrated the dedication and determination with which peoples and Governments approached the urgent task of eliminating all forms of racism and racial discrimination. It has also underlined the importance of positive action that can be instrumental in achieving these goals.

Expert studies and consultations during the Decade have shown that there are serious consequences of racially discriminatory practices. These practices affect people throughout the world in their political, economic, social and cultural lives. Although racist attitudes and practices have deep-seated historical origins, the adopted Programme and its realization show that they can be effectively tackled and if necessary, combated.

I stress this point particularly because it is essential to mobilize decent men and women everywhere to participate in these actions. Racism and racial discrimination may sometimes appear as notions of racial superiority or exclusivity based on race, but also on colour, creed or national identity. Discrimination may be directed against minority or ethnic groups or even migrant workers. It is important to evoke these manifestations because illusions and comfortable notions exist which would make us believe that racism and racial discrimination are practised only by such bastions of institutionalized racism as the apartheid régime of the Republic of South Africa.

Nothing can be farther from the truth. Racism and racial discrimination based on race, colour, creed or national and ethnic identity are unfortunately everyday occurrences in a number of countries. Some of these are highly developed ones. Shocking cases of discrimination occur daily all over the world and are known to all, including participants in this Conference.

All this requires that we rededicate ourselves to the eradication of this plague. I submit that this struggle, which I would call the "decolonization of the mind", is a task much more formidable than even the decolonization of lands.

The proposed Programme of Action for the coming years delineates action which still needs to be taken. First and foremost, action must be taken to combat apartheid which constitutes the most extreme and shameful form of racism. To combat racist attitudes and practices in countries throughout the world, education, teaching and information policies can and should be developed. At the national level, legislative and administrative recourse procedures can and should be established to assist victims of racial discrimination. Also, measures can be contemplated to abolish and prohibit discrimination against peoples belonging to minority groups, indigenous peoples and migrant workers.

One hundred and twenty-one States are now parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. This rapid progress in recognition and observance of the important provisions of the

International Convention should be furthered by encouraging additional States to become parties, thereby promoting the highly desired universality of the Convention.

Before concluding, let me stress again the great importance of the task before this Conference. Unless we succeed in combating racism and racial discrimination, we Members of the United Nations can hardly think of having fulfilled our obligations assumed under the Charter. But international obligations apart, elementary human decency, morality and compassion for the victims of this scourge demand action. It is for you to accomplish what you have been asked by the General Assembly to do. In doing so you will be acting in full conformity with the dictates of your conscience as well.

D. Address by the Secretary-General of the Conference

[Original: English]

I am particularly gratified that the Secretary-General, despite his many and varied responsibilities, has found it possible to be with us to open this Conference. His statement has placed in perspective the manifold issues that we will be tackling in the coming days. I would also like to take this occasion to express to the Secretary-General my deep appreciation for having offered me this opportunity to be the Secretary-General of this World Conference. Although the task has been arduous, it has also provided me with the privilege of working closely with Member States in the preparation of the Conference. As you are aware, during the past year, I have visited all regions comprising the membership of the Organization, and I have been able to learn first-hand the hopes and aspirations of Member States regarding the outcome of the present Conference. These intensive and extensive consultations have enabled me to assist Governments in working out appropriate arrangements for the holding of the Conference, as well as in the efforts to reach common ground on the subject-matter of the Conference.

The report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization issued last year has provided some excellent guidelines for the preparation for this Conference. In that report, the Secretary-General, inter alia, made a number of suggestions as to how the deliberative organs of the Organization could best assist in harmonizing the interests of Governments. He recommended to Governments that they adopt measures with a view to making the Security Council and the General Assembly credible negotiating forums. By and large, he encouraged Governments to eschew rhetoric in preference to the search for practical solutions to difficult international disputes. The Secretary-General further drew attention to the undeniable fact that debate without effective action erodes the credibility of the Organization. We have been able to rely heavily on these suggestions of the Secretary-General. As a result I believe that we are at the moment in a better position to ensure a successful outcome of this Conference.

From the many consultations in the capitals of Member States in New York Headquarters and here in Geneva, it has clearly emerged that Member States attach great importance to the success of this Conference. There is a desire to search for a consensus wherever and whenever possible, and I sensed that there is a movement towards the restoration of the global consensus that was evident when the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination commenced in December 1973.

In my contacts with Governments, I discern a broad agreement that racism and racial discrimination constitute global phenomena warranting urgent and appropriate international action. On the national level, a number of Governments have enacted legislation to eradicate the evils of racism and racial discrimination. Nevertheless, it remains true that the virulence of racial discrimination is on the increase, particularly in countries that have very high unemployment.

Deplorable though these developments are, they pale into insignificance when we survey developments in southern Africa. Instead of heeding over three decades of international appeals to do away with the policy of apartheid, South Africa remains the only Government that, consciously and unabashedly, continues to legislate every facet of the lives of the peoples of South Africa along racial lines. There is a policy which amounts to racial terrorism. In the circumstances, it is understandable that the Preparatory Sub-Committee, while taking due account of the global nature of racism and racial discrimination, has recommended that this Conference give special focus and attention to the question of apartheid.

My visits to the various regions brought out clearly the practical measures that a number of Governments have been taking during the course of the Decade. In this regard, I observed at the local level concrete actions that a number of Governments have taken in carrying out their obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. I was particularly impressed by the humanitarian assistance that was being offered to victims of racial discrimination in the Island of Youth in Cuba and in hospitals in the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. These represent only a part of the significant contributions that Member States have been making in contribution to the objectives of the Decade.

My last regional visit to the front-line States in southern Africa represents the most agonizing experience for me. All of my interlocutors are overwhelmed by the impact of South Africa on their daily lives. The destabilizing policy of that Government is a major and continuing reality in all the front-line States as well as the other neighbouring African States in southern Africa. It is in southern Africa more than anywhere else that there is a pressing desire that this Conference should mobilize all available international efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. While the Governments and people of southern Africa recognize that there might well be a clash of interests and goals on the part of many Governments attending this Conference, there is a feeling that there should be one overwhelming desire to reach constructive results that will enhance the struggle against apartheid and racism.

It is this awareness on the part of the suffering peoples of southern Africa and Africa as a whole that gives me a feeling of hope that this Conference, in spite of the attendant difficulties, will exercise maximum restraint in ensuring that we do not repeat the events of 1978 which in the long run proved to be detrimental to a successful outcome of the Decade which comes to an end this year.

Before concluding, I should like to express my firm conviction that this Conference presents to all of us here a unique challenge. We have it within our grasp to confound those who, in the words of the Secretary-General, question the "validity and utility of the United Nations as a negotiating forum". I am hopeful that we shall not falter, we shall not fail.

Annex II

MESSAGES ADDRESSED TO THE CONFERENCE

In accordance with a decision taken by the Conference at its second plenary meeting on 2 August 1983, messages addressed to the Conference are reproduced below.

A. Message from the Chairman of the Council of State
of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

[Original: French]

[1 August 1983]

On behalf of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people, and on my own personal behalf, I would like to welcome the participants in the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to wish them success in their work.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great importance to United Nations activities for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, believing as it does that the adoption of specific measures in this area forms an integral part of the efforts made by the socialist countries and all progressive forces throughout the world to strengthen international peace and security. Bulgaria supported the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination which was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly at its twenty-eighth regular session, and it is implementing the Programme for that Decade, as well as the Declaration and Programme of Action by the first World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 27 August 1978.

The principled position of the People's Republic of Bulgaria regarding the problems associated with the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid is well known. Our country condemns the infamous policy of apartheid conducted by the racist régime of Pretoria as a crime against humanity. The acts of barbarous aggression committed by the Republic of South Africa against independent neighbouring States constitute a threat to peace, both in Africa and in the world at large. We urge the complete withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from Namibia and the prompt implementation of United Nations resolutions concerning Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The People's Republic of Bulgaria condemns the political, economic and military assistance provided by certain Western countries to the racist régime of Pretoria, regarding it as the main obstacle to the elimination of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and to a just solution for the Namibian problem. Bulgaria expresses its solidarity with and unreserved support for the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for freedom and national independence, as well as its support for their legitimate representatives - the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). We support the urgent appeals for the imposition of global sanctions on the Republic of South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations as the only effective option, given the racist régime's constant defiance of the international community's wishes.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria condemns the policy of racism and genocide practised by Israeli ruling circles, particularly in the occupied Arab territories, against the Arab people of Palestine. It calls for the immediate adoption of measures to arrive at an overall solution to the Middle East problem with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is seriously concerned by the manifestations of racism and racial discrimination and the resurgence of Fascism and neo-Nazism in certain Western countries. We call for the adoption of specific measures by the United Nations to put an end to the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or racial hatred, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies.

The domestic policy of the Bulgarian Government, national legislation and socialist social relationships afford the necessary conditions for the realization of the principle of complete equality for all citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. No privilege or restriction of rights is permitted, and any manifestation of or propaganda for national or racial discrimination is prohibited and punishable.

In conclusion, I should like to reiterate the full support of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the purposes and objectives of the present Conference as part of the future expansion of the struggle to eradicate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

(Signed) Todor ZHIVKOV

B. Message from the Premier of the State Council
of the People's Republic of China

[Original: English]

[1 August 1983]

On the occasion of the opening of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination under the auspices of the United Nations, I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese Government, our warmest congratulations to the Conference.

I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that the Chinese Government and people, standing by the peoples of the world, are resolutely opposed to theories, policies and acts of racism and racial discrimination in any form and strongly condemn the savage system of apartheid of the South African authorities, their illegal occupation of Namibia and armed invasions into neighbouring African countries. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the people of southern Africa and other peoples in their just struggle to combat racism and racial discrimination.

Proceeding from the above position, the Chinese Government has always supported the United Nations in all its efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination and the convening of this World Conference. I sincerely hope that

the Conference will make new contributions to combating the apartheid system of South Africa and rooting out the evils of racism the world over.

May the Conference be a complete success!

(Signed) ZHAO Ziyang

C. Message from the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

[Original: English]

[3 August 1983]

On behalf of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and its Government, on behalf of all people of Czechoslovakia as well as on my own behalf, I send to you, the delegates to the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, cordial greetings and wishes for complete success in your noble activities. The negotiations of your Conference take place in the last year of the Decade to combat racism and racial discrimination proclaimed by the United Nations. This Decade has significantly contributed to activating the efforts of the Governments of many countries, international organizations and the world public for the elimination of racism and apartheid as an inauspicious anachronism which is out of place in our times in spite of the results achieved and efforts exerted by the United Nations, progressive and democratic forces in the world where a particularly active role was played by the socialist countries.

Racial discrimination and apartheid linked with exploitation and imperialist oppression continue to survive, in a number of places in the world. Their most serious manifestation is the policy of the racist régime of the Republic of South Africa and the violence committed by Israel against the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories. Numerous manifestations of racial discrimination exist also in many other capitalist States.

The people of Czechoslovakia resolutely reject and condemn racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid in all their forms and manifestations. They fully support the efforts and measures aimed at their complete liquidation and at eliminating all remnants of colonialism and neo-colonialism. They firmly stand and will also in the future stand at the side of those who fight for a peaceful and worthy life of man on earth for the fulfilment of the inalienable rights of all peoples. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has actively participated in the course of the Decade to combat racism and racial discrimination and has contributed to the fulfilment of its Programme of Action. We therefore welcome the organizing of the Second World Conference where the results of the joint efforts of the international community achieved so far will be assessed and further measures to eliminate racism and racial discrimination worked out and adopted. I am convinced that the negotiations of your Conference in this respect will attain positive results as expected by all progressive people on our planet.

(Signed) Gustav HUSAK

D. Message from the Chairman of the African Society of Egypt

[Original: English]

[2 August 1983]

On the occasion of the Second World Conference on the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination I wish to express, on behalf of the African Society of Egypt, our sincerest wishes for the success of the Conference in its endeavours to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination, a hope deeply cherished by all peoples of the world.

It is with a sense of sorrow and deep regret that we still witness today millions of victims of the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination which have been universally condemned by all mankind irrespective of race, ethnic or national origin, language, colour, religion or ideology.

(Signed) Dr. Boutros Boutros GHALI

E. Message from the Head of State of Ethiopia

[Original: English]

[1 August 1983]

The convening of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination at this very crucial moment in time, once again manifests the determination of the international community in general, and that of the people of Africa in particular, to bring an end to the heinous practices of racism and racial discrimination not only in South Africa and Namibia but also wherever they may exist.

We are given to believe at this moment, particularly in the light of Pretoria's mounting aggressiveness and its ever-hardening racist measures against the population of South Africa, that this Conference, upon which the attention of the people of the world is focused, will not lose sight of the issue as a result of the manoeuvres of Pretoria and its allies and will therefore not make merely ineffectual pronouncements. Africa in general, and the victims of such practices in particular, expect from this Conference implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions so as to bring pressure to bear on racist South Africa to discontinue the practices of racism and racial discrimination on which the system of apartheid is built and restore the human dignity and inalienable rights of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia and its continued efforts to extend the frontiers of racism and racial discrimination into Namibia is a crucial issue on which the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should focus. In this regard, the recent attempt by South Africa to establish a state council in Namibia in violation of the 1978 Security Council resolution and the will of the people of Namibia must be given close scrutiny and appropriate measures taken commensurate with its arrogance and criminality.

Mere condemnation will not bring South Africa to political and moral sanity unless it is followed by concrete actions aimed at eradicating the crime of apartheid. Millions of Africans, victims of Pretoria's apartheid system, therefore, expect this Conference to impress strongly upon the supporters of Pretoria the grave consequences of their collusion with South Africa for international peace and security.

In this respect, in my capacity as the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, it is my duty to bring to the attention of this Conference and through it to the international community the concern of African Heads of State and Government at the mounting criminal acts of the racist régime. It is my earnest hope that the relevant resolutions adopted to this effect by the 19th Summit of OAU will be given due consideration by the Conference and that their implementation will significantly contribute to the eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

In conclusion I take this opportunity to wish the Conference, on behalf of Africa and on my own behalf, every success in its deliberations.

Mengistu HAILE-MARIAM
Chairman of the Provisional Military
Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia
and of COPWE
Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary
Armed Forces and current Chairman of OAU

F. Message from the General Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of
the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic

[Original: English]

[1 August 1983]

On behalf of the Council of State and the people of the German Democratic Republic I extend greetings of solidarity to the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and wish it success in its proceedings. May the Conference contribute to mobilizing international public opinion to an even greater extent for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. This is all the more urgent as racist and Fascist régimes pose a serious threat to international peace and security.

The struggle against national oppression, racial discrimination and apartheid is an integral part of the foreign policy of the German Democratic Republic, whose emergence is intimately related to the eradication of fascism and racism. Its deep sympathy and active assistance go to those peoples which, under the leadership of their legitimate liberation organizations, are fighting against national and social oppression and for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination, be it in southern Africa, in the Middle East or in Latin America.

With growing concern the citizens of our State have followed the anti-human policies of apartheid of the South African régime. With the connivance and open

support of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, a white minority is practising a policy of violence and terror against the majority of the South African population. By constantly launching acts of aggression against sovereign neighbouring States, the racist régime seeks to prevent national independence and social progress in that region. The most recent cases in point were the execution of South African patriots in defiance of international protests, the barbarous air raid on Mozambique's capital Maputo, and the continued aggression against Angola.

The German Democratic Republic resolutely opposes all forms of discrimination and oppression of people on account of race, colour or ethnic origin, which are employed in pursuit of selfish imperialist power and economic interests. History teaches us, however, that a people's struggle for freedom cannot be suppressed, either by savage terror or by racial discrimination.

Together with all those who sincerely cherish freedom, independence and human dignity, the people and Government of the German Democratic Republic will work for the implementation of the United Nations decisions aimed at overcoming racist oppression and exploitation all over the world.

(Signed) Erich HONECKER

G. Message from the President of the Presidential Council
of the Hungarian People's Republic

[Original: English]

[25 July 1983]

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people join me in extending greetings to the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and I assure the Conference that its work and noble goals have the support of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Together with the democratic forces of the world the Hungarian People's Republic resolutely condemns every form of racism, racial segregation and racial discrimination and recognizes the right of peoples to liberate themselves from the rule of oppressive systems and to attain the exercise of their fundamental national and human rights by all necessary and expedient means. Discrimination on grounds of race, colour, religion or membership of ethnic groups and minorities is incompatible with the ideals of civilized mankind.

To the best of its ability the Hungarian People's Republic has supported, and will continue to support, the just struggle of peoples groaning under the yoke of racial oppression and exploitation. It proclaims its active solidarity as a State party to the relevant international conventions and regularly reports on the implementation of these conventions and of the appropriate United Nations resolutions to the competent bodies of the United Nations.

The Hungarian people is deeply indignant at the vicious policy of the racist and apartheid régime of the Republic of South Africa carried out against the overwhelming majority of the population of the country, and this policy is rightly considered by the international community as a crime against humanity. The armed

aggressive actions by the racist régime against the neighbouring independent and sovereign African States represent serious threats to the peace and security of the southern part of the African continent. It therefore follows that the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination serves the universal cause of peace and social progress as well.

I am convinced that the Conference will be a worthy culmination of the struggle carried out in the context of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and will set the main future trends thereof. In this endeavour I wish the Conference every success in its deliberations.

(Signed) Pál LOSONCZI

H. Message from the Prime Minister of India

[Original: English]

[28 July 1983]

The Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination now nears its end. Through its various activities, it has focused world attention on the urgency of eradicating these evils. To avert future disaster the peoples of the world must begin to regard the human family as one.

It is disgraceful that, in this twentieth century which symbolizes so much of the progress of humankind, the South African authorities continue to practice their policies of apartheid in defiance of international public opinion. We must persuade the countries which maintain relations with the minority régime in Pretoria to impose sanctions against it.

Much has been achieved in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. But much more remains. The struggle must be resolutely continued and intensified to remove all traces of this abomination.

I send my good wishes to the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

(Signed) Indira GHANDI

I. Message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

[Original: English]

[9 August 1983]

At a time when the international community is preparing to consider the racist policies of certain countries in order to make investigations and to recommend effective measures to combat these policies, I would like to avail myself of the opportunity to convey the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this respect.

The viewpoint of the Islamic Republic of Iran is that zionism and racism have their origins in one single source and both of them should, therefore, be considered in the countermeasures adopted by the international community. The role played by the Zionist and racist policies in disrupting the international order is more than obvious to all. The racists and the Zionists have realized their evil aims by resorting to force and to intimidation and by making homeless the rightful owners and residents of South Africa and, to an even greater extent, of Palestine.

Any negligence on the part of the world community towards this diabolic trend, by condoning the vital and decisive role of the countries inspiring and supporting these racial policies, will make it possible for zionism and racism to develop even further, and this will result in the eventual disintegration and inevitable collapse of the international order.

Zionism and racism, by enforcing the law of the jungle in international relations, have jointly dealt a deadly blow against the principles of the United Nations Charter in terms of both the maintenance of international peace and security and the right of self-determination of peoples and they are, in effect, preparing the ground for a dreadful world conflagration by seditiously instigating turmoil in various parts of the world.

The irrefutable fact of the proven ineffectiveness of conventional ways and means of counteracting zionism and racism has, by now, become quite clear to the world community. The crimes perpetrated by Israel and South Africa have not, as yet, met with strong opposition and these two countries, supported and strengthened by the imperialists, commit further crimes and atrocities.

Therefore, the Conference should consider and adopt measures which would effectively result in the complete extirpation of zionism and racism from the world. It is hoped that the United Nations and the world community at large, by forming a wholeheartedly unified and impenetrably strong front, will move forward to wipe off these two disgraceful stains from the face of the earth

(Signed) Ali-Akbar VALAYATI

J. Message from the President of the Republic of Iraq

[Original: Arabic]

[1 August 1983]

On the occasion of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, I have the pleasure to convey my greetings, on behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of Iraq, to the participants, wishing you every success in the discharge of your noble humanitarian task.

The international community has stressed the invalidity of racist theories, the application of which poses a threat to contemporary human civilization. Accordingly, Iraq emphasizes the need to regard non-discrimination between peoples and individuals as an imperative rule of international law and to consider its violation as a crime against humanity.

The alliance between racist régimes throughout the world, as exemplified by the increasingly close relations between the racist entities in occupied Palestine and South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, which was already condemned by your first Conference in 1978, still poses a dangerous and ever-growing threat to the right of peoples to self-determination and development. The Zionist attack in June 1981 on Iraq's nuclear installations for peaceful purposes is an example of one of the aggressive racist practices aimed at preventing peoples from exercising their right to development.

The year 1982 witnessed a new episode in a long series of aggressive acts by the Zionist entity, namely, the invasion of Lebanon and the perpetration of the most odious and infamous massacres against the Palestinian people. The Zionist entity is also endeavouring to instigate and aggravate racial and sectarian prejudices in the Arab region with a view to bringing about its fragmentation into a number of mini-States that could easily be dominated.

Iraq is pursuing a clearly defined policy, based on principle, in its struggle against colonialism and racism. We strongly condemn the racist minority régime in South Africa for its inhumane practices and policies of repression, intimidation and extermination directed against the indigenous population of the country and for its execution of an increasing number of leaders of the African National Congress, which is the principal liberation movement in South Africa.

The struggle in which the African liberation movements are engaged is part of the general struggle of mankind. In this connection, we wish to re-emphasize Iraq's firm stand in support of the African peoples struggling for independence and dignity. At the same time, Iraq believes that the final triumph of the struggle for national liberation, whether in South Africa and Namibia or in occupied Palestine and other parts of the world, is a matter of vital importance for the whole of mankind.

The sincere desire of the Revolutionary Government in Iraq to eliminate all manifestations of racism is expressed in the legislation that it has promulgated to ensure real equality among citizens without any distinction on grounds of sex, colour, language, religion or social or ethnic origin. Iraq has also acceded to all the international conventions on the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation. Iraq is diligently endeavouring to further the efforts of the United Nations and of all other international organizations seeking the elimination of racism and is supporting all national liberation movements in their struggle against all forms of colonialism and racism.

In conclusion, I wish to express, once again, my sincere hope that your Conference will be successful in adopting resolutions conducive to the furtherance of its objectives and to the aspirations of peoples struggling for their freedom and dignity.

(Signed) Saddam HUSSAIN

K. Message from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic

[Original: Russian]

[30 July 1983]

On behalf of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Mongolian people, as well as on my own behalf, I wish to greet all those taking part in the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Your Conference is taking place at a time when the international situation has sharply deteriorated on account of the aggressive policy being pursued by imperialist and reactionary circles. Imperialist forces have imposed an unprecedented arms race on the world and are thrusting it onto the brink of nuclear disaster. They are engaging in various kinds of intrigue against the peoples struggling for national and social liberation and against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The explosive situation in southern Africa, where the racist régime of South Africa, disregarding the numerous decisions of the United Nations, continues to follow a policy of racial oppression within the country and systematically commits acts of aggression against neighbouring sovereign States, creating a threat to international peace and security, is a source of particular concern.

The Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination proclaimed by the United Nations was a major international measure which made an appreciable contribution to the activation of the struggle against racism, all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid.

The Mongolian people consistently supports, and will continue to support, the just struggle of peoples, with which it declares its ardent solidarity, for freedom, national independence and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

I am convinced that your representative forum will make a significant contribution to the efforts of the world community to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination.

I wish all those taking part in the Conference every success in their work.

(Signed) J. BATMUNKH

L. Message from the Chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic

[Original: English]

[2 August 1983]

In the name of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, the Government and the people of Poland as well as on my own behalf, I wish to transmit to you, Mr. President, and through you, to all the participants in the Second World

Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the assurances of our full support for the noble goal of the final eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination.

The practices of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid constitute a grave problem of the day and are a disgrace to our times: they violate international law and are a negation of common human morality. The existence of such phenomena contravenes the Charter of the United Nations. In their extreme manifestations, they also endanger international peace and security: they constitute an obstacle to achieving the objectives of development and social progress and are a telling example of mass and gross violations of basic human rights.

Roland is in full solidarity with and supports the struggle of peoples and progressive forces against the vestiges of colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The action we have taken to combat racism and racial discrimination is well exemplified by our ratification of all United Nations conventions on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and racial intolerance and has been accompanied by strict compliance in practice with all their provisions.

I trust that the Second World Conference will prove to be a breakthrough in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination all over the world.

Please accept, Mr. President, my sincere wishes for fruitful deliberations and important decisions for the implementation of the lofty aims of the Conference.

(Signed) H. JABLONSKI

M. Message from the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Sudanese People's Assembly

[Original: English]

[1 August 1983]

There is a general and wide belief that racism and racial discrimination are serious violations of fundamental human rights, as is apartheid which is a crime against humanity; they are an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind.

It is regrettable that they continue to afflict the world and pose serious dangers of great conflict and increased international tension.

Sudan continues to condemn the discriminatory and racist policies of the régimes of both South Africa and Israel as equally irrational and in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Sudan fully supports the struggle of the people of South Africa, under the leadership of their liberation movements, and the struggle of the people of Namibia for independence under the leadership of SWAPO.

We also fully support the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO for the termination of the Zionist occupation of their land and the establishment of their independent State on their national territory.

We hope that this Conference will unanimously adopt a single stand against the evil forces of racism and racial discrimination, a stand that will mean collective action and reflect a collective will, so that we can proceed towards the full eradication of these evils from our planet.

(Signed) Mohamed Kamal HAMATO

N. Message from the President of the Syrian Arab Republic

[Original: Arabic]

[1 August 1983]

I have the pleasure to convey my greetings, and those of the Syrian Arab people, to you and to the distinguished members of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination while, at the same time, expressing our militant solidarity with the Conference and our best wishes for its success.

It is a distressing phenomenon that, late in the twentieth century, we still find persons who are not only pursuing racism as an ideology but also applying it to inflict the greatest injustice and suffering on entire peoples which are being robbed of their dignity, denied their right to freedom and self-determination, and deprived of other human rights. The baneful scourge of racism is a disgrace that must not be allowed to continue and must be resisted in every way by all noble-minded persons. Accordingly, every individual or joint action or endeavour on which we embark with a view to combating racism and racial discrimination renders a major service to mankind and helps to erase the shame of this baneful scourge.

The United Nations has condemned racism and racists in the strongest terms and most forceful manner. Resolutions have been adopted calling for a boycott of, and the severance of all links with, the racist régime in South Africa. Despite these resolutions, however, that racist régime remains in power and is persisting in its oppression of the people of South Africa and its attacks on neighbouring African peoples. This is obviously made possible only by the support and backing that it receives from the forces of international imperialism, led by the United States of America, which encourage it to pursue its policy of aggression in defiance of world public opinion as expressed at the United Nations.

The same thing is happening in our Arab region in which Zionist racism, with the help of colonialism and imperialism, has established another racist régime whose ugly, malicious and aggressive nature is similar to that of the present régime in South Africa with which it maintains the closest links in various spheres.

The racist Zionist régime embodied in the concept of Israel has committed inexpiable crimes, atrocities and acts of aggression since its establishment on the territory of Arab Palestine. The memory of its barbaric invasion of Lebanon last year is still fresh in everyone's mind, together with its attendant random

slaughter of innocent civilian women, children and elderly persons, the destruction of civilian property, and hideous massacres such as those at Sabra and Chatila in Beirut.

That régime is continuing its acts of repression in those parts of Lebanon that it occupied. In collaboration with the United States of America, it is currently endeavouring to partition Lebanon and annex the southern part of that country.

The most repulsive manifestations of the racist nature of the Zionist régime can clearly be seen in its racist practices in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan. Arab lands are constantly being expropriated for the purpose of the establishment of settlements, and the Arab owners of the land are being subjected to racial discrimination, usurpation of their means of livelihood and encroachment on all their rights recognized under international law.

On this occasion, I would like to point out that Syria, which is resisting Zionist racism in our region, has always been in the forefront of the States supporting the people of South Africa against the racist régime dominating their homeland. Syria has also implemented all of the United Nations resolutions calling for the severance of all links with that régime.

Syria will continue to pursue this policy. In a spirit of co-operation and solidarity with all noble-minded persons throughout the world, we will continue to oppose racism until it and its evil consequences are finally eliminated.

Once again, I wish your Conference every success and hope that the outcome of your work will represent a new contribution to the campaign against racism and racial discrimination wherever they are still to be found.

(Signed) Hafez AL-ASSAD
President of the Syrian Arab Republic

O. Message from the President of the Council of Ministers
of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

[Original: French]

[30 July 1983]

On the occasion of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam wish to convey their warmest good wishes to you and to the Conference.

The adoption by the General Assembly in 1973 of resolution 3057 (XXVIII), on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983), expresses the determination of peoples of the world to struggle for the elimination of racism. In recent years, however, because of encouragement and assistance from United States imperialism and other reactionary forces, racism continues to exist in the world in a number of forms: apartheid, zionism, neo-nazism, discrimination based on colour ... which are condemned by the United Nations and the international community as a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security.

Racism must be eliminated along with its confederates, imperialism and colonialism, which are the main obstacles to the struggle by peoples to secure peace, national independence and the establishment of equitable international economic relations, and the development of civilization.

The people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam resolutely support the just struggle of the peoples of the world against racism and for their fundamental national rights and the right to self-determination.

We are firmly convinced that, thanks to the joint efforts by the international community, the peoples of the world will continue to obtain further successes in the struggle for total elimination of racism in all its forms and for peace, national independence and social progress.

We wish the Conference every success.

(Signed) PHAM VAN DONG

P. Message from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR
and the Council of Ministers of the USSR

[Original: Russian]

[1 August 1983]

We cordially greet the participants in the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

This Conference, which has been convened within the framework of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination proclaimed by the United Nations, is faced with the important and lofty tasks of ensuring the implementation of the United Nations resolutions aimed at fully and finally eradicating discrimination against people on the basis of race, skin, colour or ethnic origin. The Soviet Union, as is well known, invariably supports this activity of the United Nations and consistently advocates strict fulfilment of the demands for the elimination of any forms and manifestations of racism and colonialism. The continued existence of those abominable phenomena is an affront to the conscience of mankind and is incompatible with the lofty notions of dignity and the value of the human personality.

The international community cannot condone the fact that the system of apartheid - this disgusting form of racism - still exists on our planet and that racist and colonial practices, doomed by history, still persist in the south of the African continent.

The Soviet Union firmly sides with the racially oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa and supports their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to freedom and independence. The independent African States, which are the target of unceasing aggression on the part of the South African racists, also enjoy our full support.

The massive political, diplomatic, economic, military and other forms of aid and support given by the forces of imperialism are the main reason for the tenacity of the South African racist régime, for its growing aggressiveness and for the continued occupation of the Namibian territory and part of Angolan territory. This is being done contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations which has condemned the rendering of aid to the South African régime as complicity in the crime of apartheid. The Soviet Union considers it imperative that effective measures be taken to ensure full international isolation of the racist régime of South Africa which by its crimes has ostracized itself from the international community.

Israel's policy of aggression, expansion and flagrant violation of the inalienable rights of the Arab peoples, including the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, is a glaring manifestation of racism in present-day conditions. Responsibility for those criminal actions is also shared by those who finance, arm and ensure a political cover for the aggressor and hinder the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

The Soviet people is rightly proud of the greatest achievement of socialism - the establishment of relations of mutual respect and friendship among all the peoples and nationalities of the country and of internationalist solidarity with all the peoples of the world. Together with the other peace-loving States and all progressive forces, the USSR, in line with the Leninist principles of its foreign policy, will continue to act resolutely for the preservation and consolidation of international peace, in support of peoples which struggle for their national liberation and social progress, against colonial oppression, racism and apartheid. It is to the attainment of these lofty goals that your Conference is called upon to make its contribution.

We wish the Conference success in its work.

Q. Message from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization

[Original: English]

[1 August 1983]

I wish to express to you, in my own name, in the name of my brothers members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and in the name of the Palestinian people, our deep appreciation for this extremely important Conference to which all the militant peoples of the world look up in the hope that its work will be crowned with success and that resolutions will be adopted which will unveil the racist entities and policies of discrimination in Palestine and Africa.

This Conference will have a great influence by enabling the struggling peoples to face up to and fight racism and racial discrimination, which will, in turn help to further the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to establish good relations among States and peoples and to enhance human relations.

It is regrettable that the racist entities which pursue policies of apartheid, racial discrimination and zionism in South Africa, Namibia and Palestine still

exists in the 1980s, just as it is regrettable that some of the great Powers, which claim to defend human rights, support those régimes and raise obstacles to the efforts deployed by the United Nations to safeguard humanity and world peace from the dangers resulting from racism and the practice of racism. The struggling and courageous peoples of Africa have paid dearly with their blood for the oppressive violence of the ~~the~~ racist entities in South Africa and Namibia. The bloodshed is increasing now with the intensification of militaristic State policies and the closer alliance with zionism, which aims at terrorizing the African, Palestinian and Arab peoples. These entities now represent a real danger to world peace and a major obstacle to the security and development of the African and Arab countries.

Zionism has long attempted to hide its racist face but its practices and actions against the people of Palestine and the neighbouring Arab countries and its organic alliance with the racist entities of South Africa and Namibia have unveiled its basic racism. Furthermore, this basic ideological racism was expressed in the land of Palestine by the expulsion of the Arab people, the massacres of women, children and the aged, the usurpation of land and property and the adoption of a policy of racial discrimination against those of our people who have remained under the Zionist-Israeli occupation.

Our people have suffered a daily ordeal under the yoke of occupation. The terrorism, organized zionism and racial discrimination perpetrated by the State of Israel, its armed forces and its institutions have reached the stage of organized murder of our leadership and cadres.

Matters became worse after the Israeli occupation of the rest of our homeland in the West Bank and Gaza, where our people are subjected to the worst and most savage forms of ill-treatment, torture, banishment, starvation and terrorism under the Israeli occupation. The Israeli State does not hide its racist designs of annexing the West Bank and Gaza as it did in the case of Jerusalem.

The Zionists have also unveiled their true racism through the policies they have pursued and are pursuing against the neighbouring Arab countries. The last Israeli war of aggression against Lebanon and the occupation of part of that country are further clear proof of these racist policies which the colonialist Israelis are attempting to develop by establishing religious entities and partitioning the country on this basis, subjecting the whole area to the most dangerous balkanization.

These realities thus force us to inquire into the origins of these policies and practices; in our opinion they originate from the racist essence of Zionism and not merely from political and military considerations. That is why I wish to tell those who are trying to exert pressure on this Conference in order to deprive it of its real international content and importance by excluding the concept that zionism is a form of racism according to the United Nations resolutions: zionism is highly prejudicial to the essential role of the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations and conferences and subjects the world to more wars, unrest, chaos and ordeals.

The essence of the Palestine and Middle East problem lies in the racist nature of zionism in the support granted by imperialism and in the protection provided by certain world forces which endeavour to conceal it completely. Similarly, the problem of the peoples of Africa and their past and present sufferings derive from

the racist policies practised against them and from the colonialist, imperialist and Zionist support received by the racist entities of South Africa and Namibia.

That is why the Palestine Liberation Organization attaches great importance to the success of this Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in unveiling zionism as a form of racism and its racist alliance with the two racist entities of South Africa and Namibia. It likewise attaches great importance to the success of this Conference in unveiling the imperialist colonialist policies which conspire against the independence of the African and Arab countries by denying them the technology, loans and assistance which would lead to their advancement and progress instead of plunging them into debt and maintaining them in a state of backwardness and dependence.

Allow me in conclusion, in the name of the Palestinian people, their revolutionaries and the PLO as well as on my own behalf, to salute all those who are fighting against racism and racial discrimination in the world and in particular to those attending this Conference, and to wish you all success in fighting against zionism, imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination. Revolution until victory!

(Signed) Yasser ARAFAT

Annex III

REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

Rapporteur: Mr. Atsu-Koffi Amega (Togo)

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

1. Rule 44 of the rules of procedure, adopted by the Conference at its first plenary meeting on 1 August 1983, provided for the establishment of two main committees. At its second plenary meeting, held on 2 August 1983, the Conference unanimously elected Mr. Gerhard Richter (German Democratic Republic) as Chairman of the First Committee.
2. On the same date, the General Committee of the Conference endorsed the recommendations concerning the organization of the work of the Conference which had been made by the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the Conference at its first session (15-26 March 1982), as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1982/32 and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/41. Accordingly, items 9, 10 and 11 of the agenda of the Conference were allocated to the First Committee.
3. The First Committee was also requested to prepare a draft declaration of the Conference for consideration by the plenary of the Conference. The Committee was assisted in the elaboration of the draft declaration by a joint drafting group (see chap. I, para. 31(e)).

II. OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE

4. At its first and second meetings, held on 2 and 3 August 1983, the Committee elected the following additional officers: Mr. Michael Curtin (Australia), Mrs. Carola Sanchez Peña de Sorens (Bolivia) and Mr. Ahmed Saker (Syrian Arab Republic) as Vice-Chairmen, and Mr Atsu-Koffi Amega (Togo) as Rapporteur.
5. The Secretary-General was represented in the Committee by Mr. Kurt Herndl, Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Human Rights, and Mr. Kwadwo F. Nyamekye, Deputy Director, Centre for Human Rights. Mr Ibrahim Badawi of the Centre for Human Rights acted as Secretary of the Committee.

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

6. The Committee held 12 meetings from 2 to 12 August 1983.
7. The Committee had before it the documents listed in annex X below.
8. At its 3rd to 7th meetings, from 4 to 9 August 1983, the Committee held a general discussion on items 9, 10, and 11 of the agenda of the Conference. Participants also dealt with points which in their view should be taken into account in the preparation of the draft Declaration.
9. At the 4th meeting of the Committee on 5 August 1983 the representative of

Ghana submitted and introduced a text for the draft Declaration (A/CONF.119/C.1/WP.1). The proposed text reads as follows:

"The Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

"Having met at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/41, and marking the culmination of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

"Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality of all human beings and seeks among its basic objectives to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"Further recalling that the General Assembly designated the ten-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

"Reaffirming the goals of the Decade, to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin, especially to resist all policies and practices that contribute to the strengthening of racism, racial discrimination or apartheid; and to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

"Having reviewed national, regional and international activities undertaken in the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

"Considering that racism and racial discrimination are serious violations of fundamental human rights and that for the full enjoyment of these rights, which are indivisible and interdependent, national and international actions are required to improve the living conditions of men and women of all nations, at the political, economic, social and cultural level,

"Noting with the gravest concern that racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, which continue to afflict the world, are an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind and pose a serious danger of greater conflict and increased international tension,

"Affirming the importance of education, teaching and training which expose the myths and erroneous theories inherent in racism and racial discrimination,

"Affirming its conviction that the mass media can be used to provide dominated groups with the means of expressing themselves and can thereby contribute to understanding and to a respect for differences,

"Recognizing the importance of the support given to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by

118 States and the additional support provided by States declaring their recognition of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive communications from individuals and groups of individuals,

"Recognizing the central importance of national legislative and administrative action to combat racial discrimination, and the specific value of recourse procedures for the implementation of human rights norms,

"Recognizing that national, ethnic and other minorities are protected under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular under article 27, and that continued vigilance is required to obviate any measures which discriminate against such groups,

"Recognizing that international co-operation is an essential condition for effectively combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

"Solemnly reaffirms and declares that:

"1. Any doctrine of racial superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and has no justification whatsoever;

"2. It must be recognized, none the less, that racism is a universal problem which tarnishes the human rights record of nations throughout the world;

"3. Consequently, national, regional and international educational resources should be developed and used in ways which will demonstrate and teach the scientific basis of ethnic and racial equality and the value of cultural diversity with a view to destroying the basis of racist attitudes and practices;

"4. All peoples and all human groups have contributed to the progress of civilization and cultures which constitute the common heritage of humanity;

"5. All forms of discrimination are violations of fundamental human rights, and governmental policies which are based on the theory of racial superiority, exclusiveness or hatred also jeopardize friendly relations among peoples and co-operation between nations, and thereby impact upon international peace and security;

"6. Apartheid is the most extreme form of racism which, as an institutionalized form of racism, is a deliberate and totally abhorrent affront to the conscience and dignity of humanity;

"7. In South Africa the most extreme form of racism has led to a form of exploitation and degradation which is in clear contradiction to the Charter principle of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction;

"8. The creation of bantustans dispossesses the African people of their land and tends to consolidate the political and economic domination of the minority white population of South Africa; these policies have been condemned by the international community, and should continue to be rejected and condemned;

"9. It is the obligation of Governments to implement United Nations Security Council sanctions against South Africa and to give due respect to the related General Assembly resolutions, and thus to develop appropriate legislation and regulations to discourage transnational corporations from following these practices which assist or support the racist régime in Pretoria or which exploit the peoples of southern Africa or the natural resources of South Africa and Namibia;

"10. All those who contribute to the maintenance of the system of apartheid are accomplices in the perpetuation of this totally abhorrent system of institutionalized racism;

"11. Support should be provided to national liberation movements recognized by regional organizations as a concrete form of international solidarity with all oppressed peoples and with all victims of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid;

"12. Measures should be taken against all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"13. The proscription of racism and racial discrimination by law should be complemented by vigorous efforts to ensure equality in the economic, social and cultural fields;

"14. Education and information can be transmitters of racial prejudices, but can also provide an efficient means of action to combat racism and racial discrimination; the Conference supports the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for a more efficient utilization of education and information to combat racism and racial prejudice; it is also the responsibility of all Governments and all unofficial opinion leaders within each society to educate people, especially children and youth, by all available means to promote an awareness of the evils of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to ensure respect for the dignity and worth of all human beings;

"15. Racism, racial discrimination and apartheid are gross violations of human rights emanating from and leading to serious inequalities in the field of education, health, nutrition, housing, job opportunities and cultural development, and that consequently, the action required to combat such policies and practices should include measures at the national, regional and international level, to improve the political, economic, social and cultural living conditions of men and women of all nations;

"16. Governments should make clear their condemnation of all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas and theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form and should adopt measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination in accordance with article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"17. National, ethnic and other minorities can play a significant role in

the promotion of international co-operation and understanding and affirms that national protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular its article 27, is essential to enable them to fulfil this role; the Conference stresses that granting minority groups the opportunity to participate fully in the political, economic and social life of their country can contribute to the promotion of understanding, co-operation and harmonious relations between the different groups living in a country; the Conference also recognizes that in certain cases special protection of minority rights may be called for, in particular by the adoption of effective measures in favour of particularly disadvantaged minority groups; the Conference endorses the action taken so far by the competent United Nations bodies to protect minorities and is confident that the future action currently envisaged will appropriately enhance the international protection of the rights of minorities; in the promotion and guarantee of the rights of minorities, there should be strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the countries where they live and for non-interference in their internal affairs;

"18. The rights of indigenous peoples to maintain their traditional economic, social and cultural structures, and to use and further develop their own language, their special relationship to their land and its natural resources should not be taken away from them;

"19. Whenever there is racial discrimination, women are often doubly discriminated against; consequently, special efforts are called for to eliminate the effects of racial discrimination on the status of women, and to secure, for women who are victims of unjust racial patterns, their basic human rights and their full participation in the political and economic life of their societies;

"20. Relevant national and international bodies should consider specifically the psychological and physical consequences for children who are victims of racial discrimination, and should take care that special measures to counteract these effects are included in their future programmes;

"21. The urgent need to protect the rights of immigrants, migrant workers, including all those who are undocumented, and their families all over the world requires that States should ensure that their legislation, administration and other practices fully conform with international standards protecting the rights of migrant workers and their families, to mitigate, and where possible, eliminate the social, economic and other causes of discriminatory measures or attitudes still existing to the detriment of migrant workers and their families;

"22. States, international organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations, local and private institutions, religious institutions and trade unions ensure the total and effective realization of the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

"To this end, the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination adopts the following Programme of Action:"

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba submitted and introduced the following proposals concerning paragraphs to be included in the draft Declaration (A/CONF.119/C.1/WP.2);

"Preamble:

"Recognizing that in order to attain the full development and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples it is necessary to intensify the national, regional and international measures the object of which is to combat and eliminate the causes of the policies and practices of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

"Aware that all Governments and international organizations must do everything possible to change the economic, political and social conditions on which these policies and practices are based and extend their full support to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, in which connection special attention should be paid to the fight against the vestiges of colonialism and to support for the liberation movements recognized by the regional organizations, bearing in mind in particular that article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration can be fully realized,

"Recognizing also that in order to achieve the aim of conducting an effective struggle against racism and racial discrimination it is necessary to work for the immediate establishment of a just and equitable international order. To that end, the establishment of a new international economic order would be a very important step in combating the causes that give rise to racism and racial discrimination.

"Operative part:

"National, regional and international action to combat and eliminate the causes of the policies and practices of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid must comprise measures aimed at improving the living standards of peoples and individuals in the economic, social and cultural fields with a view to eliminating the major inequalities that exist at present in regard to inter alia, employment, nutrition, health, housing and education. The developing countries urgently need to receive sufficient additional financial resources for these purposes;

"All States and international organizations must adopt the measures necessary to prevent the spread of practices and ideologies, such as nazism and apartheid, based on exploitation, racial superiority and hatred, and to foster understanding and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups;

"Strongly recommends, with a view to reaffirming its unswerving determination to ensure that the maximum international pressure is brought to bear in order to achieve the objectives of the Decade, that the General Assembly declare a second Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination when the present Decade ends in December 1983."

11. In the light of suggestions made in the general debate with regard to ideas to be reflected in a text for the draft Declaration, the representative of Ghana submitted and introduced, on behalf of the African Group, at the seventh meeting of

the Committee on 9 August 1983, a revised text for the draft Declaration which reads as follows (A/CONF.119/C.1/WP.1/Rev.1):

"The Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

"Having met at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/41, and marking the culmination of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

"Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality of all human beings and seeks among its basic objectives to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of a political, economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion;

"Further recalling that the General Assembly designated the ten-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

"Recalling also the First World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination held in 1978, in Geneva;

"Reaffirming the goals of the Decade, to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin, especially to resist all policies and practices that contribute to the strengthening of racism, racial discrimination or apartheid and to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

"Determined to promote the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (1958) of the International Labour Organisation and the Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

"Endorsing the Programme of Action Against Apartheid adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa held in Paris from 20-27 May 1981 and the International Conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence held in Paris from 25-29 April 1983;

"Having reviewed national, regional and international activities undertaken in the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

"Considering that racism and racial discrimination are serious violations of fundamental human rights and that for the full enjoyment of these rights, which are indivisible and interdependent, national and international actions are required to improve the living conditions of men and women of all nations, at the political, economic, social and cultural level;

"Noting with gravest concern that apartheid which is a crime against humanity as well as racism and racial discrimination which are an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind continue to afflict the world and pose a serious danger of greater conflict and increased international tension;

"Affirming the importance of education, teaching and training which expose the myths and erroneous theories inherent in racism and racial discrimination;

"Affirming its conviction that the mass media can be used to provide dominated groups with the means of expressing themselves and can thereby contribute to understanding and to a respect for differences;

"Recognizing the importance of the support given to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by 121 States and the additional support provided by States declaring their recognition of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive communications from individuals and groups of individuals;

"Recognizing the central importance of national legislative and administrative action to combat racial discrimination, and the specific value of recourse procedures for the implementation of human rights norms;

"Recognizing that national, ethnic and other minorities are protected under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular under Article 27, and that continued vigilance is required to obviate any measures which discriminate against such groups;

"Recognizing that international co-operation is an essential condition for effectively combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

"Recognizing that apartheid is a deliberate policy of the racist white minority to ensure and perpetuate the exploitation and degradation of the black majority in South Africa;

"Solemnly reaffirms and declares that:

"1. Any doctrine of racial superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and has no justification whatsoever;

"2. It must therefore be recognized that racism and racial discrimination are scourges to be eradicated throughout the world;

"3. Consequently, national, regional and international educational resources should be developed and used in ways which will demonstrate and teach the scientific basis of ethnic and racial equality and the value of cultural diversity with a view to destroying the basis of racist attitudes and practices;

"4. All peoples and all human groups have contributed to the progress of civilization and cultures which constitute the common heritage of humanity;

"5. All forms of discrimination are violations of fundamental human rights, and governmental policies which are based on the theory of racial superiority, exclusiveness or hatred also jeopardize friendly relations among peoples and co-operation between nations, and thereby jeopardizes international peace and security;

"6. Apartheid as an institutionalized form of racism is a deliberate and totally abhorrent affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security;

"7. In South Africa the most extreme form of racism has led to a form of exploitation and degradation which is in clear contradiction to the Charter principle of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction;

"8. The creation of bantustans is an inhuman policy designed to dispossess the African people of their land, deprive them of their citizenship and consolidate the political and economic domination of the minority white population of South Africa; this policy has been condemned by the international community, and should continue to be rejected and condemned;

"9. United Nations sanctions against the racist South African régime must be implemented strictly and faithfully by all States in order to isolate it further. Assistance and collaboration in the economic, military, nuclear and other fields constitutes an impediment to the struggle against apartheid. It is the obligation of all governments to develop appropriate legislation and regulations that would prevent transnational corporations from following these practices which assist and support the racist régime in Pretoria or which exploit the natural resources and people of South Africa and Namibia;

"10. All those who contribute to the maintenance of the system of apartheid are accomplices in the perpetuation of this crime;

"11. The Conference commends the selfless efforts of the people of South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of their national liberation movements for national independence and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society. It also reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggles and calls upon the international community to increase its moral, political and material support to these peoples;

"12. Support should be provided to national liberation movements recognized by regional organizations as a concrete form of international solidarity with all oppressed peoples and with all victims of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid;

"13. The Conference condemns the frequent and unjustified acts of aggression, destruction and sabotage, which the racist South African régime, directly and through the use of mercenaries and armed bandits continues to perpetrate against the Front Line States (FLS) and other independent African States in the subregion because of their opposition to apartheid, assistance to refugees and support for the liberation movements. It therefore calls on all States to offer such assistance as would enable the FLS and the other independent African States in the subregion to strengthen their defence capacity and peacefully rebuild their countries;

"14. Measures should be taken against all ideologies and practices, such as apartheid, nazism, fascism and neo-fascism based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"15. The proscription of racism and racial discrimination by law should be complemented by vigorous efforts to ensure equality in the economic, social and cultural fields;

"16. Education and information can be transmitters of racial prejudices, but can also provide an efficient means of action to combat racism and racial discrimination; the Conference supports the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for a more efficient utilization of education and information to combat racism and racial prejudice; it is also the responsibility of all Governments and all unofficial opinion leaders within each society to educate people, especially children and youth, by all available means to promote an awareness of the evils of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to ensure respect for the dignity and worth of all human beings;

"17. Racism, racial discrimination and apartheid are gross violations of human rights emanating from and leading to serious inequalities in the field of education, health, nutrition, housing, job opportunities and cultural development, and that consequently, the action required to combat such policies and practices should include measures at the national, regional and international level, to improve the political, economic, social and cultural living conditions of men and women of all nations;

"18. Governments should make clear their condemnation of all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas and theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form and should adopt measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination in accordance with article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"19. The Conference condemns any form of co-operation with South Africa notably the existing and increasing relations between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, in particular those in the economic and military fields, and deplores and warns against co-operation between them in the nuclear field; it particularly deplores the expansion and intensification of those relations at a time when the international community exerts all its efforts towards the objective of completely isolating the racist régime of South Africa; the Conference views this co-operation as an act of deliberate choice, and a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as a defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the efforts of the society of nations to ensure freedom and peace in southern Africa; the Conference also notes with concern the insidious propaganda by Israel against the United Nations and against Governments which are firmly opposed to apartheid;

"20. The Conference recalls with deep regret the practices of racial discrimination against the Palestinians as well as other inhabitants of the Arab occupied territories which impacts on all aspects of their daily existence in such a manner that it prevents the enjoyment of their fundamental

rights; the Conference expresses its deep concern about this situation, and calls for the cessation of all the practices of racial discrimination to which the Palestinians and the other inhabitants of the Arab territories occupied by Israel, are subjected;

"21. National, ethnic and other minorities can play a significant role in the promotion of international co-operation and understanding and affirms that national protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular its article 27, is essential to enable them to fulfil this role; the Conference stresses that granting minority groups the opportunity to participate fully in the political, economic and social life of their country can contribute to the promotion of understanding, co-operation and harmonious relations between the different groups living in a country; the Conference also recognizes that in certain cases special protection of minority rights may be called for, in particular by the adoption of effective measures in favour of particularly disadvantaged minority groups; the Conference endorses the action taken so far by the competent United Nations bodies to protect minorities and is confident that the future action currently envisaged will appropriately enhance the international protection of the rights of minorities; in the promotion and guarantee of the rights of minorities there should be strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the countries where they live and for non-interference in their internal affairs;

"22. The rights of indigenous peoples to maintain their traditional economic, social and cultural structures, and to use and further develop their own language, their special relationship to their land and its natural resources should not be taken away from them;

"23. Whenever there is racial discrimination, women are often doubly discriminated against; consequently, special efforts are called for to eliminate the effects of racial discrimination on the status of women, and to secure, for women who are victims of unjust racial patterns, their basic human rights and their full participation in the political and economic life of their societies;

"24. Relevant national and international bodies should consider specifically the psychological and physical consequences for children who are victims of racial discrimination, and should take care that special measures to counteract these effects are included in their future programmes;

"25. The urgent need to protect the rights of immigrants, migrant workers, including all those who are undocumented, and their families all over the world requires that States should ensure that their legislation, administration and other practices fully conform with international standards protecting the rights of migrant workers and their families to mitigate, and where possible, eliminate the social, economic and other causes of discriminatory measures or attitudes still existing to the detriment of migrant workers and their families.

"26. States, international organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations, local and private institutions, religious institutions and trade unions ensure the total and effective realization of

the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

"27. A second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be launched by the General Assembly with the view to achieving the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

"To this end, the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination adopts the following Programme of Action:"

12. At the 9th meeting of the Committee, on 11 August 1983, the representative of Australia submitted the following amendments to the text of the draft Declaration submitted by the representative of Ghana on behalf of the African Group (A/CONF.119/C.1/WP.1/Rev.1);

"Replace paragraphs 19 and 20 by the following:

"'19. The Conference condemns any relations with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and deplores such existing relations which tend to sustain this régime in its practice and perpetuation of racism and racial discrimination. At a time when the international community is exerting all efforts to eradicate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, any overt, deliberate and provocative expansion and intensification of such relations in defiance of accepted international standards is especially offensive to the conscience and dignity of mankind and is an affront to the international community.

"'20. The Conference reaffirms its strong support for oppressed peoples struggling to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and alien domination and expresses its concern with the human rights of populations living under such conditions.'"

13. At the same meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic submitted the following amendments to the text of the draft Declaration submitted by the representative of Ghana on behalf of the African Group (A/CONF.119/C.1/WP.1/Rev.1):

"(1) Delete last sentence of paragraph 19 starting with the words 'The Conference also notes with concern ...'

"(2) Replace paragraph 20 by the following:

"'20. The Conference recalls with deep regret the practices of discriminating measures which have been taking place in the Arab territories occupied by Israel against Palestinian and other Arab nationals, disturbing their daily existence and preventing them from the enjoyment of their fundamental rights. The Conference expresses its concern about this situation which can be considered as a kind of racial discrimination against the Arab people.'"

14. At its 9th to 11th meetings, held on 11 August 1983, the Committee considered the revised text for the draft Declaration, as submitted by the representative of Ghana (A/CONF.119/C.1/WP.1/Rev.1) together with the formal amendments submitted by the representatives of Australia and the Dominican Republic (A/CONF.119/C.1/WP.1/Rev.1/Amend.1). It also considered suggestions and proposals for the text of the draft Declaration which had been put forward during the general debate and which has been noted by the Chairman of the Committee.

15. At the 11th meeting, the representative of Australia withdrew his formal proposal.
16. Some of the suggestions and proposals put forward during the discussion were incorporated in the revised text for the draft Declaration submitted by the representative of Ghana. On the basis of its deliberations, the Committee transmitted to the Joint Drafting Group, the text of the draft Declaration with the changes that had been incorporated in it.
17. At its twelfth meeting, on 12 August 1983, the Committee received from the Joint Drafting Group the text of the draft Declaration contained in A/CONF.119/C.1/WP.1/Rev.2.
18. At the same meeting, the Committee incorporated changes to paragraphs 2 and 16 and operative paragraphs 2, 21 and 26.
19. At the same meeting, the Committee authorized its Chairman to inform the plenary Conference that the overwhelming majority of the members of the Committee had approved the draft Declaration. The Chairman was authorized also to inform the plenary Conference that certain members of the Committee could not accept certain paragraphs and, in particular, paragraphs 19 and 20. For the draft Declaration as approved by the Committee see chapter II.
20. On this understanding, the Committee agreed to send its report to the plenary Conference. It transmitted to the plenary Conference the text of the draft Declaration contained in document A/CONF.119/C.1/2. (For the text as transmitted and as later adopted see chapter II.)

Annex IV

VOTING IN PLENARY SESSION ON THE DRAFT DECLARATION
SUBMITTED BY THE FIRST COMMITTEE

1. At its 14th plenary meeting, the Conference considered the draft Declaration submitted by the First Committee. Details of the voting thereon, are given below:

(a) A separate vote was requested on operative paragraph 19; at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a roll-call vote was taken on the paragraph, which was adopted by 84 votes to 15, with 16 abstentions, the voting being as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Austria, Barbados, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Japan, Lesotho, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

(b) A separate vote was requested on operative paragraph 20; at the request of Egypt, a roll-call vote was taken on the paragraph, which was adopted by 87 votes to 17, with 11 abstentions, the voting being as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal,

Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Austria, Barbados, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Japan, Peru, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Uruguay.

(c) The Draft Declaration was adopted as a whole by 101 votes to 12, with 3 abstentions. For the text as adopted see chapter II of this report.

Annex V

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

Rapporteur: Mr. Tirso Mejia-Ricart (Dominican Republic)

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The rules of procedure of the Conference provided for the establishment of two main committees. At its 1st meeting, held on 2 August 1983, the General Committee elected Mr. Francis M. Hayes (Ireland), as Chairman of the Second Committee. At its 3rd plenary meeting, held on 2 August 1983 the Conference, on the recommendation of the General Committee, allocated to the Second Committee the consideration of item 12 of the agenda.
2. The Conference also requested the Second Committee to prepare a draft Programme of Action of the Conference for consideration by the plenary Conference.

II. OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE

3. At its 1st meeting, held on 2 August 1983 the Committee elected the following officers: Mr. Matei Karasimeonov (Bulgaria), Mr. Farhad Shahabi Sirjani (Islamic Republic of Iran) and Mrs. Jaouida Thani (Tunisia) as Vice-Chairmen, and at its 2nd meeting, held on 3 August 1983, it elected Mr. Tirso Mejia-Ricart (Dominican Republic) as its Rapporteur.
4. The Secretary-General was represented in the Committee by Mr. Kurt Herndl, Director of the Centre for Human Rights and Mr. Kwadwo F. Nyamekye, Deputy Director of the Centre for Human Rights. Mr. Louis Culpepper of the Centre for Human Rights acted as Secretary of the Committee.

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

5. The Committee held 11 meetings from 2 to 12 August 1983.
6. The Committee had before it the documents listed in annex X below.
7. The Joint Drafting Group established by the Conference was entrusted with, among other things, preparing a text of a draft Programme of Action of the Conference for consideration by the Committee.
8. The Committee held a general discussion at its 3rd and 4th meetings on 4 and 5 August 1983. Participants in the general discussion dealt primarily with points which in their view should be taken into account by the Joint Drafting Group in the preparation of the draft Programme of Action. The discussion related primarily to the document transmitted to the Conference by the Economic and Social Council (E/1983/9), and at the 4th meeting of the Committee a draft Programme of Action contained in A/CONF.119/C.2/WP.1 was presented to the Committee on behalf of the African Group by the representative of Nigeria.

9. At its 9th, 10th and 11th meetings, the Committee considered the report submitted to it by the Joint Drafting Group, which contained the text of the draft Programme of Action.

10. The text of the draft Programme of Action, as submitted by the Joint Drafting Group and as introduced by the Chairman/Rapporteur of the Group, reads as follows:

"CHAPTER I

Education, Teaching and Training

"1. The Conference calls upon all States to use effectively education, teaching and training to create an atmosphere for the eradication of racism and racial discrimination. These media should serve as channels for exposing the myths and fallacies of theories, philosophies, ideas and attitudes that are inherent in discriminatory actions based on differences of race, colour, descent and ethnic or national origin. It is imperative for all States to apply strictly the principle of non-discrimination and equality in the matter of education as contained in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education. The Conference invites States:

"(a) To examine history, geography and social studies textbooks with a view to correcting any erroneous assessment of historical and social data, or their unbalanced presentation, giving rise to racial prejudices;

"(b) To ensure that teachers are made conscious of the degree to which they may reflect the prejudice of their society and should be instructed to avoid such prejudice;

"(c) To provide adequate opportunities in schools and institutions of higher learning for the study of the activities of the United Nations in combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

"(d) To provide pupils and students at all levels with access to literature and documentation on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

"(e) To ensure that the teaching staff of institutions should reflect, as far as possible, the racial and ethnic composition of the community. Affirmative Action Programmes should be instituted to facilitate the hiring of teachers who represent the racial, ethnic and linguistic composition of the community;

"(f) To make available the resources of schools and of teaching and training facilities to persons belonging to all population groups;

"(g) To take remedial measures in instances where particular racial, ethnic, linguistic or other groups have had a history of being placed at a disadvantage because of their origin and where such a situation has contributed to a lower level of education and a lower standard of living for

persons belonging to various population groups. This is the responsibility of society. This might necessitate especial educational programmes at the adult and lower levels;

"(h) To ensure that school curricula should promote a dialogue between persons belonging to the various groups of the society. These should be responsive to the needs and backgrounds of all these persons and foster where possible an interchange of cultural experience. In this regard, persons belonging to ethnic minorities and racial groups should be allowed to inculcate in students the practices and values of the respective cultures. Efforts should also be made to allow the topic of human rights to permeate the curricula.

"2. National institutions should inform the general public of the nature of their human rights as provided for in the existing international instruments directed towards combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid as well as other instruments based on the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or as otherwise covered in national legislation. The general public should be advised by the national institutions on the means of enforcing their rights according to national law. National institutions should ensure that persons are made aware of their own rights and those of others and should assist them in the matter of protecting and enforcing their rights. These institutions should mobilize public opinion in their countries against violations of human rights, especially gross and massive violations, and in particular against the practice of apartheid, racism and genocide.

"3. One of the fundamental objectives of programmes of education and scientific research undertaken in national institutions should be the elimination of discrimination and prejudice.

"4. It is imperative that all States apply strictly the principle of non-discrimination and equality in the matter of education and adhere to the principles set forth in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education. The establishment of special schools for children belonging to racial and ethnic minority groups may be appropriate in some cases for the educational development of persons belonging to such groups. However, it is important that the right to enter any schools, including those for the children of the dominant national group, should be guaranteed whether schools are available specifically or not for children in minority groups.

"5. International agencies such as UNESCO should continue their work in the field of human rights education and promote such programmes on a continuing basis as guidelines for text-book analysis, teacher training, curriculum development and other undertakings and in particular should develop materials explaining how discrimination inherent in the system and institutionalized can be addressed through remedial programmes such as affirmative action plans.

"CHAPTER II

Dissemination of information and the role of the mass media in combating racism and racial discrimination

"6. The mass media should play a vital role in disseminating information on methods and techniques used in combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The mass media should regard it as their task, by disseminating information on the aims, aspirations, cultures and needs of all peoples, to contribute to eliminating ignorance and misunderstanding between peoples, to making nationals of a country sensitive to the needs and desires of others, to ensuring respect for the rights and dignity of all nations, all peoples and individuals without distinction as to race, sex, language, religion or nationality and in that way to contribute to protecting them against any influence of propoganda supporting racism and racist régimes.

"7. Mass media should contribute to raising the awareness of peoples of the close link between the struggle against racism, discrimination and apartheid and the struggle for international peace and security.

"8. Lack of self-expression through the mass media on the part of persons belonging to racial and ethnic minorities in society can often cause the mass media to become one-sided or distorted. Media of all kinds: radio, television, films, the press, advertising, booklets and public meetings, as well as traditional forms such as drama and story telling could play a vital role.

"9. Events and activities aimed at combating racism and racial discrimination should be given broad coverage by the media. Mention may be made of such activities as conferences, seminar workshops and round tables, as well as meetings of United Nations organs dealing with a particular question and publication and wide distribution of pertinent resolutions and decisions of such bodies. Success stories in combating racial discrimination through legislation, executive action or community action programmes should be given publicity; and the negative and evil side of racism and racial discrimination highlighted. Comic strips, films and magazines for children and adults should be screened with a view to eliminating any form of racial stereotyping, whether favourable or unfavourable. Events having a racial aspect should be presented in their economic and social context; they should not be treated as mere news items.

"10. The negative and positive influences exercised by the media in their role as information conveyors, entertainers, educators and advertisers should be studied. In addition, the media should seek to raise public consciousness about the positive roles and achievements of racial and ethnic groups from all walks of life throughout history. Efforts should be made to produce radio and television programmes depicting the evils of racial discrimination in a vivid way - for example, by illustrating the plight of individual victims of racial discrimination. Such audio and visual presentations are likely to have great impact, particularly in areas where literacy is not widespread.

"11. There should be adequate opportunity within the mass media for persons belonging to groups which are victims of discrimination to express their own

points of view, particularly by producing programmes or reports themselves. In addition, persons belonging to such groups should have equal access to the professions within the mass media, especially journalism.

"12. National institutions should widely publicize basic texts on the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid as well as other human rights texts.

"CHAPTER III

Measures for the promotion and protection of human rights of persons belonging to minority groups, indigenous populations, and migrant workers who are subjected to racial discrimination

"13. Throughout the various regions of the world, there is a diversity of peoples, cultures, traditions and religions that encompasses, in many instances, various minority groups. There is a need for constant effort and continued vigilance on the part of all Governments to obviate any form of racial discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, in accordance with article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

"14. National and local institutions, as adapted to the needs and conditions of each country, can play an important role in the promotion and protection of human rights, in the prevention of discrimination and the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national and ethnic minorities, indigenous populations and refugees. Such national and local institutions could be of varying types, including judicial, administrative, conciliatory, social and educational. Any or all of these types of institutions could be utilized by individual countries within their own circumstances and needs.

"15. In the area of legislation, Governments should abolish and prohibit any discrimination within their jurisdiction. Such legislation should seek to promote and protect the human rights of persons belonging to minority groups in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other relevant international instruments. Persons belonging to minorities should enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination as to national or ethnic origins, language, religion or sex.

"16. Governments should create favourable conditions and take measures that will enable persons belonging to national or ethnic minorities within their jurisdiction to freely express their characteristics and to develop their education, culture, language, traditions and customs and to participate on an equitable basis in the cultural, social, economic and political life of the country in which they live.

"17. States should undertake to combat the causes of intergroup antagonism by adopting concrete measures designed to promote understanding, co-operation and harmonious relations among members of population groups. Where tension and friction exist, their elimination cannot be achieved if the realities of cultural, religious and linguistic differences between the various components of the society concerned are not taken into account.

"18. With respect to indigenous populations, Governments should recognize the basic rights of such populations:

"(a) To call themselves by their proper name and to express freely their own identity;

"(b) To have official status and to form their own representative organizations;

"(c) To maintain within the areas where they live their traditional economic structure and way of life; this should in no way affect their right to participate freely on an equal basis in the economic, social and political development of the country;

"(d) To maintain and use their own language, wherever possible, for administration and education;

"(e) To enjoy freedom of religion or belief;

"(f) To have access to land and natural resources, particularly in the light of their traditions and aspirations;

"(g) To structure, conduct and control their own educational systems.

"19. Indigenous populations should be free to manage their own affairs to the fullest practicable extent, and should be consulted in all matters concerning their interests and welfare, wherever possible through formal consultative arrangements. Special measures should be taken to remedy past dispossession, dispersal and systematic discrimination.

"20. Funds should be made available by the national authorities for investments, the uses of which are to be determined with the participation of the indigenous populations themselves, in the economic life of the areas concerned, as well as in all spheres of cultural activity.

"21. Governments should allow indigenous populations within their territories to develop cultural and social links with related or similar populations, taking into account the important role of international organizations or associations of indigenous populations, and with due respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of those countries in which indigenous populations live.

"22. The Conference further urges States to facilitate and support the establishment of representative non-governmental international organizations for indigenous populations through which they can share experiences and promote common interests. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should ensure that the urgent work being carried out by its Working Group on Indigenous Populations is continued so that the complex issues involved can be analysed and appropriate measures taken at the international and national levels.

"23. In view of the vulnerability of indigenous populations to discrimination and violations of their human rights, and of the gravity of the threat faced by indigenous populations in some parts of the world, Governments should pay

close attention to situations in which the rights of indigenous populations may be violated or denied, in order to prevent such violations, which should be widely publicized as soon as they are detected.

"24. States receiving migrant workers should eliminate all discriminatory practices against such workers and their families by giving them treatment no less favourable than that accorded to their own nationals. This should pertain, inter alia, to vocational training; the type of posts that migrants may occupy, the type of contracts accorded to migrant workers, the right to seek employment in any part of the country, regulations governing working conditions, trade union activity and access to judicial and administrative tribunals to air grievances concerning discrimination.

"25. The following measures could also be undertaken by Governments to protect the rights of migrant workers:

"(a) The General Assembly should complete, as soon as possible, the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families. The Conference considers that the conclusion of this convention by the United Nations would constitute an important contribution to its endeavours of protecting fundamental human rights, because the convention would be added to the other instruments protecting these rights;

"(b) States should ratify, accede to and implement the international instruments aimed at protecting migrant workers from discrimination, including the relevant conventions of the International Labour Organisation;

"(c) Migrant workers and members of their families should have the same rights as citizens of the State concerned as regards access to and treatment by the courts and tribunals;

"(d) All migrant workers should enjoy treatment no less favourable than that accorded to nationals of the receiving State in respect of remuneration;

"(e) Migrant workers should be ensured equal treatment with national workers in the field of social security, including the right to a retirement pension and similar social rights, while having their lawful residence in the host country;

"(f) Host countries should be invited to co-operate with countries of origin to provide migrant workers and their families with the necessary facilities in the fields of education and information to safeguard their cultural identity;

"(g) The children of migrant workers should be enabled to receive education in their mother tongue and on different aspects of their cultural achievements with a view to preserving their national identity;

"(h) The State of origin and State of employment should as far as possible co-operate with a view to helping to create new job opportunities for migrant workers returning to the State of origin.

"CHAPTER IV

Recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination

"26. The Conference invites States 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 reasonable 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, with the help of an interpreter when necessary, in civil or criminal proceedings.

"27. 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.

"CHAPTER V

Implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other related international instruments

"28. The Conference urges States which have not yet become parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to do so as part of their contribution to the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and until such States ratify the Convention they should utilize the provisions of the Convention as guidelines in combating racial discrimination and in securing the realization of the principles of equality both at the national and international levels. The Conference calls upon States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the Declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention.

"29. Such States should enact, as a matter of the highest priority, appropriate legislation and other suitable measures to prohibit and bring to an end racial discrimination, to abrogate, amend, rescind or nullify any policies or regulations that have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial hatred and to declare the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority and hatred to be an offence punishable by law.

"30. The Conference also appeals to States which have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, as soon as possible, other relevant international instruments adopted under the aegis of the United Nations and specialized agencies, such as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (1968), the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (1973), the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (1958) of the International Labour Organisation and the Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979); States are urged to comply with the reporting requirements called for by the relevant conventions.

"CHAPTER VI

Action to combat apartheid

"31. The Conference calls on all States, United Nations organs and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure the full and universal implementation of mandatory Security Council resolutions and to make efforts to implement other United Nations resolutions. Particular attention should be paid to specific measures, including those contained in the present programme of action, designed to ensure the implementation of the provisions relating to apartheid.

"32. The Conference reaffirms that the system of apartheid in South Africa is the most extreme form of institutionalized racism, a crime against humanity, an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, and South Africa's policies and practices are a serious threat to regional stability and endangers international peace and security. The Conference calls upon all States, international organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations to render increased political and material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia, to greatly accelerate campaigns to obtain the release of all political prisoners imprisoned for their activities against apartheid.

"33. The Conference further reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement for the elimination of apartheid, by all available means, including armed struggle, and the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to provide them with moral, political and material assistance in the realization of their quest to exercise their right to self-determination.

"34. The Conference reiterates the commitment of the United Nations to the total eradication of apartheid and to the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy equal and full human rights and fundamental freedoms and participate freely in the determination of their destiny.

"35. The Conference reaffirms the international community's rejection of measures like the Bantustanization policy, which is an integral part of the discriminatory apartheid system and which does not meet the legitimate aspirations of the black population of South Africa.

"36. The Conference requests the Security Council 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, and in particular:

"(a) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field as such collaboration would enhance South Africa's capacity to develop nuclear weapons;

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

"(c) The cessation of new foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa;

"(d) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products, and other strategic commodities which would enable South Africa to continue implementing her apartheid policy;

"(e) The interruption of trade relations with South Africa.

"37. The Conference strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its systematic oppression of and discrimination against the overwhelming majority of the population of South Africa and for its continuing illegal occupation of Namibia. The Conference also condemns acts of military aggression and acts of political and economic destabilization perpetrated by South Africa against independent neighbouring States of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as South Africa's activities of recruiting, training, financing and arming mercenaries for aggression against and destabilization of the neighbouring States which creates instability in this part of the world.

"38. The Conference calls for increased international assistance and support to front-line States in Africa subjected to threats and acts of aggression by the apartheid régime of South Africa, in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild their countries.

"39. The Conference calls upon States to sever all sporting, cultural and scientific links with the racist régime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practise apartheid and to discourage their nationals from having any such contracts.

"40. The Conference calls on all States that have not yet done so:

"(a) To refrain from any relations with the apartheid régime which could contribute to the continuance of the apartheid policy;

"(b) To discourage or prevent, all business enterprises, including transnational corporations, in so far as they are under their jurisdiction or control from any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, as such collaboration may contribute towards the continuance of its apartheid policy.

"41. The Conference, reaffirming the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia pending its achievement of genuine self-determination, national independence and territorial integrity, demands the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and calls upon all States, intergovernmental organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations to make an active contribution to this aim.

"42. The Conference calls on all States, intergovernmental organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure the termination of all economic and financial collaboration to the racist régime of South Africa as such assistance will contribute to the continuance of the policies of apartheid and to refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal occupation of the Namibian territory by that régime. In this connection, the Conference cautions against unilateral attempts to relax the application of the sanctions already imposed by the Security Council.

"43. The Conference urges the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund as well as similar institutions to refrain from extending any credits to the racist régime of South Africa.

"CHAPTER VII

National legislation and institutions

"44. The Conference suggests that States that have not already done so should consider the urgent enactment, as a matter of the highest priority, of appropriate legislation and other suitable measures to prohibit and bring to an end racial discrimination, to abrogate, amend, rescind or nullify any policies or regulations that have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial hatred and, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the UNESCO Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War (1978), the UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice (1978), and the rights set forth in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to declare the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority and hatred to be an offence punishable by law.

"45. The Conference calls on all States that have not yet done so to take effective legislative and other measures, including those in the field of penal law, to prevent the recruitment, use, financing and training, transit and transportation of mercenaries, in particular when they are aimed at assisting racist régimes and to punish such mercenaries as common criminals.

The Conference urges the Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session to complete, as soon as possible, the draft international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries.

"46. The Conference urges all States to adopt strict legislation to declare an offence punishable by law all 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, private clubs and institutions established on the basis of racial criteria or propagating ideas of racial discrimination and apartheid.

"47. With regard to national legislation, the Conference recommends 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 up-date all national legislation and remove all discriminatory provisions;

"(c) Legislation should be consistent with international standards embodied in relevant 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.

"48. A regular system of review and appraisal should be continued to enable Member States, all organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant regional bodies and non-governmental organizations, to assess the measures taken towards achieving the aims and objectives of the Decade.

"49. Within the framework of their national legislation and policy and according to their means, States should set up national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. National institutions should study legal developments and review the laws and policies of the national Government with a view to ensuring the elimination of all discriminatory laws, prejudices and practices based on race, sex, descent, colour, national and ethnic origin.

"CHAPTER VIII

Seminars and studies

"50. The Conference recommends that as part of future activities to combat racism and racial discrimination, consideration should be given to the organization of international and regional seminars on such subjects as:

"(a) Political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors leading to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

"(b) International support and assistance to peoples and movements struggling against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

"(c) Ways and means of denying support to racist régimes with a view to making them change their policies;

"(d) The historical and current dimensions of tribalism;

"(e) Main obstacles to the full eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

"(f) The human rights of persons belonging to ethnic groups in immigrant countries;

"(g) Equality of treatment for persons belonging to ethnic and racial minorities and disadvantaged groups, such as indigenous populations;

"(h) Community relations commissions and their functions.

"51. The Conference also recommends that studies should be continued regarding ways and means of ensuring implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid, racism and racial discrimination. In particular, the Conference strongly encourages the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to continue to research, study and conduct seminars on racism and racial discrimination.

"CHAPTER IX

Action by non-governmental organizations

"52. By virtue of their independent status, non-governmental organizations individually and collectively have an important contribution to make to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Through various activities sponsored by them, non-governmental organizations can be effective in identifying and publicizing areas of racial discrimination which otherwise may not come to light, and in helping to create greater practical understanding among young people of the importance of actively combating all forms of discrimination, in their own countries as well as in the international community.

"53. Non-government organizations have the opportunity to create and sustain awareness among their members and in society at large regarding the evils of racism and racial discrimination. Such awareness can be transmitted from a national to an international organization with all the added benefits of the concrete experience of a particular country. Governments should therefore ensure that non-governmental organizations are enabled to function freely and openly within their societies, and thereby to make an effective contribution to the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world."

International co-operation

"54. In order to obtain the full promotion and protection of human rights of individuals and peoples, it is necessary to intensify national, regional and international action for the purpose of combating and eliminating the causes of the policies and practices of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

"55. The Conference underlines that the maintenance and strengthening of international co-operation, peace, the implementation of human rights and the combating of apartheid and racial discrimination are clearly linked. In order to improve mutual understanding among peoples, exchange visits and educational, cultural and scientific exchange programmes should be expanded. The free flow of information and ideas with respect to combating racism and racial discrimination should be ensured. The Conference calls on States to exchange information and ideas with respect to combating racism and racial discrimination.

"56. The Conference calls on the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, to be held in 1985, to contribute to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid by recommending the adoption of measures aimed at ensuring the active participation of women in the struggle against those evils.

"57. Taking International Youth Year (1985) into account, the Conference recommends that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should undertake activities to encourage the effective contribution of youth to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

"58. The Conference calls upon all Governments and international organizations to make every effort to change the economic, political and social conditions on which policies and practices of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid are based and to give all their support to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and declares that the struggle against the remnants of colonialism and support of the liberation movements recognized by the regional organizations is worthy of particular attention.

"59. Article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights establishes that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized. For this purpose, it is necessary to work for the establishment of a just and fair international order. The establishment of a new international economic order would be an important means of combating the causes which generate racism and racial discrimination.

"60. The national, regional and international action to combat and eliminate the causes of the policies and practices of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid should include measures aimed at improving the conditions of life of peoples and individuals in the economic, political, social and cultural spheres in order that the great inequalities now existing in the matters of employment, nutrition, health, housing and education, among others, may disappear. International development co-operation has an important role to play in securing the resources required by the developing countries to realize these objectives.

"61. The Conference urges Governments, with the co-operation of the relevant international organizations, to consider adopting measures to guarantee, through special conventions or other provisions, asylum and transit facilities to those who desert from the armed forces of the racist régime in southern Africa on grounds of conscience or who are forced to leave because of their opposition to apartheid.

"62. The Conference proclaims that the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination is a matter of high priority to the United Nations and the international community. It proclaims that racism and racial discrimination in all their manifestations are crimes against the conscience and dignity of mankind and must be eradicated by effective and concerted international action. The Conference pays tribute to UNESCO for its activities during the Decade and recommends that UNESCO should, within the framework of its Second Medium-Term Plan (1984-1989), continue:

- "(i) Its work (studies and research) on the factors of influence in the maintenance, transmission and alteration of prejudices and on the causes and effects of the various forms of racism and racial and ethnic discrimination;
- "(ii) Its efforts to ensure that all groups which suffer from discrimination in the fields of education, science, culture and information enjoy equal opportunities with others and that the members of such groups have full representation and are able to exercise their rights in those fields;
- "(iii) Its programme on the appreciation of differing cultures and the promotion and recognition of the equality of cultures and peoples;
- "(iv) Its research and studies on apartheid, and the widest possible dissemination of the results of its work.

"63. In spite of the efforts of the international community during the Decade, at the national, regional and international levels, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid continue unabated and have shown no sign of diminishing. With a view to reaffirming its unalterable determination to mobilize maximum international pressures to attain the objectives of the Decade, the Conference strongly recommends that the General Assembly declare a second Decade for Action to Combat Racial Discrimination at the end of the current Decade in December 1983.

CONSIDERATION IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME
OF ACTION SUBMITTED BY THE JOINT DRAFTING GROUP

11. The Committee considered at its 9th, 10th and 11th meetings the draft Programme of Action submitted by the Joint Drafting Group.

12. The following amendments were incorporated into the text of the draft Programme of Action set forth in paragraph 10 above.

Paragraph 1 (g)

Jamaica proposed the deletion of the following words in the last sentence "... the adult and lower levels;" and their replacement by the words "all levels of society;".

The Islamic Republic of Iran proposed the addition of a new paragraph after paragraph 1 (g) which would read as follows:

"To make law enforcement agents in their training aware of the possibility of reflecting the prejudice of their society".

Paragraph 4

A small Working Group was formed to formulate a text to replace the second and third sentences of paragraph 4. The proposed text read as follows:

"It is important that the right to enter any school should be guaranteed to every child. The availability of supplementary education for children belonging to disadvantaged racial and ethnic minority groups may be appropriate, in some cases for their development".

New paragraph 6

Madagascar proposed the addition of a new paragraph to read as follows:

"As recommended by the International Conference on Apartheid and Health, which was held in Brazzaville from 16-20 November 1981, the World Health Organization should continue to implement the Plan of Action in favour of the victims of apartheid, in particular in the fields of health, education and training".

Paragraph 7

An amendment of the Byelorussian SSR, as amended by the Netherlands, proposed that the following text should be added after the word "security", the period being replaced by a comma:

"taking into account the provisions contained in the Declaration by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1978 on the role of the mass media."

An amendment of the Ukrainian SSR, as amended by the United Kingdom, proposed the inclusion, after the word "against", of the words:

"apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the struggle for international peace and security."

and that the words after "against" should be deleted.

Paragraph 9

Sri Lanka suggested that the words "cultural and political" should be inserted in the last sentence between the words "social" and "context".

Heading

On the recommendation of Norway it was agreed that the heading of chapter III would read:

"... Indigenous populations and peoples ..."

It was further agreed at the suggestion of Brazil that this title would appear only in the heading and not necessarily in the text.

Paragraph 16

Greece proposed that in line 4 the words "on an equitable basis" should be replaced by the words "on a non-discriminatory and equitable basis".

After consultation among Brazil, Australia, Netherlands, Yugoslavia and Greece, it was proposed that the following text should be inserted at the end of paragraph 16:

"In maintaining their culture and tradition such persons should be in a position to develop the necessary contacts inside and outside their countries with due respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, principle of non-interference of one State in the internal affairs of another and the political independence of the States concerned."

Paragraph 17

The Rapporteur suggested that in line 4, between the words "realities of" and "cultural", the following words should be inserted: "political, economic".

Paragraph 18

Australia proposed that in line 2 of sub-paragraph (f), after the words "light of", the following words should be inserted:

"the fundamental importance of rights to land and to natural resources".

Jamaica proposed that the words "and respect" should be inserted in line 1 of the preamble following the words "should recognize".

Paragraph 24

Spain suggested that the following text should be inserted in line 3 after the words "own nationals":

"Host countries should eliminate from their legislation any type of provisions which may discriminate against migrant workers on the basis of their respective nationalities".

Spain further suggested that at the end of the paragraph the following text should be added:

"With a view to combating xenophobia, host countries should develop information campaigns in order to disseminate the idea of equality between nationals and migrant workers".

Australia suggested that the word "migrants" in line 4 should be replaced by the words "migrant workers".

Paragraph 25 (a)

Spain suggested that the following text should be added at the end of the paragraph:

"The Conference recommends that pending the conclusion of the above-mentioned Convention joint consultative mechanisms be established in the host countries with a view to contributing to good relations and mutual understanding."

Paragraph 29

Switzerland proposed that, after removing the period at the end of the paragraph and replacing it by a comma, the following text should be added:

"taking duly into account the provisions appearing in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination."

Paragraph 32

Uganda proposed that in line 4, the words "are a" should be deleted and replaced by the word "constitute" and that the words "breaches of and" should be inserted between the words "serious" and "threats".

Uganda further proposed that the word "endangers" in line 4 should be replaced by the word "to".

Paragraph 33

Zimbabwe proposed that the words "and Namibia" should be added in line 2 after the words "South Africa".

Paragraph 35

Zimbabwe proposed that paragraph 35 should be redrafted to read:

"The Conference reaffirms the international community's rejection of the bantustanization policy and similar measures, which are an integral part of the discriminatory apartheid system and which deny the black majority the legitimate rights to their land and to their citizenship of South Africa."

Paragraph 36 (c)

The Islamic Republic of Iran proposed that the word "new" should be deleted.

New paragraph 36 [Subsequent paragraphs to be renumbered]

The African National Congress proposed that a new paragraph should be added between paragraphs 35 and 36 to read:

"The Conference further reaffirms the international community's rejection of the régime's so-called reforms, especially the limited parliamentary representation for the Coloureds and Asians designed to split the black alliance and buttress the apartheid system."

New paragraph 37 [Subsequent paragraphs to be renumbered]

Zimbabwe proposed a new paragraph 37 to read:

"The Conference requests all States to implement strictly the embargo on the sale and transfer of arms and related military material imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 of 1977. The Conference further urges the Security Council to adopt urgent measures to strengthen the arms embargo in accordance with the recommendations of the Council's Committee established under its resolution 421 of 1977."

Paragraph 38

Zimbabwe suggested the following text as a new paragraph 38:

"The Conference calls for increased international assistance and support to front-line States and other independent African States in the subregion subject to threats and acts of aggression and destabilization by the apartheid régime of South Africa, in order to enable them to strengthen their defensive capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity, and peacefully rebuild and develop their countries."

Paragraph 41

Zimbabwe proposed that the following text should be inserted at the end of this paragraph:

"The Conference further calls on all Governments and transnational corporations to implement Decree No. 1 adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on the protection of the natural resources of Namibia; and also calls for the implementation of the measures referred to in section (c) of General Assembly resolution 37/233 on Namibia".

13. The Committee agreed that the remaining chapters VII to X should be adopted without any further discussion.
14. The Committee agreed that chapter VI (Action to combat apartheid) would become chapter I in the final version of the report. The remaining chapters would be renumbered accordingly.
15. The text of the Programme of Action as submitted by the Committee* reads as set forth above in chapter II of the report of the Conference.

* Regarding the chapter on apartheid (now chapter I) and chapter X, it was understood that their submission by the Committee did not imply total agreement by all delegations with all of the formulations in the respective chapters.

Annex VI

VOTING IN PLENARY SESSION ON THE DRAFT PROGRAMME OF
ACTION SUBMITTED BY THE SECOND COMMITTEE

At its 14th plenary meeting, the Conference considered the draft Programme of Action, and took action thereon as follows:

- (a) Paragraph 33 was adopted by 86 votes to 20, with 2 abstentions.
- (b) Paragraphs 31 to 45 were adopted by 92 votes to 7, with 12 abstentions.
- (c) The Programme of Action as a whole was adopted by 104 votes with no votes against and 10 abstentions. For the text as adopted* see chapter II above.

* Following adoption, in accordance with the decision of the Second Committee, paragraphs 31 to 45 were placed at the beginning of the Programme of Action as paragraphs 1 to 15.

Annex VII

RESERVATIONS AND DECLARATIONS SUBMITTED IN RELATION TO THE DECLARATION AND THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION*

AUSTRIA

[Original: English]

Austria has repeatedly expressed its firm commitment to the joint efforts of the international community to eradicate all kinds of racism and racial discrimination, in particular the abhorrent practice of apartheid which constitutes a constant and systematic negation of the equality and dignity of human beings.

As the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by this Conference reflect this basic attitude, in the view of the Austrian delegation, we have voted in favour of both instruments. This, however, should not be construed to mean that Austria would be in agreement with all the aspects of these documents. In this connection I wish to state in particular the following:

- An appeal for the implementation of international instruments which Austria so far as not acceded to or supported will not prejudge Austria's future decisions as regards these instruments.
- The Austrian delegation cannot give its full support to measures which would interfere with rights of persons and private organizations provided for under the Austrian constitutional system.
- As was expressed repeatedly during this Conference, the Declaration should deal with the evils of racism and racial discrimination in a general manner covering all possible cases by employing an appropriate general wording which would, in particular, not single out any specific country as regards co-operation with South Africa. We thus had to abstain on paragraph 19 of the Declaration which does not meet these requirements.
- Furthermore, Austria has consistently deplored all discriminatory practices in the occupied Arab territories which violate the human rights of the Palestinians living in these territories. We do not, however, consider these discriminatory practices to be practices of racial discrimination as expressed in paragraph 20 of the Declaration on which we therefore had to abstain.
- The general support of my delegation for the Programme of Action does not mean that Austria is in full agreement with all the elements contained in this text; this relates in particular to chapter I on which we abstained. As expressed by our vote on the paragraph concerned we also do not endorse the legitimacy of all available means, including armed struggle, as a means to bring about the desired change.

* Through this annex the paragraph references are to the text of the Declaration and Programme of Action as set forth above in chapter II of the report.

I. DECLARATION

PreambleSeventh paragraph

Belgium repeats the legal reservations it entered when the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid was being considered.

Eighth paragraph

Belgium must also repeat the reservations it entered on the subject of the final texts of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris in April 1983; what is more, it cannot endorse the Programme of Action against Apartheid adopted by the Paris Conference of 1981, in which it did not participate.

Tenth paragraph

Although we quite understand and share the sentiments underlying the expression "crime against humanity", it does not seem to us to be possible, for obvious legal reasons, to accept this formula.

Operative partParagraph 6

In addition to the same reservations as in the case of the tenth preambular paragraph, Belgium takes the view that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and more particularly its Chapter VII, only the Security Council is competent to determine the existence of a threat to international peace and security.

Paragraph 9

Our position with regard to South Africa is well known. We strongly condemn the policy of apartheid, but believe in the virtue of dialogue. Consequently, the complete isolation of South Africa does not seem to us to be advisable, if we wish to make a significant contribution to a radical change in that policy.

Moreover, such isolation would be extremely harmful to the interests of the oppressed majority of the population.

Paragraph 11

Belgium supports the efforts of the Namibians to achieve national independence. In the case of South Africa, the nature of the problem is basically different in that the campaign against apartheid should aim at changing society in that country so as to make it democratic and multiracial.

Belgium is still convinced that the peaceful method is the only valid one and thus cannot accept direct or indirect references to an armed struggle.

Paragraphs 19 and 20

In the view of Belgium, it is a very regrettable error to single out Israel side by side with South Africa. The situation in the Middle East is of as great concern to us as it is to any other country. It is nevertheless the case that this problem is not the subject and falls outside the terms of reference of a conference on racism.

II. PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter I

Paragraph 2

Same statement as in the case of the tenth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 6.

Paragraph 3

Same statement as in the case of operative paragraph 11.

Paragraph 8

Same statement as in the case of operative paragraph 9.

Paragraph 13

Belgium wishes to emphasize that both Decree No. 1 of the Council for Namibia and resolution 37/233 of the General Assembly - instruments to which it did not moreover subscribe - have the status only of recommendations.

Paragraph 15

The Belgian Government considers that the question of imposing sanctions is solely one for the Security Council. Belgium is also of the opinion that only technical factors should be taken into account in the specialized agencies, in accordance with their statutes.

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As for the recommendations contained in the other chapters of the Programme of Action, we consider that they should be implemented in the light of the legal, judicial and constitutional system of Belgium.

Declaration

(a) Operative paragraph 9 in so far as it refers to economic sanctions against South Africa;

(b) Operative paragraph 19 in so far as it refers to economic co-operation with South Africa.

Programme of Action

(a) Paragraph 8 (d) relating to embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products;

(b) Paragraph 14 in so far as it makes reference to termination of economic co-operation with South Africa.

CANADA

[Original: French]

The Government of Canada would have liked to be able to associate itself more closely than its vote indicates with the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. As the Canadian delegation pointed out in its statement in plenary meeting on 4 August and in several subsequent interventions, Canada supports the search for new measures to strengthen the fight against racism and racial discrimination in all its forms. The Canadian Government unequivocally condemns the institutionalized racism which apartheid represents. Both at the national level and in its foreign policy, the Canadian Government intends to pursue the objectives it has set itself with a view to combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. In that regard, the Declaration and Programme of Action contain a large number of measures and recommendations which will guide Canada as it pursues its objectives in this field.

The Canadian delegation has been unable to associate itself with the Declaration because political matters extraneous to the fundamental concerns of the Conference have been introduced into it. In particular, paragraphs 19 and 20 refer to specific problems relating to the Middle East. These paragraphs are unacceptable to Canada and clearly fall outside the terms of reference of the Conference. Certain references to South Africa are likewise drafted in terms that are unacceptable to Canada. These, briefly, are the reasons which have obliged Canada to vote against the draft Declaration even though we are in agreement with most of its contents.

Similarly, Canada supports most of the Programme of Action and, as stated above, intends to be guided by it in pursuing the policies and measures already introduced to combat racism, racial discrimination and South Africa's policy of apartheid. However, serious reservations in regard to the measures recommended under chapter VI (which became chapter I by decision of the Conference) concerning South Africa prevented us from expressing our agreement with the Programme of

Action as a whole. Canada's position on the questions which our Government considers to be in dispute has been explained in detail in the interventions, statements and explanations of vote made by the Canadian delegation during the Conference.

CHILE

[Original: Spanish]

The delegation of Chile reserves its position with regard to the seventh preambular paragraph of the Declaration in so far as it mentions the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid which Chile has not ratified, despite the fact that it agrees with the moral content of the Convention in question, because it contains provisions that are incompatible with its domestic legislation in respect of the definition of offences and the jurisdiction of its courts.

With regard to the eighth preambular paragraph of the Declaration, the delegation of Chile reiterates the position it expressed in the general debate and in the explanation of vote at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983.

In addition, the delegation of Chile wishes to state that its affirmative vote for chapter A (Action to combat apartheid) of the Programme of Action that was adopted, should not, as far as its third paragraph is concerned, be interpreted as meaning that the Government of Chile considers that armed struggle is legitimate.

COLOMBIA

[Original: Spanish]

1. The delegation of Colombia expressly reserves its right to accede or otherwise to international conventions, treaties, agreements or instruments, as an act of national sovereignty in keeping with its Constitution (particularly arts. 76 and 120), in other words, through approval by Congress once they have been signed by the National Executive.
2. It reiterates its position in favour of the peaceful settlement of any type of conflict, such as those mentioned in the Declaration, and of negotiated judicial solutions to strengthen international law and the United Nations itself (Chap. VI of the Charter), particularly in the case of Namibia.
3. It reiterates the practice of the United Nations of recognizing solely national liberation movements recognized by the respective regional organizations, in the light of the special features of each region.
4. It reiterates its position in favour of assigning functions and competence among the organs of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter, and particularly Chapter VII, which assigns special and unique functions to the Security Council. It believes in the desirability of using each forum according to its functions, which should not be exceeded, duplicated or encroached upon.

5. It considers that the situation in southern Africa displays sui generis features unlike those in any other region in the world in so far as racial discrimination, racism and apartheid are concerned.

DENMARK

[Original: English]

Denmark has participated in the Second World Conference to combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in a desire to reach effective results based on consensus. Denmark deeply regrets that in spite of efforts undertaken this has not proved possible because certain countries have insisted on - and succeeded in - injecting divisive issues into the Declaration of the Conference. They now appear in operative paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Declaration. Denmark has had to vote against the Declaration as a whole because of its serious reservations to these two paragraphs.

Denmark would also like to place on record the fact that - in accordance with its policy which is well known from the United Nations - it has reservations with regard to other paragraphs of the Declaration, in particular operative paragraph 6 which does not acknowledge that only the Security Council of the United Nations can adopt sanctions binding upon the Member States.

ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]

Although Ecuador voted in favour of the text of the Declaration as a whole, the Ecuadorian delegation wishes to enter an express reservation concerning the content of paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Conference's draft Declaration, since it does not agree with the wording used in those paragraphs and for that reason abstained in the separate vote on them. It considers that specialized conferences should deal exclusively with the issues for which they were convened. The Government of Ecuador supports all resolutions condemning apartheid, racism and racial discrimination in general, but it cannot support paragraphs in resolutions which allude or refer directly to questions which are extraneous to the subjects of specialized conferences and are matters for discussion in other forums. At the same time, my delegation wishes specifically to place on record the Republic of Ecuador's traditional policy in regard to non-recognition of any kind of legitimacy for the occupation and acquisition of territories by force, the defence and protection of human rights and respect for the self-determination of peoples.

FINLAND

[Original: English]

The delegation of Finland has cast a positive vote on the Declaration just adopted. We have done so to manifest our commitment to the eradication of racism and racial discrimination.

United Nations efforts to eradicate racism and racial discrimination, and especially apartheid, have been consistently supported by the Government and people of Finland. Special emphasis has been given to the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade.

Today, when the Decade is coming to an end, the world community is more aware of the root-causes and universal character of racism and racial discrimination. According to my delegation this awareness will contribute to the intensification of our future efforts to combat the evil of racism.

We have deeply regretted that divisive issues have been brought into the context of the Decade. We do regret that these, in our view, inappropriate issues have once again been introduced into the Declaration. Therefore, my delegation has not been able to support paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Declaration. My delegation, however, wants to believe that future efforts can be concentrated on the very essence of the original goals and objectives of the Decade which have always been fully supported by my Government.

FRANCE

[Original: French]

My delegation voted against the adoption of the draft Declaration primarily because of paragraphs 19 and 20 of that text. If those two paragraphs had not been included, it might have been able to join in a consensus. Its purpose in voting against the Declaration as a whole was to make it quite clear that it was opposed to some of the ideas expressed in those two paragraphs and to their implications.

The serious problems to which paragraphs 19 and 20 give rise have nothing to do with action to combat racism. Presenting them in that context will only make them more difficult to solve and cast suspicion more on an entire people than on a State.

However, my delegation deplores the fact that sufficient emphasis was not placed on the universal nature of manifestations of racism.

My delegation also has reservations concerning some of the other paragraphs of the Declaration and I shall transmit the text of those reservations to the secretariat.

With regard to the Programme of Action, my delegation's objections are primarily the result of my Government's overall position concerning any policy of sanctions. We seriously doubt that, in most cases, such a policy can be effective. In the light of such doubts, France refused, in a recent case that is entirely different from that of South Africa, to take measures of that kind. France nevertheless supported the adoption of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) prohibiting military relations with South Africa because it called for specific measures that would obviously be effective.

Despite its sympathy for the victims of apartheid, my delegation cannot advocate "armed struggle", particularly since the aim of the Charter of the United Nations and of all the efforts made by the international community under the auspices of the United Nations is to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes.

For legal reasons, my delegation is, moreover, not certain that the characterization of apartheid as a crime against humanity is fully justified.

In its opinion, the South African problem is a problem not of self-determination, but of the achievement by the majority of the South African people of its right to dignity and equality.

We nevertheless recognize the fact that the African delegations have made genuine and concerted efforts to try to take account of our objections. Unfortunately, the results have not lived up to our expectations, and my delegation had to vote against part A of the Programme of Action. It nevertheless abstained in the vote on the Programme as a whole.

My Government was keen to take part in this Conference because it attaches high priority to action to combat racism, condemns the system of apartheid and intends to contribute to its elimination. We solemnly pledge to continue to try to achieve that objective through the ways and means we deem most appropriate.

Like others, my delegation hoped, at the beginning of this Conference, that the international community which we represent would unanimously agree both to condemn racism and apartheid and to determine what action should be taken to eliminate those evils. It is deeply disappointed that it has not been possible to achieve such unanimity; now that we are completing our work and will be going our separate ways, it nevertheless hopes that, despite the lack of consensus, we will be able, through all our efforts and political will, to achieve our common objective, namely, the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

In addition to the reservations it expressed in its final explanation of vote, France reserves its position with regard to the following points:

1. The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;
2. The Programme of Action referred to in the eighth preambular paragraph of the Declaration;
3. Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
4. The principle of equality enunciated in the first sentence of paragraph 40 of the Programme of Action of the Conference.

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)

[Original: English]

The Federal Republic of Germany has firmly supported the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination established by General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973. It also supported with great satisfaction the agreement on the draft agenda for the Second World Conference reached during the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly. My delegation came to this Conference in the hope that the consensus which prevailed at the beginning of the Decade could be restored by adopting the final documents without a vote.

Once again, however, certain proposals were put forward in the First Committee which, in the opinion of my delegation, are extraneous and divisive in the context of this Conference. My delegation made it clear during the preparatory phase and in the course of this Conference that the position of the Federal Republic of Germany on this issue has not changed since the events of the first World Conference. We cannot accept the inclusion of references to the political problem of the Middle East in the main document of this Conference concerned with racism.

My delegation certainly appreciates the laudable efforts of many delegations to narrow down at least the differences on this divisive issue and we would like to pay a special tribute to the African Group in that regard.

These considerable efforts to find common ground encouraged my delegation to believe that this Conference would be crowned with success so that the world community could unite in its endeavours to combat racism and racial discrimination.

Unfortunately, certain elements contained in paragraphs 19 and 20 of the draft Declaration once again went beyond the legitimate parameter of the Decade and of this Conference. We also feel that it is not justifiable to single out one particular country besides South Africa when we all know that racial discrimination regrettably continues to exist in various degrees in all parts of the world.

My delegation, therefore, had to vote against these paragraphs and also felt it necessary to vote against the draft Declaration as a whole. We regret that we had to do so because we are in sympathy with the spirit of other parts of the Declaration. However, we also have reservations with regard to some other elements we cannot support. My delegation holds the view that, if the time delegations had to dedicate to consultations on the Middle East had been available for deliberation and negotiation on the relevant subjects of this Conference, we would have been able to adopt more balanced texts for the Declaration and the Programme of Action and we would have been able to do so without a vote.

My delegation abstained on the draft Programme of Action because we had to vote against the chapter on apartheid which contains elements which, for well-known reasons, my delegation cannot accept. I need not to repeat them here at this late hour.

We also have reservations concerning certain paragraphs in other chapters of the Programme. This applies in particular to the first and fourth paragraphs of the chapter on education, teaching and training. The Federal Republic of Germany is in sympathy with the spirit of these paragraphs but can comply with them only in accordance with its constitutional provisions.

The Federal Republic of Germany also has to reserve its position with regard to paragraphs 39 to 41 of chapter D because they contain provisions on the legal status of migrant workers which do not fall within the purview of this Conference. Furthermore, these provisions are subject to certain limitations which any sovereign State has the right to impose. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany does not intend to ratify all the conventions of the International Labour Organisation relating to migrant workers.

Moreover, the Federal Republic of Germany for well-known legal reasons, cannot accept the reference to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate that the Federal Republic of Germany unequivocally condemns the system of apartheid and that it will continue to work for rapid and peaceful change in South Africa.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

[Original: English]

It is profoundly enlightening to resort to a statement made by the great founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeini, as a prelude to the clarification of our view with regard to the adoption of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, as follows: "We are living in an era in which the fate of the oppressed nations is determined by a handful of criminals governed by savagery".

In the light of that statement, a pertinent question which comes to mind at this juncture is: what is the ransom that humanity has to pay in order to free the oppressed from the strangulation of criminals?

If the plunderers of the world are to sit in judgment or are called on to save the oppressed and deprived of this world ... if there is to be collaboration, for the sake of consensus, with those criminals, to the extent that sacred human values are sacrificed in order to preserve the illegitimate interests of certain criminal major Powers, then the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran by no means subscribes to such evil designs.

In expressing our most sincere appreciation to the African Group for its extensive efforts to prepare for and achieve a consensus on the Declaration and Programme of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, my delegation nevertheless notes that explicit reference should also have been made to the following important points:

1. Recognizing the role of certain Western States, in particular the United States of America, as the root-cause of the apartheid policies and practices of South Africa and Israel and that pertinent action must be taken in order to discourage and eliminate such a role.
2. Acknowledging that the racist usurper régime of Israel should not be referred to as a State, and that such recognition should therefore be withdrawn.
3. Considering the apartheid régime in South Africa to be illegal and the establishment of any relations with that régime therefore to be a crime against the South African and Namibian people.
4. Recognizing that zionism encompasses racism and that it should therefore not be deleted from the heinous list of racism, racial discrimination, nazism and neo-fascism.
5. Confirming that concerted action, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement, must be taken in order to combat racism and racial discrimination in an effective manner.

The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran does not object to the references to the significant role of education in the eradication of racism and racial discrimination. However, we believe that effective steps towards that objective will be unrealistic and perhaps unlikely to be successful if a general, purely academic or abstract approach is adopted in the anti-racism and anti-racial-discrimination educational programmes. On the contrary, we advocate that such education should be programmed on the basis of particular criteria, such as the cultural and historical background and the social and economic situation of each region. That is to say that an educational programme planned for European youth will not necessarily be sufficient or even relevant to what a South African or Namibian refugee needs to know or be trained for in order to combat racism and racial discrimination. In any case, the role of education should not be overestimated to the extent that action to combat racism and racial discrimination is turned into an academic issue.

My delegation is also gratified to note the references made to a crucially important international concern; that is, the alarmingly expanded compacts, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, between the racial régimes of Israel and South Africa and certain Western States, which constitute a serious threat to world peace and security.

We also note with satisfaction the approval given to certain liberation movements to take up arms in the face of intransigence and pitiless brutality, to combat the racist régimes, particularly in South Africa and Namibia.

Therefore, for the sake of promoting unity among the third-world countries, and with due respect for the desire of the African States to reach consensus, the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran cast its affirmative vote for this Declaration and the Programme of Action. Nevertheless, we firmly believe that no concessions can be expected from the West even if the resolutions are adopted unanimously.

The very nature of a domination-seeking Power requires the presence of bases and protégés for its preservation in different parts of the world. In particular, world-wide arrogance is ensured by the existence of such bases, and any rapprochement by the super-Powers leads to strengthening their domination. Had any concessions been given to the third world, no such plunderers would have existed. Therefore compromise with these types of régimes will lead us nowhere.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with its anti-oppression principles, derived from our Holy Scripture, the Koran, declares that it pledges its full support to the righteous and legitimate struggle of the peoples of Namibia, South Africa and the front-line States in order to extirpate and annihilate the apartheid system.

IRELAND

[Original: English]

1. Ireland is fully committed to the elimination of racism and racial discrimination and to the eradication of the apartheid system in South Africa. Our participation in this Conference has been intended to serve as a constructive contribution to the achievement of these objectives. We believe that the main thrust of the Declaration and Programme of Action is intended to achieve these aims.

2. Ireland's position on racism and racial discrimination was set out in the statement made by the Irish delegation in the plenary session. In the light of this statement and of the explanations of vote made in the United Nations debates on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid the Irish delegation does not believe that it is necessary to enter into details on the reservations which it has on a number of expressions and ideas in the Declaration and Programme of Action.

3. In particular Ireland cannot accept paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Declaration because of the arbitrary singling out of one Member State of the United Nations for condemnation and criticism in an inappropriate manner, and because of the introduction of elements which Ireland believes to be divisive.

4. The Irish delegation also wishes to state that in its view formulations expressing or implying endorsement of armed struggle are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations. Accordingly Ireland cannot accept the reference to armed struggle in paragraph 3 of the Programme of Action.

5. In relation to chapter I of the Programme of Action, Ireland wishes to reiterate its view that to be effective sanctions against South Africa must be carefully chosen and co-ordinated and must be imposed by decisions of the Security Council in full accordance with the Charter.

ITALY

[Original: French]

The Government of Italy cannot as the Italian delegation has stated on numerous occasions during the Conference, agree with the contents of paragraphs 19 and 20 of the final Declaration.

The Government of Italy wishes to make it clear that Italy does not consider itself to be bound either by conventions to which it has not acceded or by decisions adopted at conferences in which it has not taken part. The Government of Italy also cannot agree to the indiscriminate application of sanctions against South Africa or to calls for armed struggle in that country or elsewhere.

The Government of Italy also expresses its reservations with regard to passages from the texts adopted by the Conference which might give rise to interpretations that are contrary to the fundamental principles of the Italian Constitution relating to freedom of the press, freedom of expression and freedom of thought.

JAPAN

[Original: English]

1. The Japanese delegation enters the following reservations with regard to the Declaration:

Eighth preambular paragraph, beginning with the word "Endorsing"

The Government of Japan is not bound by the results of these conferences since it did not participate in the former conference and attended as an observer at the latter.

Paragraph 9

It is the understanding of the Japanese delegation that the term "assistance and collaboration in the economic field" does not include normal trade with South Africa. The Government of Japan has no diplomatic relations with South Africa and has taken a number of measures to restrict its relations with South Africa, including the prohibition of direct investment. It is Japan's basic policy to confine its economic relations with South Africa within the framework of normal trade.

Paragraphs 19 and 20

It is the understanding of the Japanese delegation that the problem in the Middle East is a political issue having no direct relation to the issue of the elimination of racial discrimination.

2. The Japanese delegation enters the following reservations and holds the following views with regard to the Programme of Action:

Paragraph 12, beginning with the words "The Conference calls on all States that have not yet done so", and paragraph 14, beginning with "The Conference calls on all States, intergovernmental organizations ..."

The Government of Japan has no diplomatic relations with South Africa and has already taken a number of measures to restrict our relations with South Africa, including in particular the prohibition of direct investment. It is Japan's basic policy to confine its economic relations with South Africa within the framework of normal trade.

Paragraph 15, beginning with the words "The Conference urges the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and ..."

It is the standpoint of the Japanese delegation that financial institutions such as the World Bank and IMF should not be concerned with political issues.

Paragraph 8, beginning with the words "The Conference requests the Security Council ..."

The Government of Japan is of the opinion that the proposed imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against South Africa would not lead to a real solution of the problem of apartheid.

Paragraph 3, beginning with the words "The Conference further reaffirms ..."

It is the standpoint of the Japanese delegation that armed struggle should not be considered an appropriate means for the elimination of apartheid.

3. As regards references made both in the Declaration and the Programme of Action to the international instruments to which the Government of Japan has not acceded, the Government of Japan puts on record the following statement: "The Government of Japan reserves its position with regard to some conventions mentioned in the Declaration and the Programme of Action which it has not ratified nor acceded to."

LESOTHO

[Original: English]

In keeping with Lesotho's firm stand against all forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, the Lesotho delegation wholeheartedly supports and endorses both the spirit and intent of the draft Declaration and Programme of Action drawn up by this Conference. However, for reasons well known to all, this delegation has difficulties with those passages, paragraphs and subparagraphs that recall, recommend or call for trade and economic sanctions or any other form of economic isolation of South Africa.

Lesotho has, therefore, had to abstain in the vote on paragraph 19 of the draft Declaration.

Similarly, while voting in support of paragraphs 1-15 of the draft Programme of Action, it wishes to place on record its reservations regarding paragraphs 8, 12, 14 and 15.

LUXEMBOURG

[Original: French]

1. The Luxembourg delegation wishes to express the following reservations concerning the Declaration adopted by the Conference:

Seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs

The Luxembourg delegation reserves its position regarding these two paragraphs, which refer to international instruments to which Luxembourg is not a party and endorse the results of conferences to which Luxembourg has not subscribed.

Tenth preambular paragraph and paragraph 6

While understanding the feelings which prompted the description of apartheid as a "crime against humanity", the Luxembourg delegation reserves its position regarding this expression, which must be seen in a specific legal context that is not applicable in this instance.

Paragraph 9

The Luxembourg Government condemns and opposes the policy of apartheid, which represents the negation of the values that it holds. It is not, however, of the opinion that the complete isolation of South Africa is the most appropriate means of achieving the elimination of the apartheid system and the transformation of South African society into a democratic and multiracial society.

Paragraph 2

The Luxembourg Government supports the efforts for the independence of Namibia. It does not, however, consider that the international community should support such a struggle in South Africa, where the situation is fundamentally different.

On the other hand, Luxembourg supports efforts for the peaceful establishment of a democratic and multiracial society in South Africa.

Paragraphs 19 and 20

While the Luxembourg Government has expressed in other forums its disapproval of certain practices in the occupied Arab territories, it does not agree that the situation in that region should be presented as falling essentially within the scope of the present Conference. It further considers that the isolated reference in these paragraphs to the State of Israel alone in conjunction with South Africa introduces a political element which goes far beyond the framework and objectives of a conference devoted to action to combat racism and racial discrimination.

2. With respect to the Programme of Action, the Luxembourg delegation reserves its position concerning chapter A, particularly as regards support for armed struggle and the call for further sanctions against South Africa. Under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council has sole responsibility for deciding on mandatory sanctions of any kind.

With regard to the recommendations contained in the other chapters of the Programme of Action, the Luxembourg delegation wishes to point out that they will have to be implemented in the light of respect for Luxembourg's constitutional and legal system.

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]

1. Declaration

Sixth preambular paragraph

For reasons of a legal nature, the Kingdom of the Netherlands is not a party to, and does not intend to become a party to, the International Convention on the Suppression of the Crime of Apartheid.

Seventh preambular paragraph

The Kingdom of the Netherlands had to enter a number of reservations in the final documents adopted at the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20-27 May 1981, and the International Conference in Support of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris from 25-29 April 1983, and cannot, therefore, subscribe to an endorsement of the results of these Conferences.

Paragraph 9

In the opinion of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands total isolation of South Africa would not lead to the desired goal of eradication of apartheid.

Paragraphs 19 and 20

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the issues addressed in these paragraphs to fall outside the scope of the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The Netherlands Government's willingness to participate in this Conference was considerably enhanced by the fact that the General Assembly, by its resolution 37/41, did not include these extraneous issues in the agenda of the Conference. The Netherlands cannot subscribe to the wording of paragraphs 19 and 20. In consequence, the Netherlands delegation cast a negative vote on these paragraphs and was compelled to vote against the Declaration as a whole.

2. Programme of Action

Paragraph 3

The Netherlands voted against this paragraph. It is the aim of the United Nations to promote the solution of conflicts by peaceful means. Accordingly, the Netherlands cannot accept the advocacy of armed struggle as a means towards the elimination of apartheid. The Netherlands Government supports the efforts of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania as anti-apartheid movements, but does not recognize them as liberation movements: the situation in South Africa is not a colonial situation. In the same vein, the efforts of the people of South Africa to attain equal political and other rights cannot be equated with a presumed right to self-determination.

Paragraphs 8, 12b, 14 and 15

In case of a vote the Netherlands would have abstained on these paragraphs, because they do not accurately reflect the views of the Netherlands on what action should be taken to induce the South African Government to abolish its apartheid policies.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

New Zealand's participation in the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination indicated the importance we place on the original aims of the Decade. We are therefore disappointed that the Conference has been unable to reach a consensus on the final documents. Although there is much in the Conference documents which has our support, there are a number of elements which we are unable to endorse.

New Zealand voted against paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Declaration contained in A/CONF.119/C.1/2 because they contain elements which go beyond the parameters of

the Conference and of the Decade. For this reason, too, we abstained on the Declaration as a whole.

We were also obliged to abstain on the Programme of Action because of our difficulties with some of its provisions, in particular in chapter I. Nevertheless, New Zealand will continue to co-operate with the international community in order to bring about peaceful but early change in South Africa.

New Zealand remains committed to the complete elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and it remains our view that the Declaration and Programme of Action contain a number of useful provisions which could help to bring this about. It is hoped that divisions which have arisen will not obscure these and that they can, where appropriate, be implemented.

NORWAY

(on behalf of the Nordic countries)

[Original: English]

I am speaking on behalf of the five Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. The Nordic countries have voted in favour of the Programme of Action just adopted as a manifestation of their commitment to fight racial discrimination in general and the system in South Africa in particular. The Nordic countries have time and again reiterated their view that apartheid cannot be reformed. It has to be abolished. This is the aim of the joint Nordic programme of action which was already adopted by the Nordic Foreign Ministers in 1978.

The Nordic countries also have a comprehensive programme of humanitarian assistance for the refugees and victims of the apartheid system.

However, the Nordic countries have certain reservations of a constitutional nature with regard to the formulation of some paragraphs in the Programme relating partly to the national and partly to the international level.

Since the United Nations was established to promote peaceful solutions to international problems, our main difficulty is the formulation in one paragraph which implies condonement by the United Nations of armed struggle.

PORTUGAL

[Original: English]

1. The Portuguese delegation has the following reservations with regard to the preamble of the Declaration:

Fifth paragraph

The Portuguese delegation wishes to reserve its position on the last sentence of this paragraph whose wording is vague and difficult to assess.

Seventh paragraph

The Portuguese delegation reserves its position on this paragraph since it is not a party to one of the conventions mentioned therein, namely the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

Eighth paragraph

The Portuguese delegation reserves its position on this paragraph since Portugal was not represented at the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa held in Paris from 20-27 May 1981.

Tenth paragraph

The Portuguese delegation reserves its position on the following words: "crime against humanity" and "serious danger".

2. With regard to the operative part of the Declaration, the delegation of Portugal has the following reservations:

Paragraph 5

The Portuguese delegation reserves its position on the following words "jeopardizes international peace and security".

Paragraph 6

The Portuguese delegation reserves its position on the following words "a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security". The Portuguese delegation considers that under Chapter VII of the Charter it is for the Security Council to define situations constituting a threat to peace and international security. This reservation applies to any other definition in both texts of situations constituting a threat to peace and international security.

Paragraph 9

The Portuguese delegation reserves its position on this paragraph as it is the view of the Government of Portugal that the severance of all links with South Africa will not bring about the wanted solution to the problems the international community faces there.

Paragraph 11

The Portuguese Government does not believe that resorting to armed struggle is either the only or the best alternative in order to correct unjust situations, especially because it can entail very serious consequences for all, including innocent populations.

Paragraphs 19 and 20

The Portuguese Government reserves its position on these two paragraphs as it considers that they contain elements extraneous to the Conference and to the objectives of the Decade, and also on account of certain formulations to which it

objects, inter alia, in paragraph 19 the words "any form" in the first line and the wording from "Conference views this cooperation ..." to the end of the paragraph.

3. The Portuguese delegation has the following reservations regarding the text of the Programme of Action:

Action to combat apartheid

The policy of the Government of Portugal on apartheid has been clearly stated in numerous international forums, in Portugal's statement in the plenary session of this Conference and in explanations of vote, also at plenary meetings. The Portuguese Government will continue to lend its support to measures designed to bring to an end the policy of apartheid and to sustain all efforts with a view to promoting rapid and peaceful change in South Africa.

However, the Government of Portugal cannot endorse the proposals contained in paragraphs 3 and 14, and has to express further reservations on elements in paragraphs 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12 and 15.

4. The Portuguese delegation wishes to make the general reservation that its vote in favour of both texts has to be considered within the limits and in strict compliance with the Portuguese legal system.

SPAIN

[Original: Spanish]

In accordance with the approach expressly provided for in its Constitution, Spain has made the protection of human rights one of the foundations of its policy. It applies United Nations instruments strictly, particularly as regards the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination and, in general, in all matters relating to the protection of human rights.

Nevertheless, the Government of Spain feels obliged to express its reservations regarding those paragraphs of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the present Conference which refer to or endorse the final texts of international conferences in which it has not participated and international instruments which it has not yet ratified, as well as those other paragraphs whose ultimate scope and application are inconsistent with the Spanish Constitution in force.

Specifically, the Government of Spain feels obliged to make reservations regarding the wording of operative paragraphs 9, 11 and 19 of the final text of the Declaration and paragraphs 2, 3, 8 (c) and (e), 11, 12, 14 and 15 of chapter A of the Programme of Action, since the ambiguous or equivocal nature of their terms lends itself to interpretations which might differ from those which Spain upholds in all international forums and at the same time, because of their complexity, they might give rise to conflicts of jurisdiction in respect of what may be or has been decided by other parallel international forums with strict competence for certain matters dealt with on the present occasion.

The Government of Spain wishes expressly to state that it deplores the reference in paragraph 3 of chapter A of the Programme of Action justifying armed struggle and that it is not in a position to support that paragraph.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]

Sweden attaches the greatest importance to the efforts by the world community to combat all forms of racial discrimination. This position has been persistently voiced and should be well known to everyone in this Conference. It is the view of the Swedish Government that support of the struggle against racism and racist policies should not be limited to words alone. Sweden gives substantial material and financial support to the forces opposing the system of apartheid as well as to its many victims. Our strong conviction in this regard led to our decision to support the Declaration now approved.

We are convinced that this important document will serve as a useful instrument in the continuing efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination in all parts of the world. It must, however, be clearly stated that certain elements in the text, as adopted, are, in the view of my Government, extraneous to the subject-matter of this world Conference. Obviously I am referring to paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Declaration.

Notwithstanding our strong opinion in this regard, my Government considers that this issue should not be allowed to obscure the important overall goal of the Conference.

SWITZERLAND

[Original: French]

1. The Swiss delegation wishes to make a general reservation concerning the references to international instruments, conventions, decisions and other texts to which Switzerland has not subscribed or on which it has not been able to take a position.
2. With regard to the recommendations contained in the Programme of Action, more particularly those relating to education (chap. B) and the role of the mass media (chap. C), Switzerland can implement them only within the framework of the Confederation's powers and in accordance with the constitutional provisions guaranteeing fundamental human rights.
3. With regard to chapter D of the Programme of Action, the Swiss delegation can support the general objectives defined therein as far as the elimination of discriminatory practices against migrant workers is concerned. The special measures advocated will be taken in the light of the laws and regulations in force and the constitutional principle of territoriality in the organization of education applicable to the use of languages.
4. The national measures recommended in chapters A and G of the Programme of Action will be taken, as appropriate, within the framework of the obligations

deriving from the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

TURKEY

[Original: English]

Turkey regrets that the two documents were not adopted as products of consensus, which would have undoubtedly increased their practical value to a considerable extent. The Turkish delegation, for its part, voted for the documents as a whole, including paragraph 3 of the Programme of Action regarding which it has reservations in respect of the expression "armed struggle".

Turkey accepts the provisions adopted at this Conference within the framework of its legislation and the principles of its general policy, as well as the international treaties to which it is a party, and it will implement these provisions accordingly.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[Original: English]

The United Kingdom delegation consistently worked - within the Preparatory Sub-Committee, at the Economic and Social Council and at the Second World Conference itself - for an outcome which would avoid a repetition of the events of 1978 and make a substantive contribution to our common cause: the struggle against racism and racial discrimination world-wide.

We are accordingly deeply disappointed that our efforts and those of various regional groups to forge a concerted approach have not met with full success. As the Conference continued, the documents moved progressively away from what might, we hoped, have become consensus documents. As adopted, the texts departed from the purposes of the Decade as defined in General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII). They include, in fact, the main elements of the 1978 texts which were and remain unacceptable to the United Kingdom and in some cases were inappropriate to the Conference. That is why we were unable to join in consensus on them, even though they include a good deal of material with which, as committed opponents of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, we can agree. The United Kingdom has not changed its views since 1978. But we recognize, appreciate and join in the positive spirit with which a wide range of delegations approached the Conference. Moreover, we fully accept that much remains to be done to eliminate racism and racial discrimination, above all in southern Africa, but also wherever it is found, and the distinguished President of the General Assembly reminded us during the opening of the Conference that "shocking cases of discrimination occur daily all over the world".

The United Kingdom wishes to express the following views on specific sections of the final documents. The policy of the United Kingdom Government in regard to apartheid is well known. The United Kingdom is committed to working for and promoting peaceful change towards a form of government which has the consent of all the people of South Africa. Consistent with this well-known position, the Government of the United Kingdom cannot endorse various of the proposals set out in

these chapters, such as those referring to endorsement of armed struggle, chapter VII language and further economic and cultural sanctions.

With regard to the paragraph on Namibia in the chapter of the Programme of Action entitled "Action to combat apartheid", I wish to make clear that our vote on this chapter was without prejudice to our well-known position on the negotiations towards an independence settlement for Namibia, and our continuing commitment to an internationally acceptable settlement in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

The United Kingdom is in sympathy with the spirit of the remainder of the Programme of Action as adopted, and endorses the majority of the ideas contained therein. However, the United Kingdom considers that to implement some of the proposals would be unreasonable under certain circumstances or incompatible with freedom of speech, of association and movement, and of other basic freedoms guaranteed under United Kingdom law and international instruments. In particular, the United Kingdom Government, under its democratic system, is not in a position to interfere with freedom of expression - nor indeed would it wish to - except when it is essential to do so for the prevention of disorder or for the protection of other basic freedoms. Nor can it prescribe policies of the mass media and other non-governmental agencies and organizations in the United Kingdom: prescribe curricula and other aspects of educational provision to local education authorities and schools; or impose strict prohibitions upon sportsmen and women and sports organizations, although the United Kingdom Government remains fully committed to discouraging sporting contacts with South Africa in accord with the Commonwealth Statement on Apartheid in Sport. Further, the United Kingdom notes that paragraph 2 of the chapter entitled "National legislation and institutions" deals with subjects already under discussion in an Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly. The United Kingdom's position on legislation in this area has been expressed in that forum. The United Kingdom has also frequently stated its view regarding the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and its acceptance of chapter F of the Programme of Action implies no change in that view.

Annex VIII

OBSERVANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE STRUGGLE OF WOMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA

On 9 August, at its 12th plenary meeting, the Conference heard statements on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia.

On behalf of the Conference, the President made the following statement:

"Today, 9 August, has been designated by the General Assembly of the United Nations as the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia in order to promote the widest mobilization of world public opinion in support of the righteous struggle of women of South Africa and their national liberation movement, as well as to provide all necessary assistance to them to ensure the speedy triumph of that struggle.

"This day coincides with the anniversary of the historic demonstration of women in South Africa in 1956 against the discriminatory and humiliating pass laws.

"It is an occasion to recall the plight of women who suffer particular indignities under apartheid and to promote appropriate assistance to them.

"I am sure I am expressing the views of all participants in this Conference in extending our solidarity to the oppressed women of South Africa and Namibia and assuring them of our support."

Other statements were made by the representatives of Madagascar (on behalf of the African group), Cuba (on behalf of the Latin American group) and Nepal (on behalf of the Asian group). Statements were also made by the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization and by the representative of the African National Congress.

Annex IX

PARTICIPATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CONFERENCE

In accordance with rule 59 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, a number of non-governmental organizations, upon the invitation of the President, made oral statements.

At the 12th plenary meeting of the Conference, on 9 August 1983, the President of the Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization of the Special Committee on Human Rights made a statement in which he informed the Conference of the report on the activities in support of the Decade circulated to the Second World Conference under rule 60 of the rules of procedure (A/CONF.119/CRP.5).

Annex X

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

A/CONF.119/1	Provisional agenda.
A/CONF.119/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda.
A/CONF.119/1/Add.1/Corr.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda.
A/CONF.119/2	Provisional rules of procedure of the Conference.
A/CONF.119/3	Organization of the work of the Conference.
A/CONF.119/3/Corr.1	Organization of the work of the Conference.
A/CONF.119/4	General introductory paper prepared by the Secretary-General.
A/CONF.119/4/Add.1	Paper on item 12 (b) received from UNESCO.
A/CONF.119/4/Add.2	Paper on item 12 (b) received from UNITAR.
A/CONF.119/5	Report submitted by UNESCO.
A/CONF.119/6	Report submitted by ILO.
A/CONF.119/7	Report submitted by Council of Europe.
A/CONF.119/8	Report submitted by FAO.
A/CONF.119/9	Report submitted by WIPO.
A/CONF.119/10	Study on the implementation of article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Note by the Secretary-General.
A/CONF.119/11	Study on the implementation of article 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Note by the Secretary-General.
A/CONF.119/12	The links between racial discrimination and inequalities in the fields of education, nutrition, health, housing and cultural development. Study prepared in accordance with paragraph 24 of General Assembly resolution 34/24.

A/CONF.119/13

Specific measures to be taken with a view to ending all forms of commercial, financial and technological assistance to the economy of South Africa. Study prepared in accordance with paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 34/24.

A/CONF.119/14

The links between the struggle against racism and the struggle for self-determination in South Africa. Study prepared in accordance with paragraph 22 of General Assembly resolution 34/24.

A/CONF.119/15

Compilation of United Nations resolutions and decisions relevant to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

PART I

PART II

PART III

PART IV

PART V

Security Council

General Assembly 1946-1978

General Assembly 1979-1982

ECOSOC

Commission on Human Rights

A/CONF.119/16

Study on the situation of women and children living under the racist minority régimes in southern Africa. Note by the Secretary-General.

A/CONF.119/16/Add.1

Study on the situation of women and children living under the racist minority régime in southern Africa. Note by the Secretary-General.

A/CONF.119/17

Note by the Secretary-General in accordance with ECOSOC decision 1983/138 of 27 May 1983.

A/CONF.119/18

Study of ways and means to ensure full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

A/CONF.119/19

Paper submitted by the Special Committee against Apartheid.

A/CONF.119/20

Statement dated 4 August 1983 from the delegations of Afghanistan, Angola, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam addressed to the President of the Conference.

A/CONF.119/21	Letter dated 4 August 1983 from the Head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China addressed to the President of the Conference.
A/CONF.119/22	Letter dated 4 August 1983 from the Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea addressed to the President of the Conference.
A/CONF.119/23	Letter dated 4 August 1983 from the Head of the delegation of Singapore addressed to the President of the Conference.
A/CONF.119/24	Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Head of the delegation of India addressed to the President of the Conference.
A/CONF.119/25	Credentials of representatives to the Conference: report of the Credentials Committee.
A/CONF.119/CC/WP.1, 2, 3	Memorandum on credentials of representatives to the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
A/CONF.119/CC/WP.4	Credentials of representatives to the Conference.
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United Nations reports and studies

E/CN.4/Sub.2/370/Rev.1	The Special Study on Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres by Hernán Santa Cruz and its revised and updated version.
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E/CN.4/Sub.2/383/Rev.2	The report entitled Assistance to Racist Régimes in southern Africa: Impact on the Enjoyment of Human Rights.
E/CN.4/Sub.2/404/Rev.1	The study entitled the Right to Self-Determination: Historical and Current Development on the Basis of United Nations Instruments.
E/CN.4/Sub.2/425 and Add.1 to Add.7 E/CN.4/Sub.2/469 and Add.1 and Corr.1 E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/10	The report on adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa prepared by Mr. Ahmed M. Khalifa, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

A/CONF.107/8	The Report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa.
A/CONF.94/35	The Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.
A/36/496 ✓	The International Seminar on Publicity and the Role of the Mass Media in the International Mobilization against <u>Apartheid</u> (Berlin, German Democratic Republic, 31 August-2 September 1981).
ST/HR/SER.A/3	Seminar on recourse procedures available to victims of racial discrimination and activities to be undertaken at the regional level, Geneva, 9-20 July 1979.
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ST/HR/SER.A/11 ✓	Seminar on recourse procedures and other forms of protection available to victims of racial discrimination and activities to be undertaken at the national and regional levels, Managua, Nicaragua, 14-21 December 1981.
E/1983/9 ✓	Report of the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination on its second session.
E/1983/9/Corr.1 ✓	Report of the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination on its second session.

Other Basic and Reference Documents

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.4/1328	Reports of the Group of Three
E/CN.4/1358	established under the International
E/CN.4/1417	Convention on the Suppression and
E/CN.4/1507	Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u> .
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<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.92/40	Declaration and Programme of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978).
A/33/22	Reports of the Special Committee against <u>Apartheid</u> .
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A/37/22	
E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.640	Study on migrant workers entitled "Exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking".
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A/AC.115/L.571	Report of the International Conference on Women and <u>Apartheid</u> , Brussels, 17-19 May 1982.
E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.766	Study on discrimination in the administration of criminal justice.
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A/9094	Reports submitted under paragraphs 18 (e) and (f) of the original programme for the Decade.
A/9666 and Add.1-6	
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ST/HR/SER.A/2	Seminar on National and Local Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Geneva, 18-29 September 1978.
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A/37/23 (Part IV), chap. VIII A/37/203/Rev.1 and Add.1-3 A/AC.109/699	Question of Namibia.
A/37/23 (Part III), chap. V A/37/405 A/AC.109/690, 701, 702 and 703	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

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A/37/23 (Part II), chap, IV; General Assembly decision 37/420 A/AC.109/696 and 704	Military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
A/38/189 S/15757	Letter dated 9 May 1983 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General.
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<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.120/10	Assistance to the Front-Line States. Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia.
A/CONF.120/11	Implementation of Decree No. I for the Protection of the Resources of Namibia.
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A/38/24 (Part III)	Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia.
A/AC.115/L.576	Report of the International Seminar on the History of Resistance against Occupation, Oppression and <u>Apartheid</u> in South Africa.
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A/AC.115/L.564	Extracts of the Final Documents of the International Conference of Youth and Students in Solidarity with the Peoples, Youth and Students of southern Africa, held in Luanda from 13 to 15 November 1981.
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A/AC.115/L.541	Second session of the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Racist and <u>Apartheid</u> Régimes in South Africa.

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A/AC.115/L.529

Declaration of the International Seminar on Youth Solidarity with the People's Struggle in southern Africa organized by the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN), and held in Sigtuna, Sweden, from 23 to 26 May 1980.

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A/36/579

A/37/485

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.4/1426	Study on ways and means of ensuring the implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u> , including the establishment of the international jurisdiction envisaged by the Convention.
E/CN.4/1429	Report submitted at the thirty-seventh session.
E/CN.4/1430	Study on action taken to implement the recommendations made by the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group of Experts since its establishment (1967) (thirty-seventh session).
E/CN.4/1485	Progress Report (thirty-eighth session).
E/CN.4/1497	Special study on the effects of the policy of <u>apartheid</u> on black women and children in South Africa (thirty-eighth session).
E/CN.4/1983	Final report on Policies and Practices which violate human rights in South Africa and Namibia.
E/CN.4/1983/38	Report containing additional information on the effects of the policy of <u>apartheid</u> of women and children in South Africa.
E/CN.4/1983/37	Report on <u>apartheid</u> as a collective form of slavery.
A/CONF.92/8	Study on the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination submitted to the first World Conference. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, General Assembly, thirty-seventh session. Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa. Report of the Secretary-General, General Assembly, thirty-seventh session. Oppression and Resistance: The Struggle of Women in southern Africa by Richard E. Lapchick and Stephanie Urdang.

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A/CONF.119/C.1/WP.1	Draft Declaration - Working paper submitted by Ghana, Committee I.
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A/CONF.119/JDC/CRP.1	Joint Drafting Committee - First Reading Chapters I and II of Programme of Action.
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A/CONF.119/JDC/CRP.3	Joint Drafting Committee - First Reading Chapters VII (continued), VIII, IX and X of Programme of Action.
A/CONF.119/JDC/CRP.4	Joint Drafting Committee - First Reading, Chapter VI of Programme of Action.
A/CONF.119/C.2/CRP.1	Joint Drafting Committee Programme of Action.
A/CONF.119/C.2/CRP.2	Joint Drafting Committee Programme of Action.
A/CONF.119/C.2/WP.1	Draft Programme of Action submitted by African Group.

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