

REPORT OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Geneva, 14-25 August 1978



UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1979

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

A/CONF.92/40

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

Sales No. E.79.XIV.2

Price: \$U.S. 10.00
(or equivalent in other currencies)

CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. Organization of the Conference	1
II. Declaration and Programme of Action	9
III. Resolutions and decision adopted by the Conference	27
<u>Annexes</u>	
I. Addresses delivered at the opening of the Conference	29
A. Address by the Secretary-General of the United Nations ..	29
B. Address by the President of the Conference	33
C. Address by the Head of the Federal Political Department of Switzerland	35
D. Address by the Secretary-General of the Conference	36
II. Messages addressed to the Conference	38
A. Message from the Chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria	39
B. Message from the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	41
C. Message from the Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	43
D. Message from the President of the Supreme Council of the Government of the Republic of Ecuador	44
E. Message from the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.	45
F. Message from the Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic	46
G. Message from the President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic	47
H. Message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia	48
I. Message from the President of the Republic of Iraq	49
J. Message from the President of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic	51
K. Message from the Head of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria	52

	<u>Page</u>
L. Message from the Head of the Government of Panama	53
M. Message from the Chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic	54
N. Message from the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	55
O. Message from the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	56
P. Message from the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	57
III. Report of the First Committee	58
IV. Voting in plenary session on the draft Declaration submitted by the First Committee	73
V. Report of the Second Committee	76
VI. Voting in plenary session on the draft Programme of Action submitted by the Second Committee	106
VII. Reservations and declarations submitted in relation to the Declaration and the Programme of Action	107
VIII. Statement by non-governmental organizations participating in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	131
IX. Tribute to the memory of the late President of Kenya, the Honourable Jomo Kenyatta	133
X. Observance of Namibia Day	134
XI. List of documents before the Conference	135

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

1. By resolution 2919 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972; the General Assembly 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. In its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, the General Assembly designated the period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination annexed to that resolution provided, in paragraph 13 (a), 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 should 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".

3. The Programme for the Decade further provided, in paragraph 18 (c), that the Economic and Social Council would act as the preparatory committee for the Conference.

4. By resolution 1990 (LX) of 11 May 1976 and by decision 206 (ORG-77) of 14 January 1977, the Economic and Social Council established a Preparatory Sub-Committee for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, consisting of 23 States, to assist in the preparation of the Conference. The Preparatory Sub-Committee consisted of the following Member States:

Algeria	Philippines
Austria	Portugal
Bulgaria	Somalia
Colombia	Syrian Arab Republic
Cuba	Togo
Cyprus	Union of Soviet Socialist
France	Republics
German Democratic Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain
Germany, Federal Republic of	and Northern Ireland
Grenada	Venezuela
Iraq	Yugoslavia
Kenya	Zaire
Nigeria	

5. The Preparatory Sub-Committee met from 14 to 25 March 1977 at United Nations Headquarters and submitted its report (E/5922) to the Economic and Social Council at the Council's sixty-second session. The report included a provisional agenda for the Conference and draft rules of procedure. These were considered and approved by the Council in resolution 2057 (LXII) of 12 May 1977. That resolution was later endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 32/129 of 16 December 1977.

6. Pursuant to a request contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 2057 (LXII), the Secretary-General appointed Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination, as Secretary-General of the Conference.

7. On the recommendation of the Council (resolution 2057 (LXII)), the General Assembly in resolution 32/129 decided to convene the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978.

8. By the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite as participants in the Conference all States and the United Nations Council for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/149 of 20 December 1976.

9. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to invite as observers:

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

(b) Representatives of organizations that had 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 accordance with its 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;

(d) Interested intergovernmental organizations;

(e) The Special Committee against Apartheid;

(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;

(g) The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

(h) The Commission on Human Rights;

(i) Other interested committees of the United Nations;

(j) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as indicated in the annex to the resolution.

10. The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination met at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 14 to 25 August 1978. 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, the Chief of the Federal Political Department of Switzerland and the Secretary-General of the Conference are reproduced in the same annex.

11. Special messages were addressed to the Conference and circulated in document A/CONF.92/36 and Add.1-4. These messages are reproduced in annex II below.

12. The Governments of the following 125 States were represented at the Conference:

Afghanistan	Iceland
Albania	India
Algeria	Indonesia
Angola	Iran
Argentina	Iraq
Australia	Ireland
Austria	Italy
Bahrain	Ivory Coast
Bangladesh	Jamaica
Belgium	Japan
Bhutan	Jordan
Bolivia	Kenya
Brazil	Kuwait
Bulgaria	Lebanon
Burma	Lesotho
Burundi	Liberia
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Canada	Luxembourg
Central African Empire	Madagascar
Chad	Malawi
Chile	Malaysia
China	Malta
Colombia	Mauritania
Costa Rica	Mexico
Cuba	Mongolia
Cyprus	Morocco
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	New Zealand
Democratic Yemen	Nicaragua
Denmark	Niger
Dominican Republic	Nigeria
Ecuador	Norway
Egypt	Oman
El Salvador	Pakistan
Ethiopia	Panama
Fiji	Peru
Finland	Philippines
France	Poland
Gabon	Portugal
German Democratic Republic	Qatar
Germany, Federal Republic of	Republic of Korea
Ghana	Romania
Greece	Rwanda
Guatemala	San Marino
Guinea	Sao Tome and Principe
Guyana	Saudi Arabia
Haiti	Senegal
Holy See	Sierra Leone
Honduras	Somalia
Hungary	Spain
	Sri Lanka
	Sudan

Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian 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
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

13. 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 Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on the Status of Women, 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 International Law Commission, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

14. The following specialized agencies were represented by observers at the Conference: the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the World Meteorological Organization, and the World Intellectual Property Organization; the International Atomic Energy Agency was also represented by an observer.

15. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers at the Conference: the Council of Europe, the European Economic Community, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

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

17. The participants in the Conference are listed in document A/CONF.92/INF.2.

18. The documents before the Conference are listed in annex XI below.

19. Subject to a modification of draft rule 10, the Conference adopted as its rules of procedure the draft rules of procedure drawn up by the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the Conference, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2057 (LXII) and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/129.

20. The Conference elected Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho) as President.

21. The Conference elected as Vice-Presidents the representatives of the following States: Canada, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Peru, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It elected as Rapporteur-General of the Conference Mr. R. Valdez (Ecuador).

22. The following committees were set up by the Conference:

(a) General Committee:

Chairman: Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho).

The Vice-Presidents of the Conference:

Mr. R. H. Jay (Canada);
Mr. I. Malmierca (Cuba);
Mr. M. O. El-Shafei (Egypt);
Mr. R. J. A. Felli (Ghana);
Mr. M. Domokos (Hungary);
Mr. N. di Bernardo (Italy);
Mr. A. A. Schreiber (Peru);
Mr. H. W. Jayawardene (Sri Lanka);
Mr. D. A. El Fattal (Syrian Arab Republic);
Mr. A. S. Dzasochoy (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

The Rapporteur-General of the Conference: Mr. R. Valdez (Ecuador).

The Chairman of the First Committee: Mr. P. Voutov (Bulgaria).

The Chairman of the Second Committee: Mr. E. Saliba (Malta).

The Chairman of the Credentials Committee: Mr. A. S. Chowdhury
(Bangladesh).

(b) First Committee:

Chairman: Mr. P. Voutov (Bulgaria).

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. de Oliveira Nunes (Portugal);
Mr. M. B. Montoya (Colombia);
Mr. O. F. Gueye (Senegal).

Rapporteur: Mr. T. Kunugi (Japan).

(c) Second Committee:

Chairman: Mr. E. Saliba (Malta).

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. A. Olszówka (Poland);
Mr. A. J. Haddawi (Iraq);
Mr. G. Cajina Mejicano (Nicaragua).

Rapporteur: Mr. S. N. Rahhali (Morocco).

(d) Credentials Committee:

Chairman: Mr. A. S. Chowdhury (Bangladesh);
Mr. R. H. Jay (Canada);
Mr. Chao Wei (China);
Mr. E. Tobar (Ecuador);
Mr. P. W. Bune (Fiji);
Mr. R. de Gouttes (France);
Mr. E. Ramangaharivony (Madagascar);
Mr. B. C. M. Thekuna (Nigeria);
Mr. A. L. Laptev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

23. The Conference adopted as its agenda the provisional agenda (A/CONF.92/1), which had been drawn up by the Preparatory Sub-Committee of the Economic and Social Council, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2057 (LXII) and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 32/129, in conjunction with decision 32/433 relating to the agenda. The agenda of the Conference as adopted read 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. Review of progress achieved and identification of major obstacles encountered at the international, regional and national levels, as regards combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.
10. Evaluation of the effectiveness of methods employed for combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid at the international, regional and national levels.
11. Formulation of effective ways and means and concrete measures for securing the full eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, in particular:
 - (a) Full and universal implementation of United Nations decisions and resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization and self-determination, in particular, fuller implementation and wider acceptance, by ratification or accession, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and the question of the preparation of new international instruments;

- (b) International support and assistance to peoples and movements struggling against colonialism, racism and racial discrimination, as well as to governmental programmes directed at the elimination of racial discrimination, including the question of establishing international voluntary funds to this end; ways and means of denying support to racist régimes and of ensuring their isolation;
- (c) Adoption of measures at the national level, in accordance with the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to prohibit racial discrimination and improve relations among racial groups;
- (d) International and national action in fields, inter alia, of education, research and information, to eradicate racism and racial discrimination and remove their effects;
- (e) International and national action to ensure the cessation of all discriminatory measures against migrant workers;
- (f) Promotion and protection of the human rights of national, ethnic and other minorities for the purpose of strengthening international co-operation and understanding among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
- (g) Other international, regional and national action, including action through public authorities and other competent institutions, to achieve the goals and objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

12. Adoption of the report and final documents of the Conference.

24. On the recommendation of the General Committee, items 9 and 10 of the agenda of the Conference were considered in the First Committee and item 11 was considered in the Second Committee.
25. The First Committee held seven meetings. The report of the Committee is reproduced in annex III below.
26. The Second Committee held seven meetings. The report of the Committee is reproduced in annex V below.
27. The Credentials Committee held four meetings. The report of the Committee is contained in document A/CONF.92/38.
28. At its 14th plenary meeting, held on 23 August 1978, the Conference paid tribute to the memory of the late President of Kenya, the Honourable Jomo Kenyatta (see annex IX below).
29. At its 15th plenary meeting, the Conference commemorated Namibia Day. An account of the proceedings is reproduced in annex X below.

30. The Conference held 15 plenary meetings and adopted at its 15th plenary meeting on 25 August 1978:

(a) A Declaration and a Programme of Action, adopted by 88 votes to 4 with 2 abstentions, the text of which is reproduced in chapter II below (see annexes IV and VI below for details of the voting); the reservations and declarations submitted to the Secretary-General of the Conference in relation to the Declaration and the Programme of Action are reproduced in annex VII below;

(b) A resolution adopted on the report of the Credentials Committee; the text of the resolution, which was adopted without a vote, is reproduced in chapter III A, below, as resolution 1;

(c) A resolution adopted without reference to a committee, on the basis of a draft resolution submitted by Cuba, Sri Lanka and Sudan, subsequently joined by Algeria; the text of the resolution, which was adopted without a vote, is reproduced in chapter III, A, below, as resolution 2;

(d) A decision adopted without reference to a committee, the text of which is reproduced in chapter III, B, below.

II. DECLARATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Declaration

The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having met at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/129,

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 the designation by the General Assembly of the period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Bearing in mind the goals of the Decade, which are 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 by eradicating racial prejudice, racism and racial discrimination, to arrest any expansion of racist policies, to eliminate the persistence of 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 the racist régimes and contribute to the sustainment of racism and racial discrimination; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism and racial discrimination, and to put an end to racist régimes,

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 General Assembly on 9 November 1976, the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid (1977), the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia. (1977),

and the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976,

Taking into account the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Organization of African Unity and those adopted by other international conferences, as well as the international instruments adopted by specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, concerning the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Noting the vital need for the mass media to inform public opinion objectively about the liberation struggle in southern Africa,

Noting further with the gravest concern that racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, which continue to afflict the world, are crimes against the conscience and dignity of mankind, and constitute serious dangers which will inevitably lead to greater conflict with enormous repercussions on international peace and security,

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,

Having reviewed national, regional and international activities undertaken in the first half of the Decade,

Inspired by the spirit of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Anti-Apartheid Year to redouble the efforts of the international community to eliminate all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

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,

Stressing the importance of action at the national and local level, including adequate recourse procedures, for the effective elimination of racism and racial discrimination,

Determined that these evils perpetrated against the dignity of the human being shall be eradicated and that the danger which they constitute to harmonious relations and international security shall be thereby removed,

Solemnly declare:

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

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

3. All forms of discrimination and, in particular, governmental policies based on the theory of racial superiority, exclusiveness or hatred are a violation of fundamental human rights and jeopardize friendly relations among peoples, co-operation between nations and international peace and security;

4. Apartheid, the extreme form of institutionalized racism, is a crime against humanity and an affront to the dignity of mankind and is a threat to peace and security in the world;

5. Violation of human rights, denial of the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination, foreign occupation, alien domination, economic and political oppression, social injustice and cultural contempt are root causes of discrimination and tension;

6. Racist régimes must be further isolated and United Nations sanctions against these régimes must be implemented strictly and faithfully by all States, as assistance and collaboration in economic, military and other fields constitute an impediment to the liberation of southern Africa; it is an obligation of Governments to create the necessary conditions in order that the transnational corporations cease:

(a) To grant any assistance and support to the racist régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury;

(b) To exploit the peoples of southern Africa and the natural resources in their countries;

7. All those who profit from racist domination and exploitation in South Africa, or assist the apartheid régime, or facilitate the propaganda in favour of apartheid, are accomplices in the perpetuation of this crime against humanity;

8. Support for and solidarity with all oppressed peoples and their national liberation movements, recognized by regional organizations, front-line countries which are victims of racist régimes and all victims of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid, should be a commitment of all Governments and all international and regional organizations;

9. 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;

10. 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;

11. Education and information can be transmitters of racial prejudices, but can also be 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 to educate their people, especially children and youth, by all available means to promote their awareness of the evils of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to ensure respect for the dignity and worth of all human beings;

12. Bearing in mind that racism, racial discrimination and apartheid are gross violations of human rights with, inter alia, negative effects stemming from serious inequalities in the fields of education, health, nutrition, housing, job opportunities and cultural development, national, regional and international action to combat and eradicate the causes of such policies and practices and to ensure the full enjoyment of the above rights should include measures aimed at improving the living conditions of men and women of all nations at the political, economic, social and cultural levels;

13. The elimination of racial discrimination being an imperative norm of the international community, the exercise of competing rights such as freedom of association or expression cannot be used as justifying the propagation of racist ideas; Governments have a duty to ensure that priority is given in their national legislation to prohibiting racial discrimination and to proscribing the dissemination, including dissemination through mass media, of racist ideas and also to actively discouraging any propaganda supporting racism and racist régimes, in accordance with article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

14. In southern Africa, the most extreme form of racism, compounded by settler colonialism, has led to the worst form of exploitation and human degradation;

15. The creation of bantustans is a diabolical manoeuvre designed to dispossess the African people of their land and to consolidate the political and economic white settler domination which the world community should continue to reject and condemn;

16. Co-operation with the apartheid régime in the military and nuclear fields, especially by the provision of training, the supply of equipment and fissionable material, the construction of nuclear facilities and the transfer of any form of nuclear technology to South Africa, is a threat to international peace and security;

17. The so-called internal settlement in Southern Rhodesia is a blatant attempt to split the national liberation movement to foment civil war and to perpetuate racist minority rule and cannot be an acceptable solution to the problem of Zimbabwe;

18. The Conference condemns the existing and increasing relations between the Zionist State of 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 the 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 the Government of Israel and its Zionist and other supporters against the United Nations organs and against Governments which had advocated firm action against apartheid;

19. The Conference recalls with deep regret the cruel tragedy which befell the Palestinian people 30 years ago and which they continue to endure today - manifested in their being prevented from exercising their right to self-determination on the soil of their homeland, in the dispersal of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, the prevention of their return to their homes, and the establishment therein of settlers from abroad, and in the practice of diverse forms of racial discrimination against Palestinians affecting all aspects of their daily lives in a manner which prevents their enjoyment of their elementary human rights on a basis of equality; the Conference expresses its grave concern over this continuing situation and deplores Israel's refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and it calls for the cessation of all practices of racial discrimination to which Palestinians, as well as other inhabitants of the Arab territories occupied by Israel, are being subjected; the Conference voices its hope that the Palestinian people will soon have the opportunity to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Palestine, and proclaims its solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle for liberation and against racial discrimination;

20. The Conference recognizes that persons belonging to 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 persons belonging to majority 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 persons belonging to minorities and is confident that the future action currently envisaged will appropriately enhance the international protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities; in the promotion and guarantee of 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 of non-interference in their internal affairs;

21. The Conference endorses the right of indigenous peoples to maintain their traditional structure of economy and culture, including their own language, and also recognizes the special relationship of indigenous peoples to their land and stresses that their land, land rights and natural resources should not be taken away from them;

22. The Conference is aware that, 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;

23. The Conference urges national and international bodies concerned to consider specifically the psychological and physical consequences for children who are victims of racial discrimination, and to take care that special measures to counteract these effects are included in the activities of and the follow up to the International Year of the Child, 1979;

24. The Conference stresses the urgent need to protect the rights of immigrants, migrant workers, including all those who are undocumented, and their families all over the world; States should ensure that their legislative, administrative and other practices fully conform to international standards protecting the rights of migrant workers and of their families; the social, economic and other causes of discriminatory measures or attitudes still existing against all migrant workers and their families should be carefully studied;

25. The Conference requests, through the General Assembly, that the Security Council give effect to the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by taking urgent action to implement the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

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

27. To this end, the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination adopts the following Programme of Action;

Programme of Action

A. Measures at the national level

1. The Conference calls upon all Governments, to the extent that they have not already done so, to ensure that legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures are adopted to prohibit in their respective countries any manifestations of racism and racial discrimination, regardless of whether or not discriminatory practices prevail. Action taken at the national level should include:
- (i) Wider and stricter national legislation to implement all United Nations sponsored instruments and conventions;
 - (ii) The elimination of all discriminatory laws, prejudices and practices based on race, descent, colour, national and ethnic origin and in particular on property qualifications and literacy and language requirements in the exercise of political, economic, social and cultural rights;
 - (iii) The creation of adequate domestic recourse procedures of a judicial and/or administrative character which could be effectively resorted to by individuals complaining of racism or racial discrimination;
 - (iv) The encouragement through national legislation of the use, by national courts and institutions, of instruments of the United Nations and specialized agencies related to racism and racial discrimination, especially as the principle of non-discrimination has become an imperative norm of international law;
 - (v) The adoption of 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 private clubs and institutions established on the basis of racial criteria or propagating ideas of racial discrimination and apartheid, as provided for in article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
 - (vi) The adoption, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of legal and other measures against any dissemination of information or ideas of racial or ethnic superiority or national hatred through published material or by mass media and aimed at other racial or ethnic groups, as well as at other nations, especially by taking all the necessary measures against the operation of propaganda organizations of the racist régimes and of private organizations which advocate them;
 - (vii) The publication and wide distribution of the resolutions and decisions of United Nations organs concerning racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and decolonization and of the results, conclusions and recommendations of conferences and seminars dealing with those policies and practices;

- (viii) The taking of all necessary measures by all States, all their national sports organizations and individuals within their jurisdiction to prohibit racial discrimination in sports and to disallow any sports contacts with the racist régimes of southern Africa or with racially selected teams and individuals from the racist régimes of southern Africa and to promote sports activities with no trace of racial distinction whatsoever;
- (ix) The prohibition of any kind of racial discrimination in laws, administrative and other measures regulating immigration;
- (x) The initiation of and support for campaigns aimed at mobilizing national public opinion against the evils of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, through adequate programmes in the mass media, publishing activities, research seminars and media coverage and therein seeking the co-operation of students and youth organizations, trade unions, employers' organizations, farmers, and religious and professional organizations;
- (xi) Ratification of or accession to, as soon as possible, the 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 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), 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;
- (xii) Consideration of the possibility of making the declaration envisaged in article 14, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, by which a State party to the Convention recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of violations by the State party of any of the rights set forth in the Convention;
- (xiii) Compliance with the reporting requirements called for by the United Nations or by the relevant conventions and, whenever applicable, the inclusion in their reports of the problems encountered by States in ratifying these conventions, with a view to soliciting appropriate legal and/or technical assistance from the advisory services programme in the field of human rights to counter and resolve such problems.

2. The Conference recognizes that action against racism would be more effective if it were combined with determined efforts in the field of education at all levels. The Conference therefore urges Governments to design school curricula and other educational programmes exposing the myths and fallacies of all theories, philosophies, ideas, attitudes and practices based on differences of race, colour, descent, ethnic or national origin. The Conference also urges States to provide adequate opportunities in schools and institutions of higher learning for the study of United Nations measures to combat racism.

3. The Conference urges States also to disseminate educational material against racism through institutions other than formal educational institutions; for example, youth movements, women's organizations, trade unions, art and drama societies, etc. To this end, the Conference urges States to choose procedures of instruction that are appropriate to their respective countries. Consideration should also be given to ways and means through which communication media and non-governmental organizations may be encouraged to propagate the goals and objectives of the Programme for the Decade.

4. The Conference calls on all States which have not yet done so:

(a) To take effective legislative and other measures, including those in the field of penal law, to prevent the recruitment, training and other activities of mercenaries for assistance to the racist régimes in southern Africa and to punish such mercenaries as common criminals;

(b) To refrain from any relations with the authorities in the bantustans established by the apartheid régime and to prevent any collaboration by corporations within their jurisdiction with those authorities;

(c) To prevent transnational corporations and other vested interests from collaborating with the racist régimes in southern Africa.

5. The Conference, considering that the inhuman policies of apartheid and similar policies of forced racial segregation and systematic discrimination are practised by an oppressive minority group against the overwhelming majority in southern Africa, once again calls upon all States to take immediate and effective measures to put an end to such policies and practices.

6. The Conference urges all States to abolish and prohibit any discrimination among their citizens on the ground of their ethnic or national origin and to protect and promote the human rights of persons belonging to national and ethnic minorities, in accordance with the International Covenants on Human Rights and in particular article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as relevant articles of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other international instruments.

7. The Conference also recommends that States adopt specific measures in the economic, social, educational and cultural fields and in the matter of civil and political rights, in order that all persons may enjoy legal and factual equality and that discrimination between majorities and minorities may be eliminated.

Such specific measures should include appropriate assistance to persons belonging to minority groups, to enable them to develop their own culture and to facilitate their full development, in particular in the fields of education, culture and employment.

8. The Conference urges States to recognize the following rights of indigenous peoples:

(a) To call themselves by their proper name and to express freely their ethnic, cultural and other characteristics;

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

(c) To carry on within their areas of settlement their traditional structure of economy 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 receive education and information in their own language, with due regard to their needs as expressed by themselves, and to disseminate information regarding their needs and problems.

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

10. The Conference urges States to allow indigenous peoples within their territories to develop cultural and social links with their own kith and kin everywhere, with strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of those countries in which the indigenous peoples live.

11. The Conference further urges States to facilitate and support the establishment of representative international organizations for indigenous peoples, through which they can share experiences and promote common interests.

12. 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 include, inter alia, such fields as vocational training, the types of posts which migrants may occupy, the type of contracts accorded to migrant workers, the right to reside 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.

13. The Conference also recommends that States:

- (i) Ensure that migrant workers are given the opportunity to assemble and to establish organizations, as well as be given assistance to facilitate communication in their own languages, so as to enable them to articulate their views and promote their specific interests;
- (ii) Consider the extension of the franchise in local elections, or any other forms of participation in public life, to migrants already resident in the country for a reasonable period;
- (iii) Recognize that the right of family reunion is a fundamental right;
- (iv) Encourage the solution of housing problems in order to ensure that family reunion may proceed in a harmonious manner;
- (v) Undertake the full assessment of the condition of the children of migrant workers, including those of the second generation, with the aim of ensuring for them real equality of treatment in all fields, including professional life, by taking into consideration the adoption of special measures in the field of education;
- (vi) Ensure for migrant workers equality of treatment in the field of social security, including the right to a retirement pension and similar social rights;
- (vii) Take effective measures in the field of health care, and in particular, remedy the under-utilization by migrant workers of social and health services by making them fully aware of their rights and helping them to overcome linguistic barriers;
- (viii) Take all necessary measures, in particular by using the information media to the fullest possible extent, in order to bring about increased awareness of public opinion in host countries of the contribution of migrant workers to the economic growth and the socio-cultural development of these countries and also to stimulate an atmosphere of mutual understanding;
- (ix) Promote the creation of administrative structures making possible a greater awareness and better understanding of the problems of migrant workers, which is likely to facilitate solutions to these problems;
- (x) Ratify or accede to the international instruments, in particular the relevant conventions of the International Labour Organisation, aimed at protecting migrants from discrimination, and consider the possibility of adopting an international convention on the rights of migrant workers;

- (xi) Pay special attention to the gross inhumanity of the migrant labour system as practised in South Africa, which is a further manifestation of apartheid, and in this regard bear in mind the conclusions of the Conference on Migratory Labour in southern Africa, held at Lusaka in April 1978;
- (xii) Adopt in the field of education special measures in favour of the children of migrant workers;
- (xiii) Permit children of migrant workers, as well as their parents, to benefit from all the opportunities which are needed in the field of education in order to ensure their full participation in the life of society in the host country and give them also all the opportunities to preserve their cultural identity.

14. The Conference calls on States to eliminate, through legislation and administrative measures, all discriminatory practices against members of immigrant communities. They should ensure that immigrants and their families are given treatment which is no less favourable than that accorded to nationals of the host country in matters such as education, employment, the acquisition of property, health and housing facilities, travel within and outside the country, etc. To this end, the Conference urges all States to review the totality of their legal and administrative provisions relating to immigration and to members of immigrant communities, in order to make sure that all measures and practices that are discriminatory or have a discriminatory effect are totally eliminated. In particular, the Conference urges States:

- (i) To ensure that immigrants enjoy the right to assemble and to form their own organizations for the promotion of their specific interests;
- (ii) To recognize the right to family reunion as a fundamental right;
- (iii) To ensure that immigrants enjoy the right to social security, retirement pensions and similar social rights;
- (iv) To take appropriate measures to bring about greater awareness among the people of the host country of the contribution of immigrant communities to the social, economic and cultural development of the country concerned;
- (v) To consider the possibility of an international convention on the rights of immigrants.

B. Measures at the international level

15. The Conference proclaims that racism, racial discrimination and apartheid in all their manifestations are crimes against the conscience and dignity of mankind, and must be eradicated by effective international action. It reaffirms the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to the oppressed peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Palestine and their liberation movements. The Conference requests the Security Council to consider urgently the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against the apartheid régime of South Africa and the racist régimes of southern Africa, and in particular:

- (i) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;
- (ii) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;
- (iii) The prohibition of all loans to and investments in South Africa and the termination of all promotion of trade with South Africa;
- (iv) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic commodities to South Africa.

16. The Conference calls on all States, intergovernmental organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations to render increased political and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and their liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure the termination of all economic collaboration with racist régimes, to seek all possible means of preventing the supply of funds, loans, credits, foreign exchange, trade and all financial support to the economics of South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia from private banks, Governments and international agencies such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Monetary Fund and similar institutions and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition, or support for, the illegal domination of the territories by those régimes. In this connexion, the Conference cautions against unilateral attempts to relax the application of the sanctions already imposed by the Security Council.

17. The Conference calls for international assistance to front-line States in Africa subjected to threats and acts of aggression by the racist and apartheid régimes in southern Africa.

18. The Conference urges the United Nations system to consider:

- (i) Proclaiming that racism and apartheid constitute a matter of the highest priority to the international community and asking all specialized agencies to contribute to the maximum in their respective areas towards the eradication of these evils;
- (ii) Establishing training institutes for South Africa and Zimbabwe similar in nature and purpose to the Institute for Namibia;
- (iii) Instituting a 24-hour radio programme directed to southern Africa, in order to grant radio facilities to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to enable them to broadcast to their respective countries information on their struggle against the racist régimes of southern Africa;
- (iv) 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 régimes in southern Africa on grounds of conscience or who are forced to leave because of their opposition to apartheid.

19. The Conference calls upon the International Monetary Fund and other international financial institutions to take all necessary action to terminate credits to South Africa.

20. The Conference declares that captured freedom fighters who are members of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be entitled to prisoner-of-war status in accordance with the relevant Geneva Conventions.

21. The Conference calls upon the United Nations, all States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to step up campaigns that ensure the release of all political prisoners imprisoned by racist régimes for their valiant fight against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and for the rights of their peoples to self-determination and independence.

22. The Conference recommends that existing United Nations studies on questions of discrimination, notably the Study on Discrimination in Education, should be updated periodically and new studies should be initiated. In this respect the Conference recommends that:

- (i) The Secretary-General of the United Nations should prepare a study analysing the link between the struggle for the elimination of racism and the struggle for decolonization and self-determination;
- (ii) The Secretary-General should also prepare a study on the link between racial discrimination and inequalities in the levels of education, nutrition, health, housing and cultural development;
- (iii) The study of the problems of migrant workers should be continued by the various organs within the United Nations system, as well as by Governments, especially as regards racial discrimination encountered by migrants and their families; in particular, an in-depth study should be made by the Secretary-General of the types and causes of discrimination against migrant workers and of specific measures which could be taken to combat them;
- (iv) The Secretary-General should study the nature and types of recourse procedures available to migrant workers for the airing of grievances stemming from racial discrimination; particular attention should be given to migrant workers who are either stateless or who have no home Government, embassy or consulate to represent them.

23. The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa should be requested to study ways and means for the application of international instruments, such as the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, which declares that the policies of apartheid and racism constitute a crime against humanity.

24. Taking into account the recommendation of the United Nations Symposium on the Exploitation of the Blacks in South Africa and Namibia and on Prison Conditions in the South African Jails, held in Lesotho in July 1978, concerning the special impact of the system of apartheid on children and young people, competent United Nations organs should inquire into the imprisonment, torture, abandonment, malnutrition and lack of educational facilities which contribute to infant mortality and retard the proper development of black children and young people.

25. Taking into account the United Nations Decade for Women, the Conference recommends that the United Nations, the specialized agencies and in particular the Commission on the Status of Women produce research studies and educational material on the situation of women living under racist régimes in southern Africa, especially under apartheid, and on that of women in the occupied Arab and other territories.

26. Taking into account the International Year of the Child, 1979, the Conference recommends that the General Assembly produce a special study on the situation of children living under racist régimes in southern Africa, especially under apartheid, and on that of children in the occupied Arab and other territories.

27. The Conference reiterates that apartheid, racism and all forms of racial discrimination are among the most serious obstacles to the attainment of equality and economic justice for many economically developing countries. It therefore calls upon the United Nations and urges the developing and developed countries to undertake seriously the task to be accomplished and to take positive steps towards the establishment of a new international economic order as envisaged in the programmes and resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions.

28. The Conference requests the International Labour Organisation to set up an ad hoc group of experts to follow closely the implementation of the provisions of international instruments protecting the rights of migrant workers, and to consider the possibility of holding further regional and international seminars on the subject of racial discrimination encountered by migrant workers.

29. The Conference recommends that the United Nations Institute for Training and Research should organize an international colloquium on the prohibition of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law, paying special attention to the principles of non-discrimination and self-determination as imperative norms of international law.

30. The Conference expresses its appreciation of the valuable work done by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and of its great contribution to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, takes note of its decisions and general recommendations, and invites the General Assembly to continue to support the work of the Committee and to consider the ways and means for the implementation of those decisions and recommendations.

31. The Conference recommends the Commission on Human Rights to continue its attempts to prepare an international instrument for the protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities.

32. Bearing in mind the recommendations of the Lesotho Symposium referred to in paragraph 24 above and recognizing that apartheid systematically deprives the blacks of all contact with other cultures, the competent United Nations organs should be urged to undertake projects geared to the preservation of the cultural heritage of the blacks, to ensure their contacts with other cultures and to stimulate their creativity.

33. The Conference recommends that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continue its efforts and give more assistance to Member States to take measures for:

- (i) Ensuring the access of ethnic minorities to education and information; in particular, news broadcasts should not only be designed for the ethnic minorities and racial groups but should also be devised and produced by members of such minorities and groups;
- (ii) Developing intercultural education and the dialogue between culturally and internationally oriented education; furthermore, schools should present the cultures of the different countries and the different communities of the same country, with a view to a mutually profitable cultural dialogue; in this context, members of ethnic minorities and racial groups should themselves have the opportunity to initiate the pupils in the practices and values of their own culture;
- (iii) Organizing multi-media campaigns to combat racism and racial discrimination, using the press, radio, television, posters, booklets, etc.

C. Measures at the regional level

34. The Conference recommends all States to co-operate in making concerted and determined efforts, on a regional as well as an international basis, to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

35. The Conference recommends to the General Assembly that it invite the Secretary-General to organize in each of the United Nations regions, during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, regional seminars on recourse procedures available at the national or local level to persons who are victims of racism or racial discrimination and to study the feasibility of regional programmes of action to combat racism and racial discrimination.

36. The Conference recommends that the States in different regions extend invitations to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to hold sessions in these different regions, in order to increase awareness of and interest in its activities.

D. Support to victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid

37. The Conference calls upon all Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to:

- (1) Continue and increase assistance on a bilateral and multilateral basis to peoples who are victims of racial discrimination, colonialism, occupation and foreign domination, and in particular assistance to:

- (a) Persons persecuted for their opposition to apartheid;
- (b) Refugees from southern Africa;
- (c) National liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in the cause of their legitimate struggle for freedom;

(2) Support programmes (national, regional and international) designed to eradicate all forms of racial discrimination, and to provide financial and technical assistance to such programmes;

(3) Contribute, in their own spheres of activities and in co-operation with the liberation movements, to redressing the social imbalance between the sexes caused by colonialism or racist régimes, so as to ensure an active role for women in the development process and in the important task of reconstructing their societies;

(4) Grant scholarships to young people of both sexes in the territories where racial discrimination, colonialism, occupation and foreign domination prevail, in particular through increased contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

(5) Deny all military, economic, political, diplomatic or other assistance to the racist régimes, because such assistance enables and encourages these régimes to enforce and perpetuate their racist policies;

(6) Ensure that all United Nations resolutions relevant to the isolation of the racist régimes in southern Africa are fully implemented;

(7) Take all necessary action to put a stop to the activities of multinational corporations, transactions and other investments, in territories subject to any form of racism, racial discrimination, colonialism and foreign domination;

(8) Make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid and increase contributions to funds for assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

38. The Conference requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to intensify his efforts for assisting the refugees in southern Africa.

39. The Conference recommends that the General Assembly study the possibility of the establishment of an international fund on a voluntary basis to help the peoples and national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity struggling against racial discrimination and apartheid, bearing in mind the following guidelines:

- (i) The objectives of the fund would be to provide world-wide assistance to victims of racial discrimination and to those who wish to take effective action to combat racism and racial discrimination; the fund

should work in close co-ordination and co-operation with existing funds, such as the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid, and should complement the objectives of the Programme for the Decade, especially through concrete projects designed for the attainment of the goals of the Decade;

- (ii) Past experience of the United Nations in establishing similar funds could be used in finalizing the scope of the activities of the fund, its management and co-ordination with existing funds, the United Nations system and the appropriate regional organizations.

Generous contributions to the fund by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and by individuals would be a major support in the attainment of the goals of the Programme for the Decade.

D. Role of the Economic and Social Council

40. The Conference recommends that, in order to evaluate the activities of the Decade as required by paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade, the Economic and Social Council may consider the possibility of setting up a working group of experts to assist it in this task.

41. The Conference further recommends that the Economic and Social Council confer consultative status on the World ~~Conference~~^{Council} of Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with the procedures laid down by Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968.

F. Further review of the progress of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

42. The Conference recommends 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.

15th plenary meeting
25 August 1978

III. RESOLUTIONS AND DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

A. Resolutions

Resolution 1

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

The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Having examined the report of the Credentials Committee,

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

15th plenary meeting
25 August 1978

Resolution 2

The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the Republic of Zambia on the recent act of aggression perpetrated against his country by the racist régime of South Africa, which resulted in the heavy loss of innocent lives and in the destruction of property,

Taking into account the fact that this is not an isolated act of aggression but one in a series, inherent in the apartheid system, which increasingly aggravates the threat to international peace and security,

1. Strongly condemns the apartheid régime of South Africa for this wanton and deliberate act of aggression, coinciding with the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and challenging the determination of the international community to eradicate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;
2. Calls upon the Security Council to take effective measures to put an end to such aggression, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security;
3. Expresses its full solidarity with the Government and people of Zambia in their determination to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as in their steadfast support for the liberation movements;
4. Further calls upon all States to give moral, material and political support to Zambia, as well as to Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania, which continue to make tremendous sacrifices in the struggle for the realization of the objectives of the United Nations in southern Africa;

5. Requests the President of the Conference to transmit the text of the present resolution to His Excellency, Dr. K.D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, the President of the Security Council, the President of the General Assembly and to other bodies and organizations concerned.

15th plenary meeting
25 August 1978

B. Decision

The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination requests its President to submit the report of the Conference to the Third Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-third session. It also requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to assist the General 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.

15th plenary meeting
25 August 1978

ANNEXES

Annex I

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

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

I hereby declare open the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. In welcoming you today, it is my hope that the Conference will mark a decisive turning point in the international struggle against all forms of racial prejudice, inequality and injustice. This historic struggle, which knows no boundaries, is one of the most serious challenges we face in building an international community of peace and security based upon the universal respect for human values and rights.

It was with these considerations in mind that the United Nations General Assembly convened the Conference. Millions of people throughout the world are now the victims of discriminatory racial practices and policies. They are being denied their human rights simply because of colour or because of their ethnic or racial origin.

In southern Africa, this takes the form of institutionalized racism enforced by the State through its laws and other instruments of power. Elsewhere in the world, we see its manifestations in other pernicious forms, subtle at times, but none the less effective in denying equality and dignity universally recognized as basic to the human rights of every man, woman and child.

As we begin this Conference, therefore, I call upon all Governments, non-governmental organizations and peoples in every nation to commit themselves to fulfilling the fundamental freedoms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article I of the Charter declares that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. The Universal Declaration, which 30 years ago set an international standard for nations to measure their progress in the fight against injustice and discrimination, asserts that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Together with the Charter, it represents a pledge to humanity that constitutes, in the words of the General Assembly, "the primary objective in the work of all United Nations organs and institutions".

In keeping with that objective, much has been accomplished over the years, and we have good reason to be encouraged. This Conference is familiar with the many international conventions and declarations that have been concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and its family of specialized agencies which give expression to the moral conscience of mankind. But this Conference also knows only too well that, notable as this progress has been, much more remains to be done before we will have achieved our goal. It was in this context that, in 1973, the General Assembly designated the ten-year period beginning in December of that year as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

In launching the Decade, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the struggle against racism and racial discrimination was an integral part, indeed an indispensable one, of the efforts of the international community to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. This Conference fittingly takes place at the mid-point of the Decade.

It also takes place at the mid-point of International Anti-Apartheid Year, which was designated by the General Assembly to heighten world awareness of the wider dangers of apartheid in South Africa and to promote concerted international action against it.

It is in the unhappy South African situation that we find the most extreme form of racial discrimination being practised. Here, such practices have been institutionalized and are being implemented with the full backing of the law. It is a most tragic situation, because racial prejudice is being used to control the social, political and economic institutions of a country. It violates both international law and the accepted standards of justice and equality.

The effect of apartheid and racial discrimination is to make 25 million people in southern Africa aliens in their own land, unable to express opposition to laws that have stripped them of their birthright.

As this Conference is aware, the Security Council and the General Assembly have repeatedly called upon the Government of South Africa to abandon its apartheid policies. I have also on numerous occasions addressed appeals to that Government in this respect. Regrettably, these and the many other appeals addressed by the international community have not been heeded.

The gravity of the situation is reflected in such United Nations actions as the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Convention for Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the unprecedented steps taken by the Security Council in instituting a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter. It is urgent that this Conference now act to bring about an ever wider consensus on the international action that must be taken to eradicate apartheid, as well as all other forms of racial discrimination.

Apartheid inherently and inevitably leads to violence. In the end, it is a self-defeating policy, because it will be resisted as long as it is practised. Even at this late stage, South Africa would have much to gain if its Government would heed world opinion and turn away from the bitter past of racism and strife.

While apartheid represents racial discrimination in a particularly stark form, it is unfortunately true that discrimination based on race, and especially on colour, prevails in other parts of the world. Wherever it exists, it entails the same personal suffering, the same emotional stress and the same injustice, and denies people equal opportunity for self-development and fulfilment. Such discrimination is totally contrary to the objectives for which the United Nations stands. It is also a source of danger to international stability and peace, both on the humanitarian and political levels, for racial discrimination, wherever it exists, is an affront to us all and a danger to the creation of a more equitable and peaceful world.

Unfortunately, we still see it manifested not only in societies where age-old traditions have not yet caught up with new developments and changing values and practices, but also in societies generally considered to be more advanced in economic terms.

We see it, moreover, on an increasing scale in the context of large migrations of people seeking to build new lives in other countries because of economic or political considerations. The result is that there are growing numbers of inter-racial communities in which minority groups, because of differences in colour, culture or ethnic origin, easily become the victims of discrimination.

I mention this problem because it poses a serious challenge in the area of racial discrimination even in societies which officially discourage or outlaw such practices. The United Nations system has devoted considerable attention to it, and there is a continuing search for remedies to redress the injustices being done.

Governments have been encouraged by the United Nations to accept certain minimum standards that would help do away with discrimination against minorities not only in labour, but in the economic, social, educational and cultural spheres in their countries. There are several conventions that are now in force which commit Governments to promote respect for the inalienable rights of all peoples living within their borders.

In this connexion, I would also call your attention to the recommendations made by the Commission on Human Rights for national measures designed to cope with discrimination in the fields of education, information and labour. You may also wish to consider ways and means to ensure the cessation of all discriminatory measures against migrant workers and the promotion and protection of the human rights of national, ethnic and other minorities.

We must recognize that, while Governments can act against discrimination, there is an equal need for action at the local, or "grass-roots" level. Non-governmental organizations can play a vital role by mobilizing public opinion and by initiating informational and educational programmes that would help to advance the cause of social justice.

To make the elimination of racism and racial discrimination irreversible, this Conference can do much by giving its support to regional and national activities that complement those of the United Nations. The General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights have recently appealed to States to consider the establishment of suitable regional human rights machinery where it does not yet exist. I should like to emphasize here that I stand ready to lend every assistance that may be required in this connexion.

It is one thing, of course, to secure an international consensus on the need for action, but quite another to get effective agreement on enforcement when that inevitably involves charges of interference in some form in the internal affairs of States.

For, unlike its role vis-à-vis many other issues, the role of the United Nations in the field of human rights is complicated by a dichotomy in the Charter, which specifies that "the United Nations shall promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all". But the

Charter also specifies that "the United Nations may not intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State". Experience has shown that, in some controversial cases, Governments have not agreed which of these provisions was the overriding one.

None the less, there is now developing an acceptance of the principle, implicit in the Charter and the Universal Declaration, that the recognition and promotion of the worth and dignity of every human being is a legitimate concern of the world community.

There is an inescapable link between respect for human rights and the maintenance of international peace and security, and no nation can justifiably claim immunity, under Article 2 (7) of the Charter, from international scrutiny and expression of concern about flagrant and systematic abuses of the human rights of its citizens. Indeed, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenants on Human Rights now place a legal obligation on States accepting those instruments to keep the world community informed of their performance in important areas of human rights.

One of the most effective ways in which substantial additional progress can be achieved lies in a more universal adherence to these conventions and covenants through ratification by the States which have not yet done so and by a renewed commitment on the part of those which have.

In addition to a fuller and more universal implementation of these instruments by Governments, there is a need for more dynamic action on the part of international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

As you go about your deliberations, therefore, it is my hope that, in addition to reviewing and assessing the problems and how we have attempted to meet them up to now, you will also evolve new and even more effective efforts for the future. I know you will agree with me that it is not enough for the Conference to draw world attention to the plight of the millions who are still victims of racial discrimination and apartheid. As we begin this Conference, our aim must be an effective programme that will enable us to hold out real hope that these evil practices are coming to an end.

This aim, however, can only be accomplished with the fuller and more universal implementation by Governments of existing resolutions, decisions and conventions adopted under the auspices of the United Nations and its agencies.

It is true that, at the national level, many Governments already have instituted laws and statutes designed to protect the rights of all citizens, regardless of race or colour. It would certainly be in keeping with the spirit of the Decade if all Governments could review their existing legislation and see whether it could be strengthened so as to provide greater safeguards. Moreover, consideration should also be given to introducing programmes of social redress to enable groups which have been the victims of discriminatory policies to increase their opportunities for equal development.

The efforts we make, both at the international and national levels, will be greatly enhanced through the implementation of public education programmes and through the use of the media to promote a better understanding of the root-causes of racial discrimination, its injustices and ways in which respect for the human rights of all peoples may be advanced.

There are other proposals for action before you at the intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental levels. The Commission on Human Rights has also recommended several important measures. I commend these for your consideration, particularly the Commission's proposal for the establishment, at the national and local levels, of recourse procedures against any act of racial discrimination.

It is my hope that the programme of action you evolve at this Conference for the remainder of the Decade will make a major contribution to the long and persistent effort to translate the lofty aims and principles enunciated by the United Nations for the protection of human rights into binding instruments of international law.

But, in the final analysis, racial discrimination cannot be countered by legislation alone, indispensable though it is. Its roots lie not only in organized society, but also in the hearts and minds of individual men and women. It is sustained by ignorance, by outmoded practices and beliefs, and by a tendency to judge people on the basis of the colour of their skin rather than by their real qualities and personal merits. It denies the common humanity that binds us all.

Racial discrimination is an evil which we can and must defeat both within ourselves and within society. This conference testifies to our determination to succeed and to transform into reality the principles of the Charter and of the Declaration of Human Rights which are the corner-stone of a world of justice and peace.

I wish you every success in your deliberations.

B. Address by the President of the Conference

Allow me to express my heartfelt gratitude for the unanimity you have just shown in electing me as President of this important Conference, which is an expression of your joint confidence in me personally and in the Government which I represent here. I wish to offer the humble promise that with the guidance and assistance of the members of the Bureau, on whose experience I shall depend to a great extent, the work of this Conference will give an assurance to millions of people who are victims of the obnoxious policies of racism and racial discrimination. The theme of this Conference is eloquent testimony to the universal concern at the iniquity of institutionalized racism and racial discrimination as practised in southern Africa.

I wish to commend the great vision of those who drew up the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 30 years ago. The universal concern at the denial by man of man's full enjoyment of human rights has been the subject of numerous international conferences, international instruments, declarations and resolutions. The lot of the victims of racial discrimination has not, however, improved much. For it is the irony of our times that this year, as we celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the advocates of racial discrimination in southern Africa also celebrate 30 years of the existence of their system of apartheid. It is in the light of the continuance of these excesses committed by man against man that I hasten to urge this Conference to direct its energies towards a concrete programme to give practical meaning to the Decade for Action against Racism and Racial Discrimination and the Anti-Apartheid Year - 1978.

The importance of this Conference has been adequately underlined in the opening statement just delivered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who rightly observed that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which "set an international standard for nations to measure their progress in the fight against injustice and discrimination, asserts that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights". You will probably concede that millions of people in some parts of the world suffer from various types of discrimination based on colour, ethnic origin, sex and political or religious beliefs.

This Conference is of crucial importance because it has not only raised the hopes and expectations of millions of human beings who suffer daily the atrocities of discrimination, but has given encouragement to all the peace-loving peoples of the world that the United Nations is about to initiate a programme which will free the world from the blight of racism and racial discrimination. A world thus freed must be a beacon of hope for future generations. In such a world, the conditions would exist for redressing the present inequity in international economic relations which constitutes a direct threat to the lofty principles of equality and justice.

It has become a practice in international politics to condemn the policies of racism and racial discrimination and the evils such policies inflict on the oppressed peoples. Our concern has been reduced to a mockery by the racists because we have so far failed to give practical meaning to that concern. Our moral consideration of the issue continues to be tarnished by economic inequities which constitute a serious threat to world peace and stability. The programme of action that I hope will come out of this Conference should give a clear signal to all the racists in the world and in particular to the Pretoria Government that the world community is prepared to take drastic action unless that Government desists from its apartheid policies. It will not be enough to draw up a programme of action destined to accumulate dust on the shelves of international archives. It is fitting, therefore, that Member States of the United Nations be urged to enter into a solemn commitment to adhere scrupulously to all the principles of such a programme of action. It is incumbent upon Member States of the United Nations to give full meaning to the decisions of this Conference. I am confident that our unequivocal rejection of racism in its various manifestations will enable us to reach meaningful and practical conclusions.

Much has been said about the callousness and inhumanity of apartheid over the years, yet the stark reality and the agony of this system remains a nightmare which demands drastic and immediate action. Apartheid policies not only brutalize the victim but they also debase and dehumanize the perpetrator. In South Africa, the Government has built a grotesque legal system to protect and maintain its superiority, which is founded on racial myths prevalent only in that part of the African Continent. It has clinically separated the African people into ethnic entities deprived of the power of collective action. This has created an intricate labour pattern founded on the exploitation of the black man's labour. Culturally, the racist régimes of southern Africa have devised an educational system which is predestined to create an inferior cultural personality - the Bantu or native. All these and more are the evils inherent in the policies of racism and racial discrimination, to the consideration of which we must direct our energies during the next few days.

It is not my intention to delve into the theme in depth; that is the work of this Conference. I wish only to observe, in conclusion, that the fate of the oppressed peoples in the world, and in southern Africa in particular, hangs heavily on our consciences. The conclusions of this Conference will either provide hope to millions of oppressed people in the world or plunge them deeper into despair. Time is against the continuance of racism and racial discrimination. I wish our deliberations great success; your sincere co-operation will ease the work of this Conference. I thank you once more for your unanimous decision to elect me to the Presidency and wish to assure you that your co-operation and active concern for the problems of racism and racial discrimination are guarantees for the success of the Conference.

C. Address by the Head of the Federal
Political Department of Switzerland

I am very pleased to be here today on the occasion of the opening of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and am happy to have this opportunity of addressing you and welcoming you to Geneva on behalf of the Swiss Federal Council.

For more than 10 days, you will be dealing with the major problems facing the whole international community as a result of those hateful manifestations of intolerance - racism and racial discrimination. Both racism and racial discrimination constitute flagrant attacks on human rights. The whole of contemporary history has shown that violations of human rights, even if they take place only at the national level, constitute, if not a direct threat to the peace, at least a source of tensions, and sometimes serious tensions, likely to perturb international relations.

Human rights are indivisible and interdependent. It is by recognizing and reaffirming the dignity inherent in all members of the human family, and their equal and inalienable rights, that we shall succeed in laying the foundations of liberty and a just and lasting peace in the world.

Of all human rights, the right to equality is one of the most important. It is linked to the concepts of liberty and justice, and is manifested through the observance of two fundamental and complementary principles of international law. The first of these principles, that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights", appears in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the second, the principle of non-discrimination, has been solemnly reaffirmed in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. It is upon those two principles that all the instruments on human rights adopted since 1945 are based.

Acts of discrimination are a negation of the principle of equality. That is why lawmakers, after prohibiting discriminatory practices based on considerations first of religion and subsequently of nationality, have endeavoured to arrive at a general prohibition of discrimination, including discrimination on grounds of race or colour. Thus, the prohibition of discrimination has become a norm of positive law, as has been recognized by the International Court of Justice in respect of racist practices:

"To establish instead, and to enforce, distinctions, exclusions, restrictions and limitations exclusively based on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin which constitute a denial of fundamental human rights is a flagrant violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter."

To be sure, the general prohibition of discriminatory practices laid down in various international instruments should of itself provide sufficient guarantees for the individual. We cannot, however, ignore its limits and the shortcomings in its application.

It is essential that every State should strengthen and supplement its legislation by adopting measures for effectively combating existing forms of discrimination. That effort must be constant and persevering, for the danger of discrimination is always latent. Let us not forget that discrimination can assume devious and insidious forms which, at first sight, may appear legitimate. One of the perils of our time is undoubtedly discrimination for political reasons, which may sometimes amount to a denial of justice. Yet every human being, whatever his opinions - whatever may even be the aberrations of his thinking - has a right to the protection of the law in time of peace as in time of war.

This respect for dignity, for the mind and for the human person goes far beyond the drafting of national and international legal instruments. It demands from every one of us a special effort of understanding and tolerance for others.

It is that spirit which, along with respect for international law, should inspire this Conference as well as the whole great movement of international co-operation characteristic of our age.

In conclusion, I wish to express the hope that your deliberations will be fruitful and that the outcome of this Conference will enable the international community to promote - increasingly and everywhere in the world - respect for the human person. May your work, by the calmness with which it is conducted, help to create that climate of mutual understanding that we all long for.

D. Address by the Secretary-General of the Conference

Allow me to extend to you, Mr. President, my warmest congratulations on your election as President of this most important Conference. I am sure that under your guidance and leadership this Conference will lead to the achievement of the objectives defined for it by the General Assembly, when it adopted in 1973 the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

I am also grateful that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, was able to inaugurate this Conference. His address and your opening statement together eloquently summarize the philosophy and goals of the United Nations' concern with racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

Permit me also to welcome heartily the distinguished participants in the Conference. We are all assembled here to make a decisive contribution to the long and hard struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid launched by the international community. We must not fail.

The task before this Conference is enormous. No previous conference has attempted to tackle simultaneously the problems of apartheid in southern Africa and the world-wide problems of racial discrimination. This Conference includes in its agenda such issues as the improvement of relations among racial groups, the protection of the rights of national, ethnic and other minorities, and the rights of migrant workers. It will also have to deal with the question of devising ways and means of ensuring the wider implementation of United Nations decisions, resolutions and conventions on racism and decolonization, of drafting new instruments, and of designing a long-term programme of co-ordinated international and national action to promote justice and racial equality.

I have, however, no doubt that, inspired by the noble aims of the United Nations Charter, and with the active participation of the statesmen, diplomats and experts assembled here, we can make a distinct and lasting contribution towards eliminating once and for all the misguided philosophies, attitudes and practices which lead to racism and racial discrimination.

In conclusion, let me say how much I value the opportunity given to me by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, to serve as the Secretary-General of the Conference; as my last official task before my retirement after serving the Organization for 22 years.

Annex II

MESSAGES ADDRESSED TO THE CONFERENCE

In accordance with a decision taken by the Conference at its first plenary meeting on 14 August 1978, messages addressed to the Conference by Governments are reproduced below.

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

[Original: Bulgarian]

14 August 1978

On behalf of the Council of State, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own personal behalf, I have the honour to send you hearty greetings and best wishes for successful and useful work at the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

We are profoundly convinced that racism and racial discrimination are shameful political phenomena which give rise to gross and large-scale violations of human rights, run counter to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and represent a threat to world peace and security. There is no doubt whatsoever that the cruellest form of racial oppression is apartheid, branded by the international community as a crime against mankind.

The racist régimes at Pretoria and Salisbury are trampling on the inalienable rights of peoples to self-determination and independence, encroaching upon the sovereignty and threatening the territorial integrity of neighbouring African countries, and turning the southern part of Africa into one of the trouble-spots of our planet. Furthermore, serious concern cannot but be aroused by the policy of those imperialist circles which, by extending active support to the racist régimes, are doing everything possible to sow suspicion and dissension among the democratic and progressive forces in Africa, to impose neo-colonial solutions for existing problems and to protect the interests of international monopolies.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria values highly the efforts of the United Nations to do away with colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. It complies strictly with the recommendations of the General Assembly and the decisions of the Security Council on these questions and takes an active part in the work of the appropriate organs of the United Nations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has ratified all the basic international instruments for the struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid.

The Bulgarian people resolutely condemns all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and firmly declares itself in favour of a complete boycott of the racist régimes in the southern part of Africa and the provision of moral and material assistance of every kind to the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, who are waging a lawful struggle for self-determination, independence, equality and social advancement.

The World Conference, which is being held within the framework of the United Nations Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, is called upon to co-ordinate the efforts of the international community for the eradication of racist theories and practice and to mobilize world public opinion in support of the lawful struggle of the peoples against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

Allow me to assure you that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to extend active support to the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to eliminate all manifestations and forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and to establish a just and lasting peace throughout the world.

(signed) Todor Zhivkov

B. Message from the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

[Original: English]

3 August 1978

On behalf of the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and on my own behalf, I cordially greet the participants in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, declared for the years 1973-1983 at the twenty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly, has become a historical event and a significant milestone in the long-term endeavour for the realization of the ideals of the United Nations Charter.

The role of your representative assembly is, among other things, to draw once more the attention of governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations and of the whole of world public opinion to the most shameful political anachronism of the present time - the survival of the remnants of colonialism and racism of any form on the surface of our planet.

One of the worst forms of racial discrimination, which has rightly been described as a crime against humanity, is undoubtedly the system of apartheid practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa. It is necessary to put an end completely to these inhuman practices, which disfigure the twentieth century. It is the common task of all of us to arouse the conscience of mankind and by all possible means to encourage the international movement of solidarity with the brave people of Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and other countries in their struggle for freedom and full independence, against colonial oppression and racial discrimination.

The liquidation of the dangerous hot-bed of armed confrontation in the south of Africa would contribute not only to a desirable improvement in the situation in this part of the African continent, but also to the strengthening of the process of relaxation of tension and to the consolidation of world peace.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which, together with the other socialist countries, participates actively in the realization of the programme of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, has also unequivocally supported the initiative for making the year 1978 an International Year for Action to Combat Apartheid. We have embodied in our laws effective guarantees of the inadmissibility of any racial discrimination and the complete prohibition of propaganda for racial theories. We maintain no relations with the racist régimes in the south of Africa. We regard the policy of apartheid as a gross violation of fundamental human rights, a permanent threat to the free African nations and thus as a serious danger for international security.

The Czechoslovak people consistently supports the just struggle of the oppressed nations against racism and its most heinous form - apartheid. The Czechoslovak people stand on the side of those who fight against colonialism and neo-colonialism in all parts of the world.

The Conference in which you participate should enter into history as a decisive step on the road toward the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination throughout the world. I wish you much success in your deliberations.

(signed) Gustáv Husák

C. Message from the Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

[Original: Arabic]

21 August 1978

On behalf of the Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, I congratulate you heartily on the occasion of the convening of your Conference, which crowns the international activity initiated by the United Nations system approximately four years ago. The interest that we, as participants in this Conference, can note in its subject demonstrates the paramount importance of the efforts being made by the international community to combat all forms of racism and racial discrimination. Our country takes this opportunity to reaffirm its determined support for the struggle of peoples for self-determination and the eradication of various forms of racial differentiation and discrimination and for their right to choose the road to construction which conforms to their aspirations. The position adopted by our country on both the national and the international levels emphasizes its commitment to that immutable principle. Our country also believes that the struggle to achieve these goals is an important requirement for international security and stability.

The convening of the Conference at this critical period, in which the heroic struggle of the peoples of South Africa and the Palestinian people has to contend with various kinds of plots and conspiracies of imperialism and racist zionism, constitutes an important and continuing source of inspiration for these peoples in their struggle for liberty and self-determination.

It is the task of your Conference to expose these practices, as well as the imperialist forces which provide the racist régimes with all their means of subsistence and with all kinds of development aid, which these régimes use to suppress the peoples and their freedom and to threaten the independence and growth of neighbouring countries, whether in Africa or in the Middle East. The sufferings of the front-line countries, both in southern Africa and in the Middle East, are manifest evidence of the organic link between racist, imperialist and Zionist régimes and neo-colonialism. Our country is fully confident that the resolutions of your Conference will serve as an additional weapon in the struggle to eradicate all forms of racial discrimination. Continuing solidarity with the just struggle of peoples against racism, zionism and imperialism is the successful way to achieve the objectives of the Conference.

We wish you every success.

(signed) Ali Nasser Mohamed

D. Message from the President of the Supreme Council of the
Government of the Republic of Ecuador

[Original: Spanish]

12 August 1978

I should like, at the opening of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to confirm on behalf of the Government and people of Ecuador my country's known and steadfast opposition to racism, which stems from its innate conviction and is reflected in Ecuadorian society itself, an anti-racist position which is expressed in the following terms in the Constitution approved in a referendum this year:

"The State of Ecuador condemns every form of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination or segregation and recognizes the right of peoples to free themselves from such oppressive systems".

I should like also to express my confidence that the Conference worthily presided over by Your Excellency will adopt appropriate measures in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter to ensure world-wide respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, without any distinction on grounds of race or on any other grounds, to be upheld faithfully by all States Members of the Organization, and I would reiterate the support of Ecuador for the legitimate struggle being waged by oppressed peoples under the racist yoke, especially in southern Africa, with the aim of restoring equality among all men and their inalienable right to respect for their individual dignity and integrity.

(signed) Admiral Alfredo Poveda Burbano

E. Message from the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

[Original: Arabic]

23 August 1978

On behalf of the people and Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and on my own behalf, may I extend sincere congratulations on your election to the presidency of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

We appreciate the great responsibility you have shouldered, which is that of leading this international gathering to the realization of a great aspiration of the entire human community, namely, the complete elimination of all forms of the hateful phenomenon of racism.

We, in Egypt, consider that this Conference, now being held at Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations, has come at a major turning-point in the history of the struggle of peoples for freedom. We therefore believe, at this mid-point of the Decade proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations to combat racism and racial discrimination practised against our brothers in South Africa, that one of the urgent tasks that should be undertaken by your Conference is to determine effective ways and means, as well as specific procedures, for totally eradicating, according to a fixed schedule, this scourge of humanity.

We, in Egypt, have given and shall continue to give our total moral and material support to our brothers struggling for freedom and the elimination of racism.

I wish to take this opportunity to assure you and all the participants in the Conference of our genuine co-operation and to express our sincere wish that the Conference may achieve the noble objectives for which it is being held.

(signed) Mohamed Anwar El-Sadat

F. Message from the Chairman of the Council of State of the
German Democratic Republic

[Original: German/English]

14 August 1978

On behalf of the Council of State and the people of the German Democratic Republic, I convey greetings of solidarity to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, along with best wishes for the success of the great humanist cause of this Conference.

The German Democratic Republic, on whose territory the inhuman policy of racism has been extirpated has, from the day it was founded, extended its profound sympathy and active support to all peoples and all individuals who resist imperialist oppression and racial discrimination and who have taken up the cause of equality for all people, irrespective of race, origin, nationality, ideology and creed.

It is for this very reason that our State and our people have consistently shown their solidarity with the peoples in southern Africa fighting for their inalienable rights under the leadership of their legitimate liberation organizations, the African National Congress of South Africa, the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. The German Democratic Republic is closely linked with the Arab people of Palestine in its legitimate struggle for full freedom and independence in a national State.

The German Democratic Republic supports the sanctions imposed on the South African apartheid régime by the United Nations and joins world public opinion, which demands that this fascist and racist régime be barred access to nuclear weapons once and for all.

On behalf of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, may I give the assurance that our State and our people will continue to do all they can to make a worthy contribution to the attainment of the aims of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in particular the final elimination of all forms of racist oppression and exploitation in the world.

Extending my sincere greetings to all delegations, I wish this important Conference every success.

(signed) Erich Honecker

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

[Original: English]

8 August 1978

The Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire peace-loving people of Hungary join me in welcoming the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and in pledging support for the efforts of the Conference for the complete and final elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination.

The Hungarian People's Republic considers the struggle against racism to be an integral part of the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress and it takes an active part in it.

In common with the democratic forces of the world, the Hungarian People's Republic has always been on the side of the peoples struggling against colonial and racial oppression, for freedom and independence and fundamental human rights, and it has consistently urged the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on the self-determination of peoples and the elimination of racism and apartheid.

In a spirit of active solidarity with the oppressed peoples and within the limits of its possibilities, the Hungarian People's Republic has supported and will continue to support the just struggle of the peoples under colonial and racial oppression and it resolutely condemns the criminal acts of the racist and apartheid régimes, which pose a grave threat to peace and international security.

I am convinced that the Conference will carry out useful work and will enhance the noble cause of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

It is with these considerations in mind that I wish the Conference every success in its work.

(signed) Pál Losonczi

H. Message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Indonesia

[Original: English]

17 August 1978

On behalf of the Government of Indonesia and on my own behalf, I congratulate you heartily on your election as President of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Your task and responsibility are highly important and at the same time certainly very inspiring, since on your shoulders rest the hopes of all of us that this Conference may be outstandingly successful.

This historic Conference is one of the main landmarks in the long struggle of mankind to eliminate those evils of our time, namely racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. I am happy to note that, as a highlight of the Decade for Action against Racism and Racial Discrimination, which the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed for the decade beginning on 10 December 1973, the Conference during its deliberations will review the progress achieved and identify the major obstacles encountered in the struggle against those evils and evaluate the effectiveness of the methods employed in these efforts. Following the deliberations on the previous two substantive items, this Conference will have the most important task of formulating effective ways and means and concrete measures for securing the full eradication of this malady of our time.

I strongly believe that the results of the deliberations of the Conference will bring us nearer to our goal of the eradication of the evils of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

The Indonesian people, whose historic opposition to the odious practices of racism and colonialism is unshakeably rooted in their long experience and in the five basic principles of their State philosophy, the Pancasila, feel proud and privileged to take this opportunity of reiterating their solidarity with the struggling people of Africa.

On behalf of the Indonesian people, who today on 17 August celebrate their 33rd Independence Day, I reaffirm our historic commitment to the cause of freedom and racial equality and express our determination to continue to assist those oppressed by racism and colonialism until the last vestiges of those twin evils are completely eradicated.

I take this opportunity of assuring you and the distinguished representatives attending this Conference of the co-operation of the Indonesian delegation with a view to achieving the noble aims of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

(signed) Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja

I. Message from the President of the Republic of Iraq

[Original: Arabic]

16 August 1978

On behalf of the people and Government of the Republic of Iraq, I send my regards to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which is a positive product of the United Nations campaign against racism.

The Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, launched by the United Nations General Assembly in 1973, is an expression of the aspiration of the peoples of the world to eliminate all vestiges of racism, and of the increasing world awareness of the evils of racism that affect mankind in general.

Racial discrimination is a phenomenon that challenges human faculties and the teachings of history and is incompatible with modern values. The colonial and imperialist powers have contributed to the promotion of racist trends as a substitute for their own colonial and imperialist systems and as an ally in developing methods for the domination of other peoples.

Any new approach to the problem of racism should be based on a comprehensive perception of the actual and historical circumstances of its origin in all parts of the world, in order that the common profile of racism may be traced and that the collaboration which exists between racist régimes may be understood.

Such an approach should aim at the elimination of the conditions and régimes which have favoured the inception of racism, and in particular of colonialism and imperialism.

The elimination of racism from the world requires great efforts on the part of Governments and of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the solidarity of all the peoples of the world.

As a contribution by our Government to the cause of eradicating racism throughout the world, and as a recognition by our revolution of the role of the intellectual faculty and of intellectuals in the study of this problem, an Intellectual Forum on Zionism and Racism was held at Baghdad from 8 to 12 November 1976, on the occasion of the anniversary of the adoption of the General Assembly resolution determining that zionism is a form of racism. The participants in the Forum were intellectuals from all over the world.

Zionism was selected for study because it constitutes an ever-present threat to the Arab people, whose land was seized for the purpose of establishing a racist entity of foreign settlers in Palestine, a base for imperialism in the Arab homeland and an ally collaborating with other racist régimes, especially that of South Africa.

We have also enacted legislation aimed at removing all traces of the colonial period and combating all forms of racism, by securing equal treatment before the law for all persons, without discrimination as to race, colour, sex or religion, and granting full rights to all minorities.

Our Government, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath party, which is in the vanguard of the national liberation movements, unconditionally supports by every possible means all peoples who are struggling against racism, colonialism and imperialism, especially the peoples of Palestine, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

There is no doubt that people who have been subjected to racist practices, especially the Arab people of Palestine and the peoples of southern Africa, and others all over the world, look to the Conference in the hope that their aims of the eradication of racial discrimination and liberation from colonial rule will be achieved, so that they may be able to exercise the right to self-determination, which is a fundamental prerequisite for the realization of human rights.

In conclusion, I hope the Conference will succeed in adopting decisive and meaningful resolutions to combat racism all over the world.

(signed) Ahmed Hassan El Bakr

J. Message from the President of the Presidium
of the Mongolian People's Republic

[Original: English]

12 August 1978

On behalf of the Presidium of Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic and of the Mongolian people, I extend my cordial greetings to the participants in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, convened on the initiative of the United Nations General Assembly.

The struggle against racism and racial discrimination has now come to be carried on in unison with the struggle for the liquidation of all the remnants of colonial oppression, for these two evils take their origin from an inhuman ideology. Measures undertaken in the framework of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, including this Conference, acquire particular urgency in the light of the intensified intrigues of imperialism and other reactionary forces against peoples fighting for national and social emancipation. World public opinion is deeply concerned about the situation in southern Africa, where racist régimes directly supported by neo-colonialist and hegemonistic forces continue to pursue with impunity the policy of apartheid and cruel racial repression against the African population, and are committing acts of aggression against neighbouring sovereign States, thus endangering international peace and security in Africa and throughout the world. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, which supports consistently the just struggle of peoples for freedom, national independence and social progress, attaches great importance to the Conference and expresses its confidence that it will make a worthy contribution to the cause of the further intensification of the struggle of all peace-loving forces for the eradication of all forms and manifestations of racial discrimination and oppression. I wish the participants in the Conference fruitful work and every success in dealing with the issues on its agenda.

(signed) Yumjaagin Tsedenbal

K. Message from the Head of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria

[Original: English]

18 August 1978

I am pleased to convey to you, on behalf of myself, the Government and people of Nigeria sincere wishes for the success of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The Conference, now being held at Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations, could not have been convened at a more opportune moment. Time and circumstances make this a historic meeting, not only for the challenges it offers, but equally for the opportunities it presents for the United Nations to take firm and affirmative action against the minority and racist régimes in southern Africa that continue to defy the world body and ridicule its purposes. At this very moment, the minority racist régimes in southern Africa which have institutionalized racism by enacting the most cruel and vindictive laws ever devised by man's ingenuity, are defiantly repudiating commitments that they had entered into for the accelerated transfer of sovereign power to the majority indigenous population of those territories. There has also recently been a disturbing agitation in certain quarters for the premature lifting of the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia, whereas the compelling need is for an intensification of those sanctions. The result is that the independence of Namibia and Zimbabwe, which had seemed so near to fulfilment, is once again placed in question. This situation must not be permitted to continue unchecked.

Humanity at large, working through the United Nations, must endeavour, once and for all, to set in motion the mechanism to rid the world of the scourge of apartheid, racism and racial and racial discrimination, and only concerted efforts and moral commitment on a global scale can ensure success in this endeavour. This we must do, for, just as the cause of peace is not served by appeasement, so too is the cause of justice not served by prevarication.

The movement towards the total elimination of racism and racial discrimination is at a cross-roads, and the United Nations itself stands at the bar of history in Geneva. Whether the racist régimes in southern Africa will continue to make a mockery of the United Nations and its resolutions, whether the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe will continue to be denied their inalienable right to liberty and independence, or whether indeed world peace and justice will continue to be sacrificed on the altar of the materialism and geopolitical expediency of the major Powers will depend upon the outcome of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It would be an act of supreme folly, and a crime against mankind, to disappoint the hopes and aspirations of so many merely to satisfy the greed and caprice of so few. May the success of the Conference be surpassed only by the crushing defeat of the forces of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination.

L. Message from the Head of the Government of Panama

[Original: Spanish]

10 August 1978

The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination is a most important event in the struggle of peoples suffering from the humiliation of racism and of contempt for essential human values.

The United Nations cannot allow itself to be a mere spectator of systematic colonialist and neo-colonialist activities. The priority task of this Conference must therefore be to concentrate on intensifying measures to counter racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, including the inhuman system of apartheid which prevails, to the shame of mankind, in southern Africa.

The United Nations must go beyond the role of "fireman" in the inflammatory situations created by unjust relations that lead to popular uprisings. There is no other course for peoples that are unable to bring about change by peaceful means and therefore have no alternative but to favour violent change.

Amilcar Cabral often said that "solidarity without equality is merely charity, and charity has contributed nothing to the progress of nations and of human beings". This view expressed by the late African leader reflects reality, having regard to the failure of the many resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies.

The Conference should therefore address itself as a matter of urgency to the preparation of new international instruments that will be really effective against racial discrimination. A helpful measure would be the establishment of an international fund which should not be limited to providing assistance to victims but should also help in combating racial discrimination, racism and apartheid by all possible means.

On behalf of the Government and people of Panama, I send good wishes for the success of this Conference, and express the hope that the men and women assembled from all quarters of the globe may launch the final offensive that will excise once and for all the racist canker affecting mankind, and that the Conference may bring about a new dimension of peace that will promote the dignity and worth of the human person on the basis of equality of rights for men and women in all parts of the world.

(signed) Omar Torrijos Herrera

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

[Original: English]

14 August 1978

On behalf of the Council of State, the Government and the people of the Polish People's Republic, I wish to convey to the President and to all the participants in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination our assurance of solidarity with and support for the noble cause which the Conference pursues.

The Polish People's Republic and its people voice their resolute and consistent support for the principles of common equality and spare no effort to further the full implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. They condemn all forms of racism and racial discrimination and give their full political, moral and material support to peoples fighting for the realization of their basic human rights.

Please accept my sincere wishes for the complete success of the Conference, the participants in which are animated by the will to fight racism and racial discrimination.

(signed) Henryk Jablonski

N. Message from the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

[Original: Russian]

14 August 1978

On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet people and on my own behalf, I salute the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The tasks with which your Conference is confronted are familiar and understandable to the Soviet people. Exactly one week after the establishment of the Soviet State, the following basic principles of the national policy of Soviet authority were inscribed in the historic "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia": the equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Russia, the abolition of all racial, national and national-religious privileges and restrictions and the free development of all national minorities.

The problem of nationality has been fully solved in the Soviet Union. The equality of citizens before the law, irrespective of their nationality or race, is not only proclaimed and laid down in the Constitution, but is daily confirmed and guaranteed by the whole way of life of socialist society, by the political and economic system of socialism.

The policy of the Soviet State with regard to problems of nationality remains unchanged and consistent. Among the fundamental principles laid down for the foreign policy of the USSR, in the new Soviet Constitution adopted in 1977, in addition to the principles of equal rights and of the right of peoples to self-determination, is support for the struggle of peoples for national liberation and social progress.

The Soviet people unequivocally declares itself to be on the side of the forces which are leading the struggle for the equality of all peoples and against racial and national discrimination and are combating the preservation of the vestiges of colonialism and racism. It consistently maintains its stand in favour of the abolition of the racist régime in Rhodesia and the transfer of full powers to the people of Zimbabwe, the unconditional withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from Namibia and the abolition of the apartheid system in the Republic of South Africa.

Your Conference is taking place against a background of special endeavours to promote and extend the relaxation of international tension and to eradicate colonialism and racism completely and finally. In these circumstances, the existence of racist régimes in southern Africa, with their crimes against humanity, is particularly intolerable. The increased tension on the African continent caused by the interventionist activities of a number of NATO countries is arousing the justified concern of peace-loving States. The cause of strengthening peace calls for the immediate cessation of imperialist interference in the affairs of newly independent States and respect for their sovereign right to free and independent development.

I wish the participants in the Conference every success in the struggle for freedom and national independence, and against colonialism, racism, apartheid and racial and national discrimination.

(signed) L. Brezhnev

O. Message from the Prime Minister of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

[Original: French]

11 August 1978

On the occasion of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, I wish to send warmest good wishes on behalf of the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The existence of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid in their various forms are a disgrace to our times. The people of Viet Nam have never ceased to emphasize and strengthen their support and friendship for the peoples of the world and consider any form of xenophobia as totally foreign to their conscience. In common with all progressive forces in the world, the people of Viet Nam strongly condemn the racist Governments in southern Africa and reaffirm their total support for the valiant and inevitably victorious struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. The people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam hope that the Conference will strengthen the resolve of peoples and all progressive forces to eliminate totally and finally all racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and thus add impetus to the fight of the peoples of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. I wish the Conference every success.

(signed) Pham Van Dong

P. Message from the President of the Socialist Federal
Republic of Yugoslavia

[Original: English]

14 August 1978

On the occasion of the convening of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, it gives me pleasure to convey, on behalf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in my own name, sincere wishes for the success of this important gathering as one of the most outstanding events in the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

All assemblies of non-aligned countries, as well as the recently concluded Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Belgrade, have resolutely condemned all forms of colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid as the most acute threat to peace and security in the world. Strong support has also been given to the efforts made by the United Nations with a view to eradicating such vestiges of the past, as well as to the liberation movements fighting against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid for their freedom, self-determination and independence and for equitable co-operation among all States.

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has pledged itself, in agreement with non-aligned and other countries, to give effect to the proclaimed objectives of the United Nations with regard to the eradication of all forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and to have the peoples and territories still under colonial and foreign domination and occupation attain their right to self-determination and independence as soon as possible.

I am confident that the Conference will strive towards a universal and consistent application of all United Nations decisions and resolutions relating to these questions, in particular those concerning the termination of all forms of assistance and co-operation with racist régimes in southern Africa.

I hope that the Conference will devote the necessary attention also to other forms of discrimination, and to the question of protection and respect for the rights of national minorities, the solution of which is in the interest of human rights in general and undoubtedly serves to promote confidence, co-operation and good-neighbourly relations.

I am also confident that the decisions of your Conference will serve as a major contribution to the early liquidation of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and in this I see yet another important step taken in the direction of peace and the realization of the noble ideals, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

(signed) Josip Broz Tito

Annex: III

REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

Rapporteur: Mr. T. Kunugi (Japan)

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The rules of procedure of the Conference provided for the establishment of two main committees. At its first plenary meeting, held on 14 August 1978, the Conference elected Mr. P. Voutov (Bulgaria) as Chairman of the First Committee. At its fourth plenary meeting, held on 16 August 1978, the Conference, on the recommendation of the General Committee, allocated to the First Committee the consideration of items 9 and 10 of the agenda.

2. The Conference also requested the First Committee to prepare a draft Declaration of the Conference for consideration by the plenary Conference.

II. OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE

3. At its first and second meetings, held on 15 and 16 August 1978, the Committee elected the following additional officers: Mr. J. de Oliveira Nunes (Portugal), Mr. M.B. Montoya (Colombia) and Mr. O.F. Gueye (Senegal) as Vice-Chairmen and Mr. T. Kunugi (Japan) as Rapporteur.

4. The Secretary-General was represented in the Committee by Mr. Theo G. van Boven, Director of the Division of Human Rights and Mr. Pierre J. Sanon, Deputy Director of the Division of Human Rights. Mr. Louis Culpepper of the Division of Human Rights acted as Secretary of the Committee.

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

5. The Committee held seven meetings from 15 August 1978 to 25 August 1978.

6. The Committee had before it the documents listed in annex XI below.

7. At its third meeting, on 17 August 1978, the Committee decided to establish a Working Group open to the participation of all members, with a 10-member nucleus comprising Canada, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Honduras, Mexico, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The task of the Working Group was to prepare a draft Declaration of the Conference for consideration by the Committee.

8. The Committee held a general discussion at its 4th and 5th meetings on 18 and 21 August 1978. Participants in the general discussion dealt primarily with points which in their view should be taken into account by the Working Group in the preparation of the draft Declaration.

9. On 21 August 1978, the Working Group elected Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana) as Chairman/Rapporteur. The Group held eight meetings.

10. At its 7th meeting, the Committee considered the report submitted to it by the Working Group.

11. The text of the draft Declaration submitted by the Working Group reads as follows:

The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having met at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/129,

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 the designation by the General Assembly of the period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Bearing in mind the goals of the Decade which are 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 by eradicating racial prejudice, racism and racial discrimination, to arrest any expansion of racist policies, to eliminate the persistence of 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 the racist régimes and contribute to the sustainment of racism and racial discrimination; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism and racial discrimination, and to put an end to racist régimes,

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 General Assembly on 9 November 1976, the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid (1977), the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia (1977), [and the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976],

Taking into account the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Organization of African Unity and those adopted by other international conferences, as well as the international instruments adopted by

specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, concerning the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Noting the vital need for the mass media to inform public opinion objectively about the liberation struggle in southern Africa,

Noting further with the gravest concern that racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, which continue to afflict the world, are crimes against the conscience and dignity of mankind, and constitute serious dangers which will inevitably lead to greater conflict with enormous repercussions on international peace and security,

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,

Having reviewed national, regional and international activities undertaken in the first half of the Decade,

Inspired by the spirit of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Anti-Apartheid Year to redouble the efforts of the international community to eliminate all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

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,

Stressing the importance of action at the national and local level, including adequate recourse procedures, for the effective elimination of racism and racial discrimination,

Determined that these evils against the dignity of the human being shall be eradicated and that the danger which they constitute to harmonious relations and international security shall be thereby removed,

Solemnly declares:

1. Any doctrine of racial superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and has no justification whatsoever;
2. All peoples and all human groups have contributed to the progress of civilization and cultures which constitute the common heritage of humanity;
3. All forms of discrimination and, in particular, governmental policies based on the theory of racial superiority, exclusiveness or hatred are a violation of fundamental human rights and jeopardize friendly relations among peoples, co-operation between nations and international peace and security;

4. Apartheid, the extreme form of institutionalized racism, [is a crime against humanity] and an affront to the dignity of mankind, and [is a threat to peace and security in the world];

5. Violation of human rights, denial of the right of peoples to self-determination, foreign occupation, alien domination, economic and political oppression and social injustice are root causes of discrimination and tension;

6. Racist régimes must be further isolated and United Nations sanctions against these régimes must be implemented strictly and faithfully by all States, as assistance and collaboration in economic, military and other fields constitute an impediment to the liberation of southern Africa; it is an obligation of Governments to create the necessary conditions in order that the transnational corporations cease:

(a) To grant any assistance and support to the racist régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury;

(b) To exploit the peoples of southern Africa and the natural resources in their countries;

7. All those who profit from racist domination and exploitation in South Africa, or assist the apartheid régime, or facilitate the propaganda in favour of apartheid, are accomplices in the perpetuation of this [crime against humanity];

8. Support for and solidarity with all oppressed peoples and their national liberation movements, recognized by regional organizations, front-line countries which are victims of racist régimes and all victims of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid, should be a commitment of all Governments and all international and regional organizations;

9. 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;

10. Education and information can be transmitters of racial prejudices, but can also be 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 to educate their people, especially children and youth, by all available means to promote their awareness of the evils of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to ensure respect for the dignity and worth of all human beings;

11. Bearing in mind that racism, racial discrimination and apartheid are gross violations of human rights with, inter alia, negative effects stemming from serious inequalities in the field of education, health, nutrition, housing, job opportunities and cultural development, national, regional and international action to combat and eradicate the causes of such policies and practices and to ensure the full enjoyment of the above rights should include measures aimed at improving the living conditions of men and women of all nations at the political, economic, social and cultural levels;

12. The elimination of racial discrimination being an imperative norm of the international community, the exercise of competing rights such as freedom of association or expression cannot be used as justifying the propagation of racist ideas; Governments have a duty to ensure that priority is given in their national legislations to prohibiting racial discrimination and to proscribing the dissemination, including dissemination through mass media, of racist ideas and also to actively discouraging any propaganda supporting racism and racist régimes in accordance with article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

13. In southern Africa, the most extreme form of racism, compounded by settler colonialism, has led to the worst form of exploitation and human degradation;

14. The creation of bantustans is a diabolical manoeuvre designed to dispossess the African people of their land and to consolidate the political and economic white settler domination which the world community should continue to reject and condemn;

15. Co-operation with the apartheid régime in the nuclear field, especially by the provision of training, the supply of equipment and fissionable material, the construction of nuclear facilities and the transfer of any form of nuclear technology to South Africa, [is a threat to international peace and security;]

16. The so-called internal settlement in Southern Rhodesia is a blatant attempt to split the national liberation movements, to foment civil war and to perpetuate racist minority rule and cannot be an acceptable solution to the problem of Zimbabwe;

17. [The Conference condemns the existing and increasing relations between the Zionist State of 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 the 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 the Government of Israel and its Zionist and other supporters against the United Nations organs and against Governments which have advocated firm action against apartheid;]

18. [The Conference recalls with deep regret the cruel tragedy which befell the Palestinian people 30 years ago and which it continues to endure today - manifested in its being prevented from exercising its right to self-determination on the soil of its homeland, in the dispersal of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, the prevention of their return to their homes, and the establishment therein of settlers from abroad, and in the practice of diverse forms of racial discrimination against Palestinians affecting all aspects of their daily lives in a manner which prevents their enjoyment of their elementary human rights on a basis of equality; the Conference expresses its grave concern at this continuing situation and deplores Israel's refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions

of the United Nations, and it calls for the cessation of all practices of racial discrimination to which Palestinians, as well as other inhabitants of the Arab territories occupied by Israel, are being subjected; the Conference voices its hope that the Palestinian people will soon have the opportunity to exercise its inalienable right to self-determination in Palestine, and proclaims its solidarity with the Palestinian people in its struggle for liberation and against racial discrimination;]

19. The Conference recognizes that 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 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 of non-interference in their internal affairs;

20. The Conference endorses the right of indigenous peoples to maintain their traditional structure of economy and culture, including their own language, and also recognizes the special relationship of indigenous peoples to their land and stresses that their land, land rights and natural resources should not be taken away from them;

21. The Conference is aware that, 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;

22. The Conference asks relevant national and international bodies to consider specifically the psychological and physical consequences for children who are victims of racial discrimination, and to take care that special measures to counteract these effects are included in the activities of and the follow-up to the International Year of the Child, 1979;

23. The Conference stresses the urgent need to protect the rights of immigrants, migrant workers, including all those who are undocumented, and their families all over the world; States should ensure that their legislation, administration and other practices fully conform with international standards protecting the rights of migrant workers and of their families; the social, economic and other cause of discriminatory measures or attitudes still existing against all migrant workers and their families should be carefully studied;

24. The Conference appeals to the General Assembly and the Security Council to give effect to the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by taking urgent action to implement the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

25. States, international organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations, local and private institutions, religious institutions and trade unions are called upon to ensure the real and effective realization of the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

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

IV. CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT DECLARATION SUBMITTED BY THE WORKING GROUP

12. The Committee considered the draft declaration at its 7th meeting.

13. The following amendments were submitted to the draft Declaration:

(a) The representative of Colombia proposed the replacement of the word "endorsing" in the sixth preambular paragraph by the word "considering";

(b) Operative paragraph 5:

(i) The representative of Ethiopia proposed the amendment of the paragraph to insert the words "under colonial and foreign domination", between the word "peoples" and the words "to self-determination";

(ii) The representative of Senegal suggested that the words "and cultural contempt" be inserted between the word "injustice" and the words "are root causes";

(c) New operative paragraph 10:

The representative of the German Democratic Republic suggested the addition of a new operative paragraph 10 to read as follows:

"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";

(d) Operative paragraph 15:

The representative of Jamaica suggested that the words "in the nuclear field" be replaced by the words "in the military and nuclear fields";

(e) Operative paragraph 19:

The representative of Honduras proposed the insertion in the first sentence of the words "persons belonging to" after the words "rights of";

(f) Operative paragraph 24:

The Secretary-General of the Conference suggested the substitution of the words "requests, through the General Assembly, the Security Council" for the words "appeals to the General Assembly and the Security Council".

V. VOTING ON THE DRAFT DECLARATION AND THE AMENDMENTS THERE TO

14. The action taken by the Committee at its 7th meeting on the draft Declaration submitted to it by the Working Group was as follows:

(a) Preamble:

(i) The first to fifth and the seventh to fifteenth paragraphs of the preamble were adopted without a vote;

(ii) The Committee rejected by 54 votes to 34, with 5 abstentions, the proposal by Colombia that the word "endorsing" in the sixth preambular paragraph be replaced by the word "considering";

(iii) The Committee further decided by 53 votes to 22, with 20 abstentions, to retain the words "and the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976" in the sixth preambular paragraph;

(iv) The sixth paragraph of the preamble was adopted without a vote, with the square brackets deleted.

(b) The Committee adopted without a vote operative paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20 to 23 and 25 and 26 of the draft Declaration.

(c) Operative paragraphs 4 and 7 were adopted without a vote, with the square brackets deleted.

(d) The Ethiopian amendment to operative paragraph 5 was adopted and the paragraph, as amended, was adopted without a vote.

(e) The new operative paragraph 10 proposed by the German Democratic Republic was adopted without a vote.

(f) The Jamaican amendment to operative paragraph 15 was adopted and the paragraph, as amended, was adopted without a vote, with the square brackets deleted.

(g) At the request of the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, a roll call vote was taken on paragraph 17 with the square brackets removed; the paragraph was adopted by 65 votes to 18, with 20 abstentions, the voting being as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(h) At the request of the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, a roll call vote was taken on paragraph 18 with the square brackets deleted; the paragraph was adopted by 67 votes to 18, with 18 abstentions, the voting being as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Greece, Honduras, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay.

(i) The amendment of Honduras to operative paragraph 19, was adopted, and the paragraph, as amended, was adopted by 34 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions.

(j) The amendment to operative paragraph 24 proposed by the Secretary-General of the Conference was adopted, and the paragraph, as amended, was adopted without a vote.

15. In the course of the 7th meeting of the Committee, immediately, after the voting on operative paragraphs 17 and 18, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, on behalf of the nine States members of the European Economic Community, and the representatives of Australia, Canada and New Zealand stated that their delegations could no longer associate themselves with the results of the Conference nor participate in the further proceedings of the Conference.

16. The representative of Sri Lanka, on behalf of the non-aligned countries, stated that he regretted the statements made by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of the nine States members of the European Economic Community and by the representatives of Australia, Canada and New Zealand. He expressed the view that the possibility of negotiating a consensus was still open.

17. The text of the Declaration as adopted by the Committee reads as follows:

The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Having met at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/129,

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 the designation by the General Assembly of the period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Bearing in mind the goals of the Decade which are 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 by eradicating racial prejudice, racism and racial discrimination, to arrest any expansion of racist policies, to eliminate the persistence of 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 the racist régimes and contribute to the sustainment of racism and racial discrimination; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism and racial discrimination, and to put an end to racist régimes,

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 General Assembly on 9 November 1976, the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid (1977), the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia (1977), and the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976,

Taking into account the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Organization of African Unity and those adopted by other international conferences, as well as the international instruments adopted by specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, concerning the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Noting the vital need for the mass media to inform public opinion objectively about the liberation struggle in southern Africa,

Noting further with the gravest concern that racism, racial discrimination and apartheid which continue to afflict the world, are crimes against the conscience and dignity of mankind, and constitute serious dangers which will inevitably lead to greater conflict with enormous repercussions on international peace and security,

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,

Having reviewed national, regional and international activities undertaken in the first half of the Decade,

Inspired by the spirit of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Anti-Apartheid Year to redouble the efforts of the international community to eliminate all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

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,

Stressing the importance of action at the national and local level, including adequate recourse procedures, for the effective elimination of racism and racial discrimination,

Determined that these evils against the dignity of the human being shall be eradicated and that the danger which they constitute to harmonious relations and international security shall be thereby removed,

Solemnly declares:

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

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

3. All forms of discrimination and, in particular, governmental policies based on the theory of racial superiority, exclusiveness or hatred are a violation of fundamental human rights and jeopardize friendly relations among peoples, co-operation between nations and international peace and security;

4. Apartheid, the extreme form of institutionalized racism, is a crime against humanity and an affront to the dignity of mankind, and is a threat to peace and security in the world;

5. Violation of human rights, denial of the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination, foreign occupation, alien domination, economic and political oppression, social injustice and cultural contempt are root causes of discrimination and tension;

6. Racist régimes must be further isolated and United Nations sanctions against these régimes must be implemented strictly and faithfully by all States, as assistance and collaboration in economic, military and other fields constitute an impediment to the liberation of southern Africa; it is an obligation of Governments to create the necessary conditions in order that the transnational corporations cease:

(a) To grant any assistance and support to the racist régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury;

(b) To exploit the peoples of southern Africa and the natural resources in their countries;

7. All those who profit from racist domination and exploitation in South Africa, or assist the apartheid régime, or facilitate the propaganda in favour of apartheid, are accomplices in the perpetuation of this crime against humanity;

8. Support for and solidarity with all oppressed peoples and their national liberation movements, recognized by regional organizations, front-line countries which are victims of racist régimes and all victims of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid, should be a commitment of all Governments and all international and regional organizations;

9. 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;

10. 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;

11. Education and information can be transmitters of racial prejudices, but can also be 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 to educate their people, especially children and youth, by all available means to promote their awareness of the evils of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to ensure respect for the dignity and worth of all human beings;

12. Bearing in mind that racism, racial discrimination and apartheid are gross violations of human rights with, inter alia, negative effects stemming from serious inequalities in the field of education, health, nutrition, housing, job opportunities and cultural development, national, regional and international action to combat and eradicate the causes of such policies and practices and to ensure the full enjoyment of the above rights should include measures aimed at improving the living conditions of men and women of all nations at the political, economic, social and cultural levels;

13. The elimination of racial discrimination being an imperative norm of the international community, the exercise of competing rights such as freedom of association or expression cannot be used as justifying the propagation of racist ideas; Governments have a duty to ensure that priority is given in their national legislations to prohibiting racial discrimination and to proscribing the dissemination, including dissemination through mass media, of racist ideas and also to actively discouraging any propaganda supporting racism and racist régimes, in accordance with article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

14. In southern Africa, the most extreme form of racism, compounded by settler colonialism, has led to the worst form of exploitation and human degradation;

15. The creation of bantustans is a diabolical manoeuvre designed to dispossess the African people of their land and to consolidate the political and economic white settler domination which the world community should continue to reject and condemn;

16. Co-operation with the apartheid régime in the military nuclear field, especially by the provision of training, the supply of equipment and fissionable material, the construction of nuclear facilities and the transfer of any form of nuclear technology to South Africa, is a threat to international peace and security;

17. The so-called internal settlement in Southern Rhodesia is a blatant attempt to split the national liberation movement, to foment civil war and to perpetuate racist minority rule and cannot be an acceptable solution to the problem of Zimbabwe;

18. The Conference condemns the existing and increasing relations between the Zionist State of 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 the 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 the Government of Israel and its Zionist and other supporters against the United Nations organs and against Governments which have advocated firm action against apartheid;

19. The Conference recalls with deep regret the cruel tragedy which befell the Palestinian people 30 years ago and which it continues to endure today - manifested in its being prevented from exercising its right to self-determination on the soil of its homeland, in the dispersal of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, the prevention of their return to their homes, and the establishment therein of settlers from abroad, and in the practice of diverse forms of racial discrimination against Palestinians affecting all aspects of their daily lives in a manner which prevents their enjoyment of their elementary human rights on a basis of equality; the Conference expresses its grave concern at this continuing situation and deplores Israel's refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and it calls for the cessation of all practices of racial discrimination to which Palestinians, as well as other inhabitants of the Arab territories occupied by Israel, are being subjected; the Conference voices its hope that the Palestinian people will soon have the opportunity to exercise its inalienable right to self-determination in Palestine, and proclaims its solidarity with the Palestinian people in its struggle for liberation and against racial discrimination;

20. The Conference recognizes that 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 of non-interference in their internal affairs;

21. The Conference endorses the right of indigenous peoples to maintain their traditional structure of economy and culture, including their own language, and also recognizes the special relationship of indigenous peoples to their land and stresses that their land, land rights and natural resources should not be taken away from them;

22. The Conference is aware that, 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;

23. The Conference urges relevant national and international bodies to consider specifically the psychological and physical consequences for children who are victims of racial discrimination, and to take care that special measures to counteract these effects are included in the activities of and the follow-up to the International Year of the Child, 1979;

24. The Conference stresses the urgent need to protect the rights of immigrants, migrant workers, including all those who are undocumented, and their families all over the world; States should ensure that their legislation, administration and other practices fully conform with international standards protecting the rights of migrant workers and of their families; the social, economic and other causes of discriminatory measures or attitudes still existing against all migrant workers and their families should be carefully studied;

25. The Conference requests, through the General Assembly, the Security Council to give effect to the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by taking urgent action to implement the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

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

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

Annex IV

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

1. At its 15th plenary meeting, the Conference considered the draft Declaration submitted by the First Committee. Details of the voting thereon, paragraph by paragraph, are given below.

(a) The preamble was adopted without a vote.

(b) Operative paragraphs 1 to 17, 21 to 23 and 25 to 27 were adopted without a vote.

(c) Operative paragraph 18: The representative of Sweden requested a separate vote on operative paragraph 18; at the request of the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, a roll call vote was taken on the paragraph, which was adopted by 69 votes to 5, with 23 abstentions, a/ the voting being as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Austria, Finland, San Marino, Sweden and Switzerland.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(d) Operative paragraph 19: The representative of Colombia proposed that in operative paragraph 19 the last phrase be amended to read as follows:

"The Conference voices its hope that the Palestinian people will soon have the opportunity to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Palestine, and proclaims its solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle for liberation and against racial discrimination".

a/ The representative of Jordan indicated that, had its delegation been present during the vote, it would have cast an affirmative vote.

The Colombian amendment was adopted. At the request of the Syrian Arab Republic, a roll call vote was taken on paragraph 19, as amended, and the paragraph was adopted by 84 votes to 5 with 8 abstentions, b/ the voting being as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Austria, Finland, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland.

Abstaining: Central African Empire, Dominican Republic, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Nicaragua, Portugal.

(e) Operative paragraph 20: The representative of Greece proposed that operative paragraph 20 be amended to read as follows:

"The Conference recognizes that persons belonging to 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 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 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 persons belonging to minorities and is confident that the future action currently envisaged will appropriately enhance the international protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities; in the promotion and guarantee of 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 of non-interference in their internal affairs;"

b/ The representative of Jordan indicated that, had its delegation been present during the vote, it would have cast an affirmative vote.

The amendment was adopted, and operative paragraph 20, as amended was adopted without a vote.

(f) Operative paragraph 24: The representative of Ghana proposed that, in the second sentence of operative paragraph 24, the words "legislation" and "administration" be replaced by the words "legislative" and "administrative" respectively. This amendment was adopted, and the paragraph, as amended, was adopted without a vote.

2. For the voting on the draft Declaration as a whole, as amended, see annex VI below, paragraph 2.

Annex V

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

Rapporteur: Mr. S.M. Rahhali (Morocco)

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The rules of procedure of the Conference provided for the establishment of two main committees. At its first plenary meeting, held on 14 August 1978, the Conference elected Mr. E. Saliba (Malta) as Chairman of the Second Committee. At its fourth plenary meeting, held on 16 August 1978, the Conference, on the recommendation of the General Committee, allocated to the Second Committee the consideration of item 11 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 second and third meetings, held on 16 and 17 August 1978, the Committee elected the following officers: Mr. A.J. Haddawi (Iraq), Mr. G. Cajina Mejicano (Nicaragua) and Mr. A. Olszówka (Poland) as Vice-Chairmen and Mr. S.M. Rahhali (Morocco) as Rapporteur.

4. The Secretary-General was represented in the Committee by Mr. Theo C. van Boven, Director of the Division of Human Rights and Mr. Pierre J. Sanon, Deputy Director of the Division of Human Rights. Mr. Ibrahim Bádawi of the Division of Human Rights acted as Secretary of the Committee.

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

5. The Committee held seven meetings from 15 August 1978 to 25 August 1978.

6. The Committee had before it the documents listed in annex XI below.

7. At its third meeting, on 17 August 1978, the Committee decided to establish a Working Group open to the participation of all members, with a ten-member nucleus comprising the Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Cuba, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iraq, Lesotho, Nigeria, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The task of the Working Group was to prepare 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 17 and 18 August 1978. Participants in the general discussion dealt primarily with points which in their view should be taken into account by the Working Group in the preparation of the draft Programme of Action.

9. On 21 August 1978, the Working Group elected Mr. Adamu Alhaji Mohammed (Nigeria) as Chairman/Rapporteur. The Group held 13 meetings.

10. At its 6th and 7th meetings, the Committee considered the report submitted to it by the Working Group, which contained the text of the draft Programme of Action.

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

A. Measures at the national level

1. The Conference calls upon all Governments, to the extent that they have not already done so, to ensure that legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures are adopted to prohibit in their respective countries any manifestations of racism and racial discrimination, regardless of whether or not discriminatory practices prevail. Action taken at the national level should include:

- (i) Wider and stricter national legislation to implement [all] United Nations sponsored instruments and conventions;
- (ii) The elimination of all discriminatory laws, prejudices and practices based on race, descent, colour, national or ethnic origin and in particular on property qualifications and literacy and language requirements in the exercise of political, economic, social and cultural rights;
- (iii) The creation of adequate domestic recourse procedures of a judicial and/or administrative character which could be effectively resorted to by individuals complaining of racism or racial discrimination;
- (iv) The encouragement through national legislation of the use, by national courts and institutions, of instruments of the United Nations and specialized agencies related to racism and racial discrimination, especially as the principle of non-discrimination has become an imperative norm of international law;
- (v) The adoption of 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 private clubs and institutions established on the basis of racial criteria or propagating ideas of racial discrimination and apartheid, as provided for in article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- (vi) The adoption, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of legal and other measures against any dissemination of information or ideas of racial or ethnic superiority or national hatred through published material or by mass media and aimed at other racial or ethnic groups, as well as at other nations, especially by taking all the necessary measures against the operation of propaganda organizations of the racist régimes and of private organizations which advocate them;
- (vii) The publication and wide distribution of the resolutions and decisions of United Nations organs concerning racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and decolonization and of the results, conclusions and recommendations of conferences and seminars dealing with the policies and practices of racial discrimination;

- (viii) The taking of all necessary measures by all States, all their national sports organizations and individuals within their jurisdiction to prohibit racial discrimination in sports and to disallow any sports contacts with the racist régimes of southern Africa or with racially selected teams and individuals from the racist régimes of southern Africa and to promote sports activities with no trace of racial distinction whatsoever;
- (ix) The prohibition of any kind of racial discrimination in laws, administrative and other measures regulating immigration;
- (x) The initiation of and support for campaigns aimed at mobilizing national public opinion against the evils of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, through adequate programmes in the mass media, publishing activities, research seminars and media coverage and therein seeking the co-operation of students and youth organizations, trade unions, employers' organizations, farmers, and religious and professional organizations;
- (xi) Ratification of or accession to, as soon as possible, the 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 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), 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;
- (xii) Consideration of the possibility of making the declaration envisaged in article 14, paragraph 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, by which a State party to the Convention recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of violations by the State party of any of the rights set forth in the Convention;
- (xiii) Compliance with the reporting requirements called for by the United Nations or by the relevant conventions and, whenever applicable, the inclusion in their reports of the problems encountered by States in ratifying these conventions with a view to soliciting appropriate legal and/or technical assistance from the advisory services programme in the field of human rights to counter such problems.

2. The Conference recognizes that action against racism would be more effective if it were combined with determined efforts in the field of education at all levels. The Conference therefore urges Governments to design school curricula and other educational programmes exposing the myths and fallacies of all theories, philosophies, ideas, attitudes and practices based on differences of race, colour,

descent, ethnic or national origin. The Conference also urges States to provide adequate opportunities in schools and institutions of higher learning for the study of United Nations measures to combat racism.

3. The Conference urges States also to disseminate educational material against racism through institutions other than formal educational institutions, for example youth movements, women's organizations, trade unions, art and drama societies, etc. To this end, the Conference urges States to choose procedures of instruction that are appropriate to their respective countries. Consideration should also be given to ways and means through which communication media and non-governmental organizations may be encouraged to propagate the goals and objectives of the Programme for the Decade.

4. The Conference calls on all States which have not yet done so:

(a) To take effective legislative and other measures, including those in the field of penal law, to prevent the recruitment, training and other activities of mercenaries for assistance to the racist régimes in southern Africa and to punish such mercenaries as common criminals;

(b) To refrain from any relations with the authorities in the bantustans established by the apartheid régime and to prevent any collaboration by corporations within their jurisdiction with those authorities;

(c) To prevent transnational corporations and other vested interests from collaborating with the racist régimes in southern Africa.

5. The Conference, considering that the inhuman policies of apartheid and similar policies of forced racial segregation and systematic discrimination are practised by an oppressive minority group against the overwhelming majority in southern Africa, once again calls upon all States to take immediate and effective measures to put an end to such policies and practices.

6. The Conference urges all States to abolish and prohibit any discrimination among their citizens on the ground of their ethnic or national origin and to protect and promote the human rights of persons belonging to national and ethnic minorities, in accordance with the International Covenants on Human Rights and in particular article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as relevant articles of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other international instruments.

7. The Conference also recommends that States adopt specific measures in the economic, social, educational and cultural fields and in the matter of civil and political rights, in order to ensure to persons belonging to minorities legal and factual equality with the majority of the population.

[Such specific measures should include financial and other assistance to minority groups and in particular to disadvantaged minority groups to develop their own culture and education and the assurance of adequate employment.]

or

[Such specific measures should include appropriate assistance to socially disadvantaged minority groups to facilitate their full development, particularly in the areas of education, culture and employment.]

8. The Conference urges States to recognize the following rights of indigenous peoples:

(a) To call themselves by their proper name and to express freely their ethnic, cultural and other characteristics;

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

(c) To carry on within their areas of settlement their traditional structure of economy 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 receive education and information in their own language, with due regard to their needs as expressed by themselves, and to disseminate information regarding their needs and problems.

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

10. The Conference urges States to allow indigenous peoples within their territories to develop cultural and social links with their own kith and kin everywhere with strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of those countries in which the indigenous peoples live.

11. The Conference further urges States to facilitate and support the establishment of representative international organizations for indigenous peoples, through which they can share experiences and promote common interests.

12. 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 include, inter alia, such fields as vocational training, the types of posts which migrants may occupy, the type of contracts accorded to migrant workers, the right to reside 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.

13. The Conference also recommends that States:

(i) Ensure that migrant workers are given the opportunity to assemble and to establish organizations, as well as be given assistance to facilitate communication in their own languages, so as to enable them to articulate their views and promote their specific interests;

- (ii) Consider the extension of the franchise in local elections, or any other forms of participation in public life, to immigrants already resident in the country for a reasonable period;
- (iii) Recognize that the right of family reunion is a fundamental right;
- (iv) Encourage the solution of housing problems in order to ensure that family reunion may proceed in a harmonious manner;
- (v) Undertake the full assessment of the condition of the children of migrant workers, including those of the second generation, with the aim of ensuring for them real equality of treatment in all fields, including professional life, by taking into consideration the adoption of special measures in the field of education;
- (vi) Ensure for migrant workers equality of treatment in the field of social security, including the right to a retirement pension and similar social rights;
- (vii) Take effective measures in the field of health care, and in particular remedy the under-utilization by migrant workers of social and health services, by making them fully aware of their rights and also helping them to overcome linguistic barriers;
- (viii) Take all necessary measures, in particular by using the information media to the fullest possible extent, in order to bring about increased awareness of public opinion in host countries of the contribution of migrant workers to the economic growth and the socio-cultural development of these countries and also to stimulate an atmosphere of mutual understanding;
- (ix) Promote the creation of administrative structures making possible a greater awareness and better understanding of the problems of migrant workers, which is likely to facilitate solutions to these problems;
- (x) Ratify or accede to the international instruments, in particular the relevant conventions of the International Labour Organisation, aimed at protecting migrants from discrimination, and consider the possibility of adopting an international convention on the rights of migrant workers;
- (xi) Pay special attention to the gross inhumanity of the migrant labour system as practised in South Africa, which is a further manifestation of apartheid, and in this regard bear in mind the conclusions of the Conference on Migratory Labour in Southern Africa, held at Lusaka in April 1978;
- (xii) Adopt in the field of education special measures in favour of the children of migrant workers;
- (xiii) Permit children of migrant workers, as well as their parents, to benefit from all the opportunities which are needed in the field of education in order to ensure their full participation in the life of society in the host country and give them also all the opportunities to preserve their cultural identity.

14. The Conference calls on States to eliminate, through legislation and administrative measures, all discriminatory practices against members of immigrant communities. They should ensure that immigrants and their families are given treatment which is no less favourable than that accorded to nationals of the host country in matters such as education, employment, the acquisition of property, health and housing facilities, travel within and outside the country, etc. To this end, the Conference urges all States to review the totality of their legal and administrative provisions relating to immigration and to members of immigrant communities, in order to make sure that all measures and practices having a discriminatory effect are totally eliminated. In particular, the Conference urges States:

- (i) To ensure that immigrants enjoy the right to assemble and to form their own organizations for the promotion of their specific interests;
- (ii) To recognize the right to family reunion as a fundamental right;
- (iii) To ensure that immigrants enjoy the right to social security, retirement pensions and similar social rights;
- (iv) To take appropriate measures to bring about greater awareness among the people of the host country of the contribution of immigrant communities to the social, economic and cultural development of the country concerned;
- (v) To consider the possibility of an international convention on the rights of immigrants.

B. Measures at the international level

15. The Conference proclaims that racism, racial discrimination and apartheid in all their manifestations are crimes against the conscience and dignity of mankind and must be eradicated by effective international action. It reaffirms the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to the oppressed peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, [Palestine] and their liberation movements. The Conference requests the Security Council to consider urgently the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against the apartheid régime of South Africa and the racist régimes of Rhodesia and Namibia, and in particular:

- (i) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;
- (ii) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;
- (iii) The prohibition of all loans to and investments in South Africa, and the termination of all promotion of trade with South Africa;
- (iv) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic commodities to South Africa.

16. The Conference calls on all States, intergovernmental organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations to render increased political and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and their liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure the termination of all economic collaboration with racist régimes, to seek all possible means of preventing the supply of funds, loans, credits, foreign exchange, trade and all financial support to the economies of South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia from private banks, Governments and international agencies such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Monetary Fund and similar institutions and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal domination of the territories by those régimes. In this connexion, the Conference cautions against unilateral attempts to relax the application of the sanctions already imposed by the Security Council.

17. The Conference calls for international assistance to front-line States in Africa subjected to threats and acts of aggression by the racist and apartheid régimes in southern Africa.

18. The Conference urges the United Nations system to consider:

- (i) Proclaiming that racism and apartheid constitute a matter of top priority to the international community and asking all specialized agencies to contribute to the maximum in their respective areas towards the eradication of these evils;
- (ii) Establishing training institutes for South Africa and Zimbabwe similar in nature and purpose to the Institute for Namibia;
- (iii) Instituting a 24-hour radio programme directed to southern Africa, in order to grant radio facilities to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to enable them to broadcast to their respective countries information on their struggle against the racist régimes of southern Africa;
- (iv) 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 régimes in southern Africa on grounds of conscience or who are forced to leave because of their opposition to apartheid.

19. The Conference calls upon the International Monetary Fund and other international financial institutions to take all necessary action to terminate credits to South Africa.

20. The Conference declares that freedom fighters who are members of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be entitled to prisoner-of-war status in accordance with the relevant Geneva Conventions.

21. The Conference calls upon the United Nations, all States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to step up campaigns that ensure

the release of all political prisoners imprisoned by racist régimes the world over for their valiant fight against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and for the rights of their peoples to self-determination and independence.

22. The Conference recommends that existing United Nations studies on questions of discrimination, notably the Study on Discrimination in Education, should be updated periodically and new studies should be initiated. In this respect, the Conference recommends that:

- (i) The Secretary-General of the United Nations should prepare a study analysing the link between the struggle for the elimination of racism and the struggle for decolonization and self-determination;
- (ii) The study of the problems of migrant workers should be continued by the various organs within the United Nations system, as well as by Governments, especially as regards racial discrimination encountered by migrants and their families; in particular, an in-depth study should be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the types and causes of discrimination against migrant workers and of specific measures which could be taken to combat them;
- (iii) The Secretary-General of the United Nations should study the nature and types of recourse procedures available to migrant workers for the airing of grievances stemming from racial discrimination; particular attention should be given to migrant workers who are either stateless or who have no home Government, embassy or consulate to represent them.

23. The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa should be requested to study ways and means for the application of international instruments declaring that policies of apartheid and racism constitute crimes against humanity, such as the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

24. Taking into account the recommendation of the United Nations Symposium on the Exploitation of the Blacks in South Africa and Namibia and on Prison Conditions in the South African Jails, held in Lesotho in July 1978, concerning the special impact of the system of apartheid on children and young people, competent United Nations organs should inquire into the imprisonment, torture, abandonment, malnutrition and lack of educational facilities which contribute to infant mortality and retard the proper development of black children and young people.

25. Taking into account the United Nations Decade for Women, the Conference recommends that the United Nations, the specialized agencies and in particular the Commission on the Status of Women produce research studies and educational material on the situation of women living under racist régimes in southern Africa, especially under apartheid, [and on that of women in the occupied Arab and other territories].

26. Taking into account the International Year of the Child, 1979, the Conference recommends that the General Assembly produce a special study on the situation of children living under racist régimes in southern Africa, especially under apartheid, [and on that of children in the occupied Arab and other territories].
27. The Conference reiterates that apartheid, racism and all forms of racial discrimination are among the most serious obstacles to the attainment of equality and economic justice for many economically developing countries. It therefore calls upon the United Nations and urges the developing and developed countries to undertake seriously the task to be accomplished and to take positive steps towards the establishment of a new international economic order as envisaged in the programmes and resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions.
28. The Conference requests the International Labour Organisation to set up an ad hoc group of experts to follow closely the implementation of the provisions of international instruments protecting the rights of migrant workers, and to consider the possibility of holding further regional and international seminars on the subject of racial discrimination encountered by migrant workers.
29. The Conference recommends that the United Nations Institute for Training and Research should organize an international colloquium on the prohibition of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law, paying special attention to the principles of non-discrimination and self-determination as imperative norms of international law.
30. The Conference expresses its appreciation of the valuable work done by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and of its great contribution to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, [and endorses its decisions and general recommendations, and invites the General Assembly to take urgent measures for their implementation.]
31. The Conference recommends the Commission on Human Rights to continue its attempts to prepare an international instrument for the protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities.
32. Bearing in mind the recommendations of the Lesotho Symposium referred to in paragraph 24 above, and recognizing that apartheid systematically deprives the blacks of all contact with other cultures, the competent United Nations organs should be urged to undertake projects geared to the preservation of the cultural heritage of the blacks, to ensure their contacts with other cultures and to stimulate their creativity.
33. The Conference recommends that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continue its efforts and give more assistance to Member States to take measures for:
- (i) Ensuring the access of ethnic minorities to education and information; news broadcasts should not only be designed for the ethnic minorities and racial groups but should also be devised and produced by members of such minorities and groups;

- (ii) Developing intercultural education and the dialogue between culturally and internationally oriented education; schools should present the cultures of the different countries and the different communities of the same country, with a view to a mutually profitable cultural dialogue; in this context, members of ethnic minorities and racial groups should themselves have the opportunity to initiate the pupils in the practices and values of their own culture;
- (iii) Organizing multi-media campaigns to combat racism and racial discrimination using the press, radio, television, posters, booklets, etc.

C. Measures at the regional level

34. The Conference recommends all States to co-operate in making concerted and determined efforts, on a regional as well as an international basis, to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

35. The Conference recommends to the General Assembly that it invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations to organize in each of the United Nations regions, during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, regional seminars on recourse procedures available at the national or local level to persons who are victims of racism or racial discrimination and to study the feasibility of regional programmes of action to combat racism and racial discrimination.

36. The Conference recommends that the States in different regions extend invitations to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to hold sessions in these different regions, in order to increase awareness of and interest in its activities.

D. Support to victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid

37. The Conference calls upon all Governments, specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations [and economic interests, including transnational corporations, in co-operation, where appropriate, with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Organization of African Unity and other relevant organizations,] to:

(1) Continue and increase assistance on a bilateral and multilateral basis to people who are victims of racial discrimination, colonialism, occupation and foreign domination, and in particular assistance to:

- (a) Persons persecuted for their opposition to apartheid;
- (b) Refugees from southern Africa;

(c) National liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in the cause of their legitimate struggle for freedom;

(2) Support programmes (national, regional and international) designed to eradicate all forms of racial discrimination, and to provide financial and technical assistance to such programmes;

(3) Contribute, in their own spheres of activities and in co-operation with the liberation movements, to redressing the social imbalance between the sexes caused by colonialism or racist régimes, so as to ensure an active role for women in the development process and in the important task of reconstructing their societies;

(4) Grant scholarships to young people of both sexes in the territories where racial discrimination, colonialism, occupation and foreign domination prevail, in particular through increased contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme in Southern Africa;

(5) Deny all military, economic, political, diplomatic or other assistance to the racist régimes, because such assistance enables and encourages these régimes to enforce and perpetuate their racist policies;

(6) Ensure that all United Nations resolutions relevant to the isolation of the racist régimes in southern Africa are fully implemented;

(7) Take all necessary action to put a stop to the activities of multinational corporations, transactions and other investments in territories subject to any form of racism, racial discrimination, colonialism and foreign domination;

* * *

Alternative texts for sub-paragraphs (5), (6) and (7):

[(6) Recognize the urgent need for economic and other measures, universally applied, to secure the elimination of apartheid;]

[(7) Consider urgently such measures, including the cessation of loans to, and investments in, South Africa;]

* * *

(8) Make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid and increase contributions to funds for assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

38. The Conference requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to intensify his efforts for assisting the refugees in southern Africa.

39. The Conference recommends that the General Assembly study the possibility of the establishment of an international fund on a voluntary basis to help the peoples, and national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, struggling against racial discrimination and apartheid, bearing in mind the following guidelines:

- (i) The objectives of the fund would be to provide world-wide assistance to victims of racial discrimination and to those who wish to take effective action to combat racism and racial discrimination; the fund should work in close co-ordination and co-operation with existing funds such as the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, and the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid, and should complement the objectives of the Programme for the Decade, especially through concrete projects designed for the attainment of the goals of the Decade;
- (ii) Past experience of the United Nations in establishing similar funds could be used in finalizing the scope of the activities of the fund, its management and co-ordination with existing funds, the United Nations system and the appropriate regional organizations.

Generous contributions to the fund by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and by individuals would be a major support in the attainment of the goals of the Programme for the Decade.

E. Role of the Economic and Social Council

40. The Conference recommends that, in order to evaluate the activities of the Decade as required by paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade, the Economic and Social Council may consider the possibility of setting up a working group of experts to assist it in this task.

41. The Conference further recommends that the Economic and Social Council continue consultative status on the World Conference of Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with the procedures laid down by Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

F. Further review of the progress of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

42. The Conference recommends 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.

IV. CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION SUBMITTED BY THE WORKING GROUP

12. The Committee considered at its 6th and 7th meetings the draft programme of action submitted by the Working Group.

13. The following amendments were submitted to the draft programme of action:

Paragraph 1

The Philippines proposed the insertion of the words "and resolve" between the words "counter" and "such" in subparagraph (xiii);

Paragraph 7

(a) Peru proposed the deletion of the part of the paragraph beginning with the words "to ensure" and its replacement by the following text:

"that all persons may enjoy legal and factual equality and that discrimination between majorities and minorities may be eliminated";

(b) Senegal proposed the replacement of the part of the paragraph in square brackets by the following text:

"Such specific measures should include appropriate assistance to minority groups to enable them to develop their own culture and to facilitate their full development, in particular in the fields of education, culture and employment";

Paragraph 14

The Philippines proposed that in the third sentence of the paragraph, the words "practices having" should be replaced by the words "practices that are discriminatory or have";

Paragraph 15

(a) The Federal Republic of Germany proposed the replacement of the words "of South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, [Palestine] and their liberation movements" by the words "the world over, and in particular the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and their liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity";

(b) Nigeria proposed the replacement of the words "Rhodesia and Namibia" by the words "southern Africa";

Paragraph 16

The Federal Republic of Germany proposed the deletion of that part of paragraph 16 beginning with the words "to ensure" and ending with the words "the Security Council";

Paragraph 20

India proposed the insertion in the first sentence of the word "captured" between the words "that" and "freedom";

Paragraph 22

Peru proposed the insertion of a new subparagraph (ii), to read as follows:

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations should also prepare a study on the link between racial discrimination and inequalities in the levels of education, nutrition, health, housing and cultural development";

Paragraph 23

India proposed the amendment of the text of the paragraph following the word "instruments" to read as follows:

", such as the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, which declares that policies of apartheid and racism constitute a crime against humanity";

Paragraph 30

Yugoslavia proposed the replacement of the words between square brackets by the words "and takes note of its decisions and general recommendations and invites the General Assembly to support the work of the Committee and consider ways and means for the implementation of those decisions and recommendations";

Paragraph 33

India, supported by the Philippines, suggested that the secretariat re-edit paragraph 33 (i) and (ii);

Paragraph 37

Ireland proposed the following amendments:

(a) The insertion, after the words "non-governmental organizations" in the introductory sentence, of the words "and economic interests, including transnational corporations, in co-operation, where appropriate, with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Organization of African Unity and other relevant organizations,";

(b) The replacement of subparagraphs 5, 6 and 7 by the following text:

"Recognize the urgent need for economic and other measures, universally applied, to secure the elimination of apartheid;

Consider urgently such measures, including the cessation of loans to and investments in South Africa";

(c) Ireland further requested that these two amendments be considered as forming a whole.

V. VOTING ON THE DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION AND THE AMENDMENTS THERETO

14. The Committee adopted paragraphs 2 to 6, 8 to 13, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27 to 29, 31 to 36 and 38 to 42 without a vote.

15. The Committee's action on the other paragraphs and the amendments thereto was as follows:

Paragraph 1

(a) The Committee decided without a vote to delete the square brackets enclosing the word "all" in subparagraph (i).

(b) The Committee also adopted without a vote the amendment to subparagraph (xiii) submitted by the Philippines.

(c) The paragraph, as a whole, and as amended, with the square brackets deleted, was adopted without a vote.

Paragraph 7

The Committee adopted without a vote the amendments submitted by Peru and Senegal, and paragraph 7, as amended.

Paragraph 14

The Committee adopted without a vote the amendment submitted by the Philippines, and paragraph 14, as amended.

Paragraph 15

(a) At the request of the representative of Iraq, a roll-call vote was taken on the retention of the word "Palestine" in paragraph 15. It was decided to retain the word by 63 votes to 21, with 5 abstentions, the voting being as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

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

Abstaining: Argentina, Central African Empire, El Salvador, Fiji, Nicaragua.

(b) The amendment of the Federal Republic of Germany was accordingly not voted upon.

(c) The Committee adopted without a vote the amendment submitted by Nigeria.

(d) The paragraph, as a whole, as amended, was adopted without a vote, with the square brackets deleted.

Paragraph 16

(a) A separate vote was taken on the amendment of the Federal Republic of Germany. The amendment was rejected by 54 votes to 15, with 4 abstentions.

(b) The paragraph was adopted without a vote.

Paragraph 20

The Committee adopted the amendment of India, and paragraph 20, as amended, without a vote.

Paragraph 22

The Committee adopted the amendment of Peru, and paragraph 22, as amended, without a vote.

Paragraph 23

The Committee adopted the amendment of India, and paragraph 23, as amended, without a vote.

Paragraphs 25 and 26

(a) With regard to the words enclosed in square brackets, namely "and on **that** of women in the occupied Arab and other territories" in paragraph 25 and "and on that of children in the occupied Arab and other territories" in paragraph 26, the Committee decided that the result of the vote taken with respect to the retention of the word "Palestine" in paragraph 15 should also be applied to these words and that therefore they should be retained.

(b) Paragraphs 25 and 26 as a whole, with the square brackets deleted, were adopted without a vote.

Paragraph 30

The Committee adopted the amendment of Yugoslavia, and paragraph 30, as amended, without a vote.

Paragraph 37

(a) The amendments of Ireland were rejected by 49 votes to 22, with 4 abstentions.

(b) A separate vote was taken on subparagraph (5). The subparagraph was adopted by 65 votes to 9, with 12 abstentions.

(c) A separate vote was taken on subparagraph (6). The subparagraph was adopted by 64 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions.

(d) At the request of the representative of Nigeria, a roll-call vote was taken on subparagraph (7). Subparagraph (7) was adopted by 66 votes to 6, with 15 abstentions, the voting being as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bhutan, Canada, Central African Empire, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

(e) The paragraph, as a whole, was adopted without a vote.

16. The Committee adopted without a vote, as a whole and as amended, the draft Programme of Action submitted by the Working Group. a/ The text reads as follows:

A. Measures at the national level

1. The Conference calls upon all Governments, to the extent that they have not already done so, to ensure that legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures are adopted to prohibit in their respective countries any manifestations of racism and racial discrimination, regardless of whether or not discriminatory practices prevail. Action taken at the national level should include:

a/ The texts of the reservations and declarations made by Governments in relation to the Programme of Action are reproduced in annex VII below.

- (i) Wider and stricter national legislation to implement all United Nations sponsored instruments and conventions;
- (ii) The elimination of all discriminatory laws, prejudices and practices based on race, descent, colour, national or ethnic origin and in particular on property qualifications and literacy and language requirements in the exercise of political, economic, social and cultural rights;
- (iii) The creation of adequate domestic recourse procedures of a judicial and/or administrative character which could be effectively resorted to by individuals complaining of racism or racial discrimination;
- (iv) The encouragement through national legislation of the use, by national courts and institutions, of instruments of the United Nations and specialized agencies related to racism and racial discrimination, especially as the principle of non-discrimination has become an imperative norm of international law;
- (v) The adoption of 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 private clubs and institutions established on the basis of racial criteria or propagating ideas of racial discrimination and apartheid, as provided for in article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- (vi) The adoption, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of legal and other measures against any dissemination of information or ideas of racial or ethnic superiority or national hatred through published material or by mass media and aimed at other racial or ethnic groups, as well as at other nations, especially by taking all the necessary measures against the operation of propaganda organizations of the racist régimes and of private organizations which advocate them;
- (vii) The publication and wide distribution of the resolutions and decisions of United Nations organs concerning racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and decolonization and of the results, conclusions and recommendations of conferences and seminars dealing with these policies and practices;
- (viii) The taking of all necessary measures by all States, all their national sports organizations and individuals within their jurisdiction to prohibit racial discrimination in sports and to disallow any sport contacts with the racist régimes of southern Africa or with racially selected teams and individuals from the racist régimes of southern Africa and to promote sports activities with no trace of racial distinction whatsoever;
- (ix) The prohibition of any kind of racial discrimination in laws, administrative and other measures regulating immigration;

- (x) The initiation of and support for campaigns aimed at mobilizing national public opinion against the evils of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, through adequate programmes in the mass media, publishing activities, research seminars and media coverage and therein seeking the co-operation of students and youth organizations, trade unions, employers' organizations, farmers, and religious and professional organizations;
- (xi) Ratification of or accession to, as soon as possible, the 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 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), 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;
- (xii) Consideration of the possibility of making the declaration envisaged in article 14, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, by which a State party to the Convention recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of violations by the State party of any of the rights set forth in the Convention;
- (xiii) Compliance with the reporting requirements called for by the United Nations or by the relevant conventions and, whenever applicable, the inclusion in their reports of the problems encountered by States in ratifying these conventions, with a view to soliciting appropriate legal and/or technical assistance from the advisory services programme in the field of human rights to counter and resolve such problems.

2. The Conference recognizes that action against racism would be more effective if it were combined with determined efforts in the field of education at all levels. The Conference therefore urges Governments to design school curricula and other educational programmes exposing the myths and fallacies of all theories, philosophies, ideas, attitudes and practices based on differences of race, colour, descent, ethnic or national origin. The Conference also urges States to provide adequate opportunities in schools and institutions of higher learning for the study of United Nations measures to combat racism.

3. The Conference urges States also to disseminate educational material against racism through institutions other than formal educational institutions, for example youth movements, women's organizations, trade unions, art and drama societies, etc. To this end, the Conference urges States to choose procedures of instruction that are appropriate to their respective countries. Consideration should also be given to ways and means through which communication media and non-governmental organizations may be encouraged to propagate the goals and objectives of the Programme for the Decade.

4. The Conference calls on all States which have not yet done so:
 - (a) To take effective legislative and other measures, including those in the field of penal law, to prevent the recruitment, training and other activities of mercenaries for assistance to the racist régimes in southern Africa and to punish such mercenaries as common criminals;
 - (b) To refrain from any relations with the authorities in the bantustans established by the apartheid régime and to prevent any collaboration by corporations within their jurisdiction with those authorities;
 - (c) To prevent transnational corporations and other vested interests from collaborating with the racist régimes in southern Africa.
5. The Conference, considering that the inhuman policies of apartheid and similar policies of forced racial segregation and systematic discrimination are practised by an oppressive minority group against the overwhelming majority in southern Africa, once again calls upon all States to take immediate and effective measures to put an end to such policies and practices.
6. The Conference urges all States to abolish and prohibit any discrimination among their citizens on the ground of their ethnic or national origin and to protect and promote the human rights of persons belonging to national and ethnic minorities, in accordance with the International Covenants on Human Rights and in particular article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as relevant articles of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other international instruments.
7. The Conference also recommends that States adopt specific measures in the economic, social, educational and cultural fields and in the matter of civil and political rights, in order that all persons may enjoy legal and factual equality and that discrimination between majorities and minorities may be eliminated. Such specific measures should include appropriate assistance to minority groups, to enable them to develop their own culture and to facilitate their full development, in particular in the fields of education, culture and employment.
8. The Conference urges States to recognize the following rights of indigenous peoples:
 - (a) To call themselves by their proper name and to express freely their ethnic, cultural and other characteristics;
 - (b) To have an official status and to form their own representative organizations;
 - (c) To carry on within their areas of settlement their traditional structure of economy 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 receive education and information in their own language with due regard to their needs as expressed by themselves, and to disseminate information regarding their needs and problems.

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

10. The Conference urges States to allow indigenous peoples within their territories to develop cultural and social links with their own kith and kin everywhere, with strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of those countries in which the indigenous peoples live.

11. The Conference further urges States to facilitate and support the establishment of representative international organizations for indigenous peoples, through which they can share experiences and promote common interests.

12. 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 include, inter alia, such fields as vocational training, the types of posts which migrants may occupy, the type of contracts accorded to migrant workers, the right to reside 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.

13. The Conference also recommends that States:

- (i) Ensure that migrant workers are given the opportunity to assemble and to establish organizations, as well as be given assistance to facilitate communication in their own languages so as to enable them to articulate their views and promote their specific interests;
- (ii) Consider the extension of the franchise in local elections, or any other forms of participation in public life, to immigrants already resident in the country for a reasonable period;
- (iii) Recognize that the right of family reunion is a fundamental right;
- (iv) Encourage the solution of housing problems in order to ensure that family reunion may proceed in a harmonious manner;
- (v) Undertake the full assessment of the condition of the children of migrant workers, including those of the second generation, with the aim of ensuring for them real equality of treatment in all fields, including professional life, by taking into consideration the adoption of special measures in the field of education;

- (vi) Ensure for migrant workers equality of treatment in the field of social security, including the right to a retirement pension and similar social rights;
- (vii) Take effective measures in the field of health care, and in particular remedy the under-utilization by migrant workers of social and health services, by making them fully aware of their rights and also helping them to overcome linguistic barriers;
- (viii) Take all necessary measures, in particular by using the information media to the fullest possible extent, in order to bring about increased awareness of public opinion in host countries of the contribution of migrant workers to the economic growth and the socio-cultural development of these countries and also to stimulate an atmosphere of mutual understanding;
- (ix) Promote the creation of administrative structures making possible a greater awareness and better understanding of the problems of migrant workers, which is likely to facilitate solutions to these problems;
- (x) Ratify or accede to the international instruments, in particular the relevant conventions of the International Labour Organisation, aimed at protecting migrants from discrimination, and consider the possibility of adopting an international convention on the rights of migrant workers;
- (xi) Pay special attention to the gross inhumanity of the migrant labour system as practised in South Africa, which is a further manifestation of apartheid, and in this regard bear in mind the conclusions of the Conference on Migratory Labour in Southern Africa, held at Lusaka in April 1978;
- (xii) Adopt in the field of education special measures in favour of the children of migrant workers;
- (xiii) Permit children of migrant workers, as well as their parents, to benefit from all the opportunities which are needed in the field of education in order to ensure their full participation in the life of society in the host country and give them also all the opportunities to preserve their cultural identity.

14. The Conference calls on States to eliminate, through legislation and administrative measures, all discriminatory practices against members of immigrant communities. They should ensure that immigrants and their families are given treatment which is no less favourable than that accorded to nationals of the host country in matters such as education, employment, the acquisition of property, health and housing facilities, travel within and outside the country, etc. To this end, the Conference urges all States to review the totality of their legal and administrative provisions relating to immigration and to members of immigrant communities, in order to make sure that all measures and practices that are discriminatory or have a discriminatory effect are totally eliminated. In particular, the Conference urges States:

- (i) To ensure that immigrants enjoy the right to assemble and to form their own organizations for the promotion of their specific interests;
- (ii) To recognize the right to family reunion as a fundamental right;
- (iii) To ensure that immigrants enjoy the right to social security, retirement pensions and similar social rights;
- (iv) To take appropriate measures to bring about greater awareness among the people of the host country of the contribution of immigrant communities to the social, economic and cultural development of the country concerned;
- (v) To consider the possibility of an international convention on the rights of immigrants.

B. Measures at the international level

15. The Conference proclaims that racism, racial discrimination and apartheid in all their manifestations are crimes against the conscience and dignity of mankind and must be eradicated by effective international action. It reaffirms the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to the oppressed peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Palestine and their liberation movements. The Conference requests the Security Council to consider urgently the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against the apartheid régime of South Africa and the racist régimes of southern Africa and in particular:

- (i) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;
- (ii) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;
- (iii) The prohibition of all loans to and investments in South Africa, and the termination of all promotion of trade with South Africa;
- (iv) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic commodities to South Africa.

16. The Conference calls on all States, intergovernmental organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations to render increased political and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and their liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure the termination of all economic collaboration with racist régimes, to seek all means possible to prevent the supply of funds, loans, credits, foreign exchange, trade and all financial support to the economies of South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia from private banks, Governments and international agencies such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Monetary Fund and similar institutions and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal domination of the territories by those régimes. In this connexion, the Conference cautions against unilateral attempts to relax the application of the sanctions already imposed by the Security Council.

17. The Conference calls for international assistance to front-line States in Africa subjected to threats and acts of aggression by the racist and apartheid régimes in southern Africa.

18. The Conference urges the United Nations system to consider:

- (i) Proclaiming that racism and apartheid constitute a matter of top priority to the international community and asking all specialized agencies to contribute to the maximum in their respective areas towards the eradication of these evils;
- (ii) Establishing training institutes for South Africa and Zimbabwe similar in nature and purpose to the Institute for Namibia;
- (iii) Instituting a 24-hour radio programme directed to southern Africa, in order to grant radio facilities to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to enable them to broadcast to their respective countries information on their struggle against the racist régimes of southern Africa;
- (iv) 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 régimes in southern Africa on grounds of conscience or who are forced to leave because of their opposition to apartheid.

19. The Conference calls upon the International Monetary Fund and other international financial institutions to take all necessary action to terminate credits to South Africa.

20. The Conference declares that captured freedom fighters who are members of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be entitled to prisoner-of-war status in accordance with the relevant Geneva Conventions.

21. The Conference calls upon the United Nations, all States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to step up campaigns that ensure the release of all political prisoners imprisoned by racist régimes the world over for their valiant fight against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and for the rights of their peoples to self-determination and independence.

22. The Conference recommends that existing United Nations studies on questions of discrimination, notably the Study on Discrimination in Education, should be updated periodically and new studies should be initiated. In this respect, the Conference recommends that:

- (i) The Secretary-General of the United Nations should prepare a study analysing the link between the struggle for the elimination of racism and the struggle for decolonization and self-determination;
- (ii) The Secretary-General of the United Nations should also prepare a study on the link between racial discrimination and inequalities in the levels of education, nutrition, health, housing and cultural development;

- (iii) The study of the problems of migrant workers should be continued by the various organs within the United Nations system, as well as by Governments, especially as regards racial discrimination encountered by migrants and their families; in particular, an in-depth study should be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the types and causes of discrimination against migrant workers and of specific measures which could be taken to combat them;
- (iv) The Secretary-General of the United Nations should study the nature and types of recourse procedures available to migrant workers for the airing of grievances stemming from racial discrimination; particular attention should be given to migrant workers who are either stateless or who have no home Government, embassy or consulate to represent them.

23. The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa should be requested to study ways and means for the application of international instruments, such as the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, which declares that the policies of apartheid and racism constitute a crime against humanity.

24. Taking into account the recommendation of the United Nations Symposium on the Exploitation of the Blacks in South Africa and Namibia and on Prison Conditions in the South African Jails, held in Lesotho in July 1978, concerning the special impact of the system of apartheid on children and young people, competent United Nations organs should inquire into the imprisonment, torture, abandonment, malnutrition and lack of educational facilities which contribute to infant mortality and retard the proper development of black children and young people.

25. Taking into account the United Nations Decade for Women, the Conference recommends that the United Nations, the specialized agencies and in particular the Commission on the Status of Women produce research studies and educational material on the situation of women living under racist régimes in southern Africa, especially under apartheid, and on that of women in the occupied Arab and other territories.

26. Taking into account the International Year of the Child, 1979, the Conference recommends that the General Assembly produce a special study on the situation of children living under racist régimes in southern Africa, especially under apartheid, and on that of children in the occupied Arab and other territories.

27. The Conference reiterates that apartheid, racism and all forms of racial discrimination are among the most serious obstacles to the attainment of equality and economic justice for many economically developing countries. It therefore calls upon the United Nations and urges the developing and developed countries to undertake seriously the task to be accomplished and to take positive steps towards the establishment of a new international economic order as envisaged in the programmes and resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions.

28. The Conference requests the International Labour Organisation to set up an ad hoc group of experts to follow closely the implementation of the provisions of international instruments protecting the rights of migrant workers, and to consider the possibility of holding further regional and international seminars on the subject of racial discrimination encountered by migrant workers.

29. The Conference recommends that the United Nations Institute for Training and Research should organize an international colloquium on the prohibition of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law, paying special attention to the principles of non-discrimination and self-determination as imperative norms of international law.

30. The Conference expresses its appreciation of the valuable work done by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and of its great contribution to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, takes note of its decisions and general recommendations, and invites the General Assembly to continue to support the work of the Committee and to consider the ways and means for the implementation of those decisions and recommendations.

31. The Conference recommends the Commission on Human Rights to continue its attempts to prepare an international instrument for the protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities.

32. Bearing in mind the recommendations of the Lesotho Symposium referred to in paragraph 24 above, and recognizing that apartheid systematically deprives the blacks of all contact with other cultures, the competent United Nations organs should be urged to undertake projects geared to the preservation of the cultural heritage of the blacks, to ensure their contacts with other cultures and to stimulate their creativity.

33. The Conference recommends that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continue its efforts and give more assistance to Member States to take measures for:

- (i) Ensuring the access of ethnic minorities to education and information; in particular, news broadcasts should not only be designed for the ethnic minorities and racial groups but should also be devised and produced by members of such minorities and groups;
- (ii) Developing intercultural education and the dialogue between culturally and internationally oriented education; furthermore, schools should present the cultures of the different countries and the different communities of the same country, with a view to a mutually profitable cultural dialogue; in this context, members of ethnic minorities and racial groups should themselves have the opportunity to initiate the pupils in the practices and values of their own culture;
- (iii) Organizing multi-media campaigns to combat racism and racial discrimination using the press, radio, television, posters, booklets, etc.

C. Measures at the regional level

34. The Conference recommends all States to co-operate in making concerted and determined efforts, on a regional as well as an international basis, to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

35. The Conference recommends to the General Assembly that it invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations to organize in each of the United Nations regions, during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, regional seminars on recourse procedures available at the national or local level to persons who are victims of racism or racial discrimination and to study the feasibility of regional programmes of action to combat racism and racial discrimination.

36. The Conference recommends that the States in different regions extend invitations to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to hold sessions in these different regions, in order to increase awareness of and interest in its activities.

D. Support to victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

37. The Conference calls upon all Governments, specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to:

(1) Continue and increase assistance on a bilateral and multilateral basis to people who are victims of racial discrimination, colonialism, occupation and foreign domination, and in particular assistance to:

- (a) Persons persecuted for their opposition to apartheid;
- (b) Refugees from southern Africa;
- (c) National liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in the cause of their legitimate struggle for freedom;

(2) Support programmes (national, regional and international) designed to eradicate all forms of racial discrimination, and to provide financial and technical assistance to such programmes;

(3) Contribute, in their own spheres of activities and in co-operation with the liberation movements, to redressing the social imbalance between the sexes caused by colonialism or racist régimes, so as to ensure an active role for women in the development process and in the important task of reconstructing their societies;

(4) Grant scholarships to young people of both sexes in the territories where racial discrimination, colonialism, occupation and foreign domination prevail, in particular through increased contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme in Southern Africa;

- (5) Deny all military, economic, political, diplomatic or other assistance to the racist régimes, because such assistance enables and encourages these régimes to enforce and perpetuate their racist policies;
- (6) Ensure that all United Nations resolutions relevant to the isolation of the racist régimes in southern Africa are fully implemented;
- (7) Take all necessary action to put a stop to the activities of multinational corporations, transactions and other investments in territories subject to any form of racism, racial discrimination, colonialism and foreign domination;
- (8) Make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid and increase contributions to funds for assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

38. The Conference requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to intensify his efforts for assisting the refugees in southern Africa.

39. The Conference recommends that the General Assembly study the possibility of the establishment of an international fund on a voluntary basis to help the peoples, and national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, struggling against racial discrimination and apartheid, bearing in mind the following guidelines:

- (i) The objectives of the fund would be to provide world-wide assistance to victims of racial discrimination and to those who wish to take effective action to combat racism and racial discrimination; the fund should work in close co-ordination and co-operation with existing funds such as the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid, and should complement the objectives of the Programme for the Decade, especially through concrete projects designed for the attainment of the goals of the Decade;
- (ii) Past experience of the United Nations in establishing similar funds could be used in finalizing the scope of the activities of the fund, its management and co-ordination with existing funds, the United Nations system and the appropriate regional organizations.

Generous contributions to the fund by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and by individuals would be a major support in the attainment of the goals of the Programme for the Decade.

E. Role of the Economic and Social Council

40. The Conference recommends that, in order to evaluate the activities of the Decade as required by paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade, the Economic and Social Council may consider the possibility of setting up a working group of experts to assist it in this task.

41. The Conference further recommends that the Economic and Social Council confer consultative status on the World Conference of Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with the procedures laid down by Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

F. Further review of the progress of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

42. The Conference recommends 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.

Annex VI

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

1. At its 15th plenary meeting, the Conference considered the draft Programme of Action, and took action thereon as follows:

(a) The preamble was adopted without a vote.

(b) Paragraphs 1 to 12; 14, 15, 17 to 20 and 22 to 42 were adopted without a vote.

(c) With respect to paragraph 13, the representative of Cuba proposed the replacement, in subparagraph (ii), of the word "immigrants" by the word "migrants". The amendment and paragraph 13, as amended, were adopted without a vote.

(d) With respect to paragraph 16, Sweden requested a separate vote. The paragraph was adopted by 70 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions.

(e) With regard to paragraph 21, Morocco proposed the deletion of the words "the world over". The amendment and paragraph 21, as amended, were adopted without a vote.

2. The Conference then decided that the draft Declaration submitted by the First Committee and the draft Programme of Action submitted by the Second Committee should form one single document. The draft Declaration and the draft Programme of Action were adopted as a whole, as amended, by 88 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

Annex VII

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

ALGERIA

[Original: French]

1. These reservations concern paragraph 19 of the part entitled Declaration as adopted and included in the final text of the Conference.
2. Although the Algerian delegation approved paragraph 19 of the Declaration, in which the Conference "voices its hope that the Palestinian people will soon have the opportunity to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Palestine," it recalls that it is categorically opposed to Security Council resolution 242 (1967), which recognizes neither the existence of the Palestinian people nor their inalienable right to the restoration of their homeland, Palestine, in its entirety.

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]

1. In accordance with the decision adopted at the evening meeting of Friday, 25 August 1978, I hereby submit the following reservations by the Argentine Government on the Declaration adopted by the Conference:
 - (a) On the fifth preambular paragraph, regarding the inclusion of the reference to the International Covenants on Human Rights, and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, to which instruments the Argentine Republic is not a party.
 - (b) On the sixth preambular paragraph, regarding the reference to the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976, in which the Argentine Republic did not participate.
 - (c) On paragraph 18, regarding the views expressed therein that it does not share, since it feels that the condemnation can only refer to the expansion of those relations that tend to perpetuate racist practices and since it considers inadmissible the supposition that there is sole responsibility with regard to campaigns against United Nations organs and decisions regarding apartheid.
2. The Argentine Government interprets paragraph 19 in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations.

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]

1. Australia participated in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination on the understanding that it had been convened within the framework of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, established by the General Assembly in resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973.
2. The Australian delegation hoped for a successful outcome to the Conference and played a constructive role in the search for consensus, particularly in view of the importance of the subject of racial discrimination in southern Africa and Australia's firmly established position on this issue, including its condemnation of apartheid.
3. Certain proposals were, however, put forward in the First Committee which, in Australia's view, were extraneous to the work of the Conference. The Australian delegation felt it necessary to oppose proposals in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the draft Declaration (which ultimately became paras. 18 and 19 respectively) and to say that, unless appeals to withdraw them were successful, it would have to dissociate itself from the documents containing them.
4. The Conference nevertheless decided that these proposals should be included in the report going forward to the General Assembly. As a result, the Australian delegation was obliged to state that, to its regret, it could not continue to participate in proceedings based on texts containing these proposals.
5. It should be added that, had the Australian delegation felt able to continue to participate in discussion of the draft documents, it might have had to indicate reservations on certain other proposals. The delegation had already felt obliged to indicate some reservations on the draft Programme of Action when this was discussed in the Second Committee and on the draft Declaration up to the time of the request of the Chairman of the First Committee to delegations not to proceed with oral reservations.

AUSTRIA

[Original: English]

1. In the course of this Conference, the Austrian delegation has on several occasions very clearly stated its position.
2. Austria categorically rejects any sort of discrimination and in particular the policy and practices of apartheid, which are a systematic negation of its values. We are very conscious of the moral duty upon us: to do our utmost to combat discrimination and, in particular, racial discrimination, until no trace of it is left in this world.

3. Austria has underlined in previous statements that it fully supported, and from the beginning, the Programme for the Decade as defined in resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of the General Assembly. We have pleaded for a consensus on the subject matter of this Conference, because in our opinion such fundamental issues have to be dealt with on such a basis. We have made clear that we would not be in a position to join in a consensus if elements extraneous to the original Programme for the Decade were introduced into the Decade and this Conference. Such elements were introduced, and it is with the deepest regret that the delegation of Austria, despite the progress achieved in the Conference, which we do not want to minimize, had to cast a negative vote on several paragraphs in the vote on the final document. Austria, however, expresses its appreciation of the effort on the part of groups, as well as delegations, to find common ground.

4. This decision was not taken lightly, and Austria also expresses its sincere desire for further co-operation and for further joint efforts within and outside the United Nations in order to liberate the world from the plight of racial discrimination.

BELGIUM

[Original: French]

The following reservations were made by Belgium in the Second Committee with regard to certain paragraphs of the draft Programme of Action.

Paragraph 1

(a) Belgium reiterates the reservations of a legal nature that it made at the time of the consideration of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

(b) With regard to subparagraphs (v) and (vi), Belgium wishes to emphasize that it is anxious to maintain a balance between the necessary requirements of the struggle against racism on the one hand, and respect for freedom of speech and association on the other.

Paragraphs 2 and 3

The Belgian Government intends to implement the content of these paragraphs, while respecting the constitutional and legislative principles governing its action in the fields of information, education, culture and sports.

Paragraph 23

The same reservation applies as that made with regard to paragraph 1, in subparagraph (a).

Paragraphs 25 and 26

Belgium wishes to make a reservation with regard to these paragraphs, since it voted against paragraph 15 of the draft Programme of Action and paragraphs 18 and 19 of the draft Declaration.

Paragraph 37

Belgium cannot associate itself fully with the content of this paragraph, in so far as in several places it appears to go beyond the question of support for the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. For its part, Belgium has taken a number of measures to assist these victims. In particular, it contributes to the various funds mentioned in subparagraph 3 of this paragraph.

BOLIVIA

[Original: Spanish]

1. The Government of Bolivia makes an express reservation with regard to paragraph 18 of the final Declaration of the Conference.
2. The reason for this reservation is that certain terms used in that paragraph would imply that racism and zionism are to be equated. That is a question that was not considered by the Conference and that the Bolivian Government therefore does not regard as legitimate subject-matter for a statement.
3. It should be noted that, although its delegation was consequently obliged to abstain from voting on that paragraph, the Bolivian Government supports the general spirit of condemnation of Israel's economic and military co-operation with South Africa, which inevitably helps to perpetuate the shameful apartheid régime maintained by the latter country.

BRAZIL

[Original: English]

Brazil does not endorse the documents prepared by the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976.

BURMA

[Original: English]

The delegation of Burma wishes to make a reservation on paragraph 5 of the preamble of the Declaration, since Burma is not yet a party to an international convention mentioned therein. The delegation of Burma also wishes to make a reservation on paragraph 6 of the preamble of the Declaration, since Burma did not participate in the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976.

CANADA

[Original: English]

1. With respect to the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the recent World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Canadian delegation wishes to submit the following reservation to be reflected in the records of the Conference.

2. As indicated in the statement of the Canadian delegation to the plenary session of the Conference, the participation of Canada in the Conference was contingent upon its acceptance of the definition of racism in article I of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and upon its acceptance of the terms of reference of the Decade for Action against Racism and Racial Discrimination as contained in General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973. In the view of the Canadian delegation, certain references contained in paragraphs 15 and 16 of the draft text proposed by the African group went beyond the legitimate parameters of the Decade. Canada could not, therefore, continue to associate itself with the proceedings of the Conference after the acceptance of these paragraphs in the First Committee. These extraneous elements have been incorporated in the Declaration and Programme of Action as a whole, and the Canadian delegation has therefore found it necessary to dissociate itself completely from these texts. There are a number of points in the Declaration and the Programme of Action which would have been the subject of separate reservations had Canada participated in acceptance of the texts as a whole. In view of its dissociation from these documents, however, it does not find it necessary to submit separate reservations at this time.

CHAD

[Original: French]

The delegation of Chad supports the documents adopted by the Conference. Its only reservation concerns the reference in the Declaration to the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976.

CHILE

[Original: Spanish]

The delegation of Chile reserves its position with regard to the fifth preambular paragraph of the Declaration, since it mentions the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, which Chile has not ratified. Although the Government of Chile supports the moral content of that Convention, that instrument contains provisions that are incompatible with its internal legislation with regard to the definition of offences and the jurisdiction of its courts.

COLOMBIA

[Original: Spanish]

1. In accordance with its Government's invariable tradition, the delegation of Colombia makes the following reservation: in conformity with its constitution, it may only enter into international commitments by means of treaties or conventions approved by the National Congress and signed by the Executive, and it therefore cannot consider itself bound by the Declaration when the latter states that it "endorses" declarations and documents that it has not signed, as the Colombian delegation made clear at the relevant stage of the debate.

2. It reiterates that it is in favour of the peaceful settlement of any type of conflict, such as those mentioned in the Declaration of this Conference. Colombia does not accept that territorial occupation by means of force gives rise to rights, and it does not confuse different legal phenomena such as those resulting from the illegal occupation of territories acquired by means of force and from the violation of the human rights of the inhabitants of those territories who have different characteristics and are subject to different treatment.

3. It also reiterates that both its abstention during the voting on paragraph 18 and its vote in favour of paragraph 19 fit into the context of a consistent foreign policy based on the recognition of the right of the State of Israel to sovereignty, as established by the United Nations, and also recognition of the sovereign right of the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination.

4. The delegation of Colombia reiterates the position it stated during the debate, namely that the situation in southern Africa has unique, specific characteristics that do not resemble those of any other region of Africa or of the world.

5. As it made clear in its general statement and during the discussion, Colombia does not practise racial discrimination, but rejects and condemns it in its various unacceptable forms.

COSTA RICA

[Original: Spanish]

The delegation of Costa Rica supports the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, subject to the following reservations:

(a) Sixth preambular paragraph of the Declaration: With regard to the inclusion in that paragraph of the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976, inasmuch as some of the conclusions of the aforementioned Seminar prompt serious reservations on the part of the Costa Rican delegation.

(b) Paragraph 18 of the Declaration: The inclusion of the word "zionist" in the second line of the paragraph, and the words "its zionist and other supporters" in the last line of the paragraph require a reservation, in the opinion of the Costan Rican delegation, since the inclusion of such words in a text condemning relations between Israel and South Africa, coming at the precise time when the international community is renewing its condemnation of South Africa for its racist apartheid policy, could give rise to a connexion between the qualifying adjectives "zionist" and "racist". Such a connexion obliges the delegation of Costa Rica to make a reservation on paragraph 18, since it cannot accept zionism being described as a form of racism. The delegation of Costa Rica wishes to explain that this reservation does not imply any change in the Costa Rican policy of rejecting discrimination, racism and apartheid, or in its traditional support of United Nations resolutions in this regard.

CYPRUS

[Original: English]

1. Although Cyprus would have preferred the original text of paragraph 30 of the Programme of Action (submitted by the Second Committee), in a spirit of compromise it accepted and indeed welcomes the text adopted by the Conference. It does so inasmuch as it considers of the utmost importance the work done by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in the historic struggle for the elimination of racial discrimination, irrespective of whether it is due to internal oppression or foreign aggression and occupation. But it welcomes with gratitude the adoption of this paragraph also, because, as is well known to all members and as is mentioned in paragraph 136 of document A/CONF.92/8, which this Conference had before it, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has adopted four decisions calling for the elimination of racial discrimination as at present practised against our compatriots.

2. Let us hope and trust that the reasons for the unacceptable state of affairs imposed on our country will be eliminated without further delay, so that all the citizens of Cyprus, irrespective of their ethnic origin or religion, will enjoy as equal human beings all human rights and freedoms.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[Original: Spanish]

The Dominican Republic has always rejected racism and racial discrimination. This statement forms part of Dominican international policy and has been put forward as such in international bodies and when the subject of zionism and racism has been brought up directly or indirectly. The Dominican Republic consequently opposes the linking of zionism and racism. For the same reasons, it did not vote in favour of paragraph 18 of the Declaration, linking racial discrimination with zionism, which is, in its opinion, a political problem. These are the reasons for the Dominican Republic's abstention.

ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]

1. In conformity with the resolution adopted at the closing plenary meeting of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the delegation of the Republic of Ecuador hereby confirms in writing the oral explanation it gave at the aforementioned plenary meeting when casting its vote on paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Declaration adopted by the Conference, as follows:

"The delegation of Ecuador reiterates the reservation that it made in the First Committee with regard to paragraph 18 of the draft Declaration of the Conference. It abstained from voting on that paragraph because it does not agree with the terms used therein.

"In accordance with the traditional policy of the Republic of Ecuador with regard to non-recognition of any legitimacy as regards the occupation and acquisition of territories by means of force, with regard to the defence

and protection of human rights and respect for the self-determination of peoples, and in view of the amendment to the wording of paragraph 19 endorsing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the delegation of Ecuador voted in favour of that paragraph and will vote in favour of the final document as a whole, but it wishes to place on record its abstention with regard to paragraph 18 of the Declaration".

2. The delegation of Ecuador also makes the following reservations regarding the content of paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference, as follows:

(a) The delegation of Ecuador makes an express reservation with regard to the content of paragraph 13, subparagraph (ii), of the Programme of Action, which recommends that States consider the extension of the franchise in local elections, or any other form of participation in public life, to migrants already resident in the country for a reasonable period, because, according to the Political Constitution of the State of Ecuador, the franchise is reserved exclusively for Ecuadorian citizens, and all aliens are ineligible to vote, whether they are migrants or not.

(b) The delegation of the Republic of Ecuador makes an express reservation regarding the content of paragraph 14 of the Programme of Action, which calls on States to ensure that immigrants and their families are given treatment which is no less favourable than that accorded to nationals of the host country in matters such as employment, the acquisition of property, etc., because the Political Constitution of the State of Ecuador grants access to public and Government employment only to Ecuadorian nationals and prohibits aliens, whether they are immigrants or not, from owning real property within a strip 50 kilometres wide along the national borders.

EL SALVADOR

[Original: Spanish]

The delegation of El Salvador makes an express reservation with regard to the content of paragraph 13, subparagraph (ii), of the Programme of Action of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which recommends to States that they should "consider the extension of the franchise in local elections, or any other form of participation in public life, to migrants already resident in the country for a reasonable period", by reason of the organic laws of the State of El Salvador.

FINLAND

[Original: English]

The delegation of Finland has the following reservations with regard to the report of the Second Committee (document A/CONF.92/L.3):

(a) In view of the constitutional system of Finland, certain reservations are made as to the national measures outlined in section A of the Programme of Action;

(b) Finland also has reservations on paragraphs 15, 16 and 37 in section B concerning measures at the international level.

FRANCE

[Original: French]

1. In addition to the points on which it voted and those dealt with in a statement by the Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of the States members of the European Communities, France expressed reservations concerning a number of provisions of the text submitted by the Working Group of the Second Committee that it considers partly or wholly incompatible with its approach to the issues in question, its legal and constitutional principles and the positions it has adopted previously at the United Nations and at relevant international conferences.

2. In particular, these reservations concern the following paragraphs of the draft Programme of Action submitted by the Working Group set up by the Second Committee: paragraphs 1 (iv), (v), (vi) and (xii), 4, 15, 20, 23, 29 and 37(1).

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

[Original: English]

1. The following statements were made by the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany on the text of the draft Programme of Action as elaborated by the Working Group established by the Second Committee (A/CONF.92/C.2/WG.1):

(a) Paragraphs 2 and 3:

The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany made a reservation on paragraphs 2 and 3, referring to its federal system and to parents' say on education.

(b) Paragraphs 15, 16 and 19:

The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany would like to join the reservations made by the delegation of the United Kingdom concerning mandatory sanctions and other action against South Africa. It should be furthermore stressed that there is no military co-operation between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and South Africa.

2. The following statements were made by the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community on the draft Declaration as elaborated by the Working Group established by the First Committee (A/CONF.92/C.1/WG.1):

(a) Reservation on the text as a whole:

"Mr. Chairman,

"The deliberations of the Conference have now reached a stage where I, speaking on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community, have to make the following statement:

"We, the Nine, came to this Conference in the high hope that its proceedings and, above all, its conclusions would make a substantive contribution to our common cause - the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, which is one of the great problems of the second half of this century.

"We were encouraged on our hopes by the fact that we all have approved unanimously General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) establishing the programme of our Conference. All our efforts since the beginning of this Conference have been directed towards unity of action to combat racism and racial discrimination.

"It fills us with deep regret that all our efforts have been of no avail. The texts, as they have now been adopted by this Committee, as well as similar references in the draft Programme of Action adopted by the Second Committee, cannot be accepted by us. They deviate from the purpose of the Decade as defined in General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII).

"The Nine have therefore asked me to inform you, Mr. Chairman, that they cannot associate themselves with these texts and will therefore not participate in the further proceedings of this Conference.

"I request, Mr. Chairman, that this statement be put on record."

(b) Fifth preambular paragraph of the draft Declaration:

Speaking on behalf of the Nine, I would like to make a reservation stating that for well-known legal reasons we cannot accept the reference to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

(c) Sixth preambular paragraph of the draft Declaration:

Speaking on behalf of the Nine, I would like to make a reservation stating that we cannot accept the reference to the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid held at Havana in 1976, for the reasons which we have made amply clear. We would also like to draw attention to the reservations which we made at the time regarding the other texts mentioned in the paragraph.

(d) Operative paragraph 4 of the draft Declaration:

Since our difficulties with these references have not been met, I must state, speaking on behalf of the Nine, the following reservations:

- (i) Although we understand the feeling behind the phrase "crime against humanity", we cannot for well-known legal reasons accept this reference;
- (ii) As regards the references to a threat to international peace and security in this paragraph, we do not consider this wording, taken from Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to be appropriate in these circumstances.

(e) Operative paragraph 7:

Since our difficulties with these references have not been met, I must state, speaking on behalf of the Nine, that, although we understand the feeling behind the phrase "crime against humanity", we cannot, for well-known legal reasons, accept this reference.

(f) Operative paragraphs 13 and 14:

On behalf of the Nine, I should like to make the following reservation:

The Nine fully understand the feelings of their African colleagues when it is a question of expressing opinions on events in southern Africa, and they share their desire for change in that region of the world. They therefore wish that their solidarity with their struggle should not be marred by disputes regarding the terms used. However, we feel, on the basis of our legal training, that the reference to colonialism in paragraph 14 is out of place and that terms such as "diabolical" in paragraph 15 have no legal meaning in international law.

(g) Operative paragraph 15:

Since our difficulties with these references have not been met, I must state, speaking on behalf of the Nine, that as regards the reference to a threat to international peace and security in this paragraph, we do not consider this wording, taken from Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to be appropriate in these circumstances.

3. The following statements were made by the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community on the draft Programme of Action as elaborated by the Working Group established by the Second Committee (A/CONF.92/C.2/WG.1):

(a) Reservations on the text as a whole:

- (i) Apart from serious reservations and differences expressed also in the form of amendments and votes, the nine States members of the European Economic Community will contribute to the aims and objectives of the Decade as elaborated on the basis of General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII). Their legal and constitutional systems, including freedom of speech, freedom of movement and other basic freedoms, impose, however, limits on the possibilities open to them.
- (ii) On behalf of the Nine, I would like to make the following reservation: the States members of the European Economic Community cannot participate in a consensus concerning the whole draft text, because parts of it have been adopted by consensus and others by vote, and they therefore consider the decision to transmit it "as adopted" to the plenary as merely a procedural one.

(b) Paragraph 1 (viii):

The Governments of the nine States members of the European Economic Community would like to make the following reservation: they have repeatedly and urgently suggested to sports associations that they should not entertain contacts with South African sports associations, which practise apartheid. They will do so also in the future. In conformity with the liberal constitutional provisions applying in Western European countries, those Governments are not in a position to impose strict prohibitions upon sports organizations. It is only within these limits that they can accept the consensus on this paragraph.

(c) Paragraph 15:

On behalf of the nine States members of the European Economic Community, I would like to make the following reservation:

- (i) In a spirit of consensus, we had proposed the replacement of the sentence including the word "Palestine" in this paragraph by the sentence "It reaffirms the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to oppressed peoples the world over and particularly the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and their liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity".
- (ii) As we have stated before, the Nine cannot accept the inclusion of the reference to the political problem of the Middle East in the main document of this Conference, concerned with racism, implied by the word "Palestine" in this paragraph.

GREECE

[Original: English]

1. The Greek delegation voted in favour of replacing the term "endorsing" by "considering" in paragraph 5 of the preamble to the Declaration, as the Greek Government is not a party to all the declarations mentioned in that paragraph.
2. Concerning paragraph 4 of the operative part of the Declaration, the Greek delegation wished to enter a reservation as to apartheid being a "crime against humanity", owing to certain legal difficulties that this point would offer to the Greek Government in relation to the penal system in Greece.
3. The Greek delegation voted in favour of paragraph 18 of the Declaration, although it maintains serious reservations regarding certain terms used in that paragraph to designate a Member State of the United Nations.
4. The Greek delegation abstained in the vote on paragraph 19 of the Declaration in the First Committee. It voted in favour of that paragraph in the plenary, in view of certain changes made in the text adopted by the First Committee. The delegation still believes, however, that extraneous elements remain in the text as redrafted. As to those elements, the Greek delegation wishes to put on record its reservations.

5. The Greek delegation voted in the Second Committee in favour of the retention of the word "Palestine" in paragraph 15 of the Programme of Action. This positive vote means that the Greek Government supports "the oppressed Palestinian people and their liberation movements" fighting for their self-determination. Nevertheless, this positive vote does not imply any change in the position the Greek Government took in other United Nations forums on other aspects of the question of "Palestine".

HONDURAS

[Original: Spanish]

1. Honduras has reservations on the sixth preambular paragraph of the Declaration reading "Endorsing ... the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976." The Government of Honduras was not represented at that Seminar and it therefore cannot endorse its conclusions without serious reservations. That does not imply that it is opposed to the anti-apartheid struggle, which the Government of Honduras supports unreservedly.

2. Honduras expresses a reservation on operative paragraph 18 of the Declaration with regard to the reference to the "Zionist State of Israel", since Honduras does not accept the equation of zionism with racism, as implied by the aforementioned expression. The delegation of Honduras also objects to the last lines of paragraph 18, because it refers to the "insidious propaganda by the Government of Israel and its Zionist and other supporters against the United Nations organs and against Governments which have advocated firm action against apartheid". These views call for serious objections because they are general, they refer to accusations that were not proved during the Conference and their significance was not discussed in the Working Group, in the First Committee, or in the plenary.

3. Honduras also has to enter a reservation on operative paragraph 20 of the Declaration, in that the reference to "the rights of persons belonging to minorities in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular its article 27" is construed as applying only to the aforementioned legal instrument and to no other international covenant not in force between the States directly concerned with the question of minority or minorities.

IRAN

[Original: French]

The Iranian delegation wishes to reiterate, as it did during the discussion in the First Committee on the sixth preambular paragraph of the Declaration, its reservations with regard to the reference made in the text of the aforementioned paragraph to the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba in 1976.

ITALY

[Original: French]

The Italian delegation, while sharing the reservations already made by the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of the nine States members of the European Communities on the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, wishes to reserve its Government's position on paragraphs 2, 3 and 15 of the Programme of Action, which might give rise to legal difficulties under Italian internal legislation.

JAMAICA

[Original: English]

The delegation of Jamaica voted in favour of paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Declaration. In doing so, it wishes to make it clear that it finds no connexion between the adoption of this part of the Declaration and General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX).

JAPAN

[Original: English]

1. The Japanese delegation makes the following reservations as regards the Declaration:

The fifth preambular paragraph, beginning with the words "Determined to"

The Government of Japan has reservations with regard to some of the conventions, as stated by the Japanese representative at the time of the adoption of these conventions.

The sixth preambular paragraph, beginning with the word "Endorsing"

The Japanese delegation is of the opinion that the inclusion of the International Seminar held at Havana in 1976 was not appropriate. The Japanese delegation would have preferred the replacement of the word "Endorsing" by the words "Taking note of" or "Considering", as suggested by several delegations.

Operative paragraph 6

It is the understanding of the Japanese delegation that the phrase "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.

2. The Japanese delegation makes the following reservations as regards the Programme of Action:

Subparagraphs (v) and (vi) of paragraph 1

The implications of these subparagraphs would give rise to difficulties in relation to the freedom of expression guaranteed under the Constitution of Japan.

Subparagraph (xi) of paragraph 1

The Government of Japan has reservations with regard to some of the conventions, as stated by the Japanese delegation at the time of the adoption of these conventions.

Paragraph 15

In the international conditions prevailing today, the Government of Japan has reservations as to the proposed imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, against South Africa.

Paragraph 16

The Government of Japan has no diplomatic relations with South Africa and has already taken a number of measures to restrict its 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.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

[Original: Arabic]

The delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which voted in favour of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, wishes to make it clear that its endorsement of paragraph 19 of the above-mentioned Declaration does not mean that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has abandoned its previous stand on the Palestinian question and, in particular, its position regarding Security Council resolution 242 (1967).

MALTA

[Original: English]

The delegation of Malta wishes to state that the Government of Malta is still considering the contents of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and, to this extent, it reserves its position on the fifth preambular paragraph of the Declaration.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

1. The Mexican delegation wishes to make the following reservations on the text of the Declaration adopted by the Conference on 25 August 1978:

(a) A reservation on the fifth preambular paragraph, which reads as follows:

"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",

because Mexico is not a party to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, in particular.

(b) A reservation on the sixth preambular paragraph, which reads as follows:

"Endorsing the Programme of Action against Apartheid adopted by the General Assembly on 9 November 1976, the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid (1977), the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia (1977), and the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976",

because the replacement of the word "endorsing" by the word "considering" was not accepted.

(c) Reservations on operative paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Declaration itself (A/CONF.92/L.2, page 6 of the English text), since the delegation of Mexico abstained on both and explained its vote at the closing plenary meeting of the Conference.

2. The Mexican delegation wishes to make the following reservation on the text of the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference on 25 August 1978:

Reservation on paragraph 15, which refers to measures at the international level, (A/CONF.92/L.3, page 9), because this paragraph includes the word "Palestine".

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]

The delegation of the Netherlands makes the following reservations as regards the Programme of Action:

(a) Paragraphs 2 and 3: While fully agreeing with the spirit of the paragraph, the Netherlands delegation points out that in the Netherlands, educational curricula are not designed under the responsibility of the Government.

(b) Paragraph 4: The Government of the Netherlands is not in a position to comply fully with all recommendations contained in this paragraph, owing to the limits imposed by the legal and constitutional system of the Netherlands.

(c) Paragraph 13 (x): The Government of the Netherlands does not intend to ratify all the conventions of the International Labour Organisation relating to migrant workers. Very often, the legislation of the Government of the Netherlands goes further than the stipulations of the conventions. However, the latter sometimes do not fit into the system of existing laws.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

1. From the outset, New Zealand supported the aims and objectives of the Programme for the Decade as laid down in General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII). The strong national commitment of New Zealand to the eradication of discrimination based on race, as defined in article I of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, has been given concrete expression in policies which have been described to this Conference. New Zealand supported without reservation the Lagos Declaration for Action Against Apartheid and had hoped that this Conference would build on that consensus text, so as to move forward towards the elimination of the very real racism that exists in many parts of the world.

2. The inclusion in the Declaration of operative paragraphs 18 and 19, which are, in our view, outside the original framework of the Decade, compels us, however, to dissociate ourselves from the document. There were a number of other references in this document with which the New Zealand delegation had difficulty, but it would have been prepared to consider joining a consensus on those, in the conviction that this Conference should produce the strongest possible action programme against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. However, on the basis of the paragraphs which have just been adopted, New Zealand must state with deep regret that it is unable to continue to participate in the proceedings.

NICARAGUA

[Original: Spanish]

The delegation of Nicaragua has a reservation on paragraph 13 (ii) of the Programme of Action, owing to the country's constitutional system.

NORWAY

[Original: English]

The delegation of Norway expresses its reservation with respect to the fifth preambular paragraph of the Declaration.

OMAN

[Original: English]

1. In respect of the international instruments and conventions referred to in the Declaration and the Programme of Action in the fifth preambular paragraph of the Declaration and paragraph 1 of the Programme of Action, the Sultanate of Oman understands this to mean that reference is only to those instruments and conventions to which the Sultanate of Oman is party, although, as it has stated in plenary, it is in agreement in principle.

2. In connexion with paragraph 7 of the Programme of Action, the Sultanate of Oman understands that this provision is relevant to disadvantaged minorities.

3. Finally, in regard to the sixth preambular paragraph of the Declaration, the Sultanate of Oman reserves its position to the extent that those texts and the Seminar referred to may cover extraneous matters.

PERU

[Original: Spanish]

The delegation of Peru expresses reservations on the sixth preambular paragraph of the Declaration, because, although it agrees with the underlying spirit, it is unable to endorse the conclusions emanating from events in which it did not participate and which it has not endorsed. It might have been able to support the paragraph if the amendment proposed by Colombia to its introductory word had been accepted.

The explanation of the vote of the Peruvian delegation on operative paragraph 18 of the Declaration is as follows: Peru's position has been and always will be to support all peoples who are victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and consequently to condemn those régimes which practise or support such policies and practices, which violate human rights and are repugnant to the conscience of the world. Unfortunately, the inclusion in paragraph 18 of certain references which particularize this problem and introduce elements alien to it presents difficulties of principle and of a legal nature which obliged the Peruvian delegation to abstain from voting on the paragraph, even though it agreed with the underlying principle.

PORTUGAL

[Original: English]

1. The Portuguese delegation has the following reservations with regard to the preamble of the Declaration:

Paragraph 5

The Portuguese delegation reserves its position on paragraph 5 of the preamble, since it is not party to one of the conventions mentioned therein, namely the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

Paragraph 6

The Portuguese delegation reserves its position on this paragraph, since Portugal was not represented at the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976.

2. With regard to the operative part of the Declaration, the delegation of Portugal has the following reservations:

Paragraph 4

The Portuguese delegation reserves its position on this paragraph because it considers that under Chapter VII of the Charter it is for the Security Council to define situations of threat to peace and international security. This reservation applies implicitly to any other definition in both texts of situations of threat to peace and international security.

Paragraph 17 and 18 as numbered in the original text or 18 and 19 as numbered in the final text

The Portuguese delegation reserves the position of its Government on these two articles, as it considers that they contain elements extraneous to the Conference and also on account of certain formulations to which it objects (see explanations of vote made both in the First Committee and in the Plenary Conference).

3. The Portuguese delegation has the following reservations regarding the text of the Programme of Action:

Paragraph 1 (viii)

Although Portugal has never practised or allowed racial discrimination in sports, or in any other field, the Portuguese delegation reserves its position on this subparagraph, as it considers that its contents demand deeper consideration and assessment.

Paragraph 16

The Portuguese delegation reserves its position on paragraph 16, as it considers that it is for the Security Council, under Chapter VIII of the Charter to determine any type of sanctions.

Paragraph 37

The Portuguese delegation reserves its position on paragraph 37 of the Programme of Action, especially subparagraphs (5), (6) and (7), as they demand a further and deeper consideration and assessment.

4. The Portuguese delegation wishes to make the general reservation that its vote in favour of both texts, as a whole, has to be considered within the limits and strict observance of the Portuguese juridical system.

SAN MARINO

[Original: French]

1. In order to explain its own vote, the delegation of San Marino wishes to emphasize its regret that the Conference has not been able at the present time to reach a unanimous consensus on the document destined to contain the renewed obligation of participating States to combat racial discrimination and racism until they are totally eliminated.

2. At the same time, the delegation of San Marino, by requesting that this statement should appear in the summary record, wishes to demonstrate the great interest of the Government and people of San Marino in the problem of the Palestinian people, to whom they reiterate the expression of their full solidarity and their hope that the Palestinian people may be able to enjoy their inalienable rights and choose their own path to self-determination.

SPAIN

[Original: Spanish]

The Spanish delegation to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination wishes to make it clear that the Spanish Government interprets paragraph 37 (5) of the text of the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference as referring to assistance which by its nature makes it possible to enforce or perpetuate racist policies.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]

1. The representative of Sweden submitted the following reservations as regards the Declaration:

(a) On the following words in paragraph 4, "is a crime against humanity" and "is a threat to peace and security in the world";

(b) On the mention of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid in the fifth preambular paragraph;

(c) On the mention in the sixth preambular paragraph of the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976;

(d) On the words in paragraph 7 "crime against humanity";

(e) On the words in paragraph 16 "is a threat to international peace and security".

2. On behalf of the five Nordic countries, the representative of Sweden made the following statement: the five Nordic countries have certain reservations with regard to a few paragraphs included in the Programme of Action. Owing to their constitutional system, their Governments are not in a position to impose the implementation of all the measures recommended in the Programme. However, in this context they would like to refer specifically to the Joint Nordic Programme of Action against South Africa, which is aimed at discouraging relations with South Africa, as well as at co-ordinating Nordic action at the United Nations level in this respect.

SWITZERLAND

[Original: French]

1. The fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs of the Declaration and paragraphs 1 (i), (iv), (v), (vii), (xi), (xii) and (xiii), 6, 27 and 30 of the Programme of Action: The Swiss delegation wishes to make a general reservation concerning the instruments, conventions and decisions which Switzerland has not accepted or on which, as a non-member State of the United Nations, it has not been able to express an opinion.

2. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the Programme of Action: The Swiss delegation accepts the main tenor of the recommendations made in these paragraphs. However, Switzerland can comply with them only within the competence of the Confederation and in accordance with its constitutional provisions.

3. Paragraph 6 of the Declaration and paragraphs 4 (c), 16 and 37 (5), (6) and (7) of the Programme of Action: As the head of the Swiss delegation stated during the general debate, the Swiss Government is bound to condemn apartheid, as well as all forms and manifestations of racism and racial discrimination. However, the freedom of trade and of industry embodied in the Swiss Constitution sets limits to the direct influence which the State can exercise on economic activities, including investments made by its nationals. In this context, the Swiss delegation wished to point out that economic co-operation with South Africa also has positive consequences for the populations concerned.

4. Paragraph 24 of the Declaration and paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Programme of Action: The Swiss delegation wishes to point out that the objective of the present Conference is not to define a legal status for migrant workers but to establish the measures which should be adopted, where necessary, to combat certain

forms of racism and racial discrimination which might be caused by the presence of foreign workers in the territories of States. The provisions in question will be implemented in the light of the objectives defined in the bill on aliens which has just been submitted to the Swiss Parliament.

5. Paragraph 20 of the Programme of Action: The Swiss delegation wishes to point out that this passage should be interpreted in light of the decisions adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflict with regard to additional protocol I to the Geneva Conventions.

TURKEY

[Original: English]

I wish to refer to the statement made by the Turkish delegation both in the drafting group and the Second Committee with regard to paragraph 30 of the Programme of Action and hereby confirm its position that the Government of Turkey cannot accept the above-mentioned paragraph and that its acceptance of the final document in the plenary is subject to this position.

Paragraph 30, through its purposely selective approach to United Nations resolutions on the subject matter of the Conference, reflects a political motivation rather than a sincere attempt to contribute to the objective of the Conference. It is the firm position of the Turkish Government that the noble objective of this Conference should not be undermined by actions of obvious political exploitation. As it stands, paragraph 30 does not constitute any contribution to the work of the Conference. On the contrary, it bears the risk of creating an undesirable precedent for attempts to exploit for political purposes and through misrepresentation the sincere concern of the international community for this humanitarian cause.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[Original: English]

1. The delegation of the United Kingdom has certain reservations on the draft Programme of Action which has been considered by the Second Committee. In addition to those expressed on behalf of the nine States members of the European Economic Community, the Government of the United Kingdom has reservations on the following paragraphs:

Paragraph 1, subparagraphs (v) and (vi)

2. The Government of the United Kingdom has recently strengthened the law against incitement to racial hatred, in section 70 of the Race Relations Act of 1976. The Government does not consider it justifiable in a democratic society to interfere with freedom of expression, except when it is essential to do so for the prevention of disorder or for the protection of other basic freedoms.

Paragraph 1, subparagraph (x)

3. The Government of the United Kingdom is in sympathy with the spirit of this subparagraph, but is in no position to prescribe the policies of the mass media and other non-governmental agencies and organizations in the United Kingdom.

Paragraphs 2 and 3

4. Under the system of education in the United Kingdom, local education authorities and the schools themselves are responsible for the content of curricula.

Paragraph 4 (a): mercenaries (Interpretative statement)

5. The delegation of the United Kingdom regards this provision as being recommendatory as to the sort of measures which individual countries might adopt. The Government of the United Kingdom is giving consideration to what measures would be appropriate in the case of the United Kingdom.

Paragraphs 12 and 13: migrant workers

6. United Kingdom legislation seeks to ensure that overseas workers in the United Kingdom enjoy the same treatment in all appropriate fields as British nationals. This is, however, subject to certain limitations such as any sovereign State has the right to impose. The United Kingdom Government cannot recognize family reunion (subparagraph iii) as a fundamental right, owing to considerations of public policy and national security nor does the Government of the United Kingdom intend to ratify International Labour Organisation Convention 143, since this would provide social security advantages for migrant workers greater than those enjoyed by United Kingdom citizens.

Paragraph 14: immigrants

7. The Government of the United Kingdom sympathizes in principle with this provision, but must continue to give nationals of the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community priority over work permit holders as regards employment. The Government cannot assume responsibility for giving all individuals immigration documentation, nor is it in a position to alter the property qualifications laid down by the authorities of the Channel Islands.

Paragraph 20: freedom fighters

8. The Government of the United Kingdom does not regard this provision as imposing any commitment going beyond the obligations which may be incurred by parties to the relevant international instruments.

Sections B and D

9. The policy of the Government of the United Kingdom on apartheid has been clearly stated in numerous international forums and in the United Kingdom statement in the plenary session of this Conference. The United Kingdom is committed to work for and promote rapid fundamental and peaceful change in

South Africa but the Government of the United Kingdom cannot endorse the proposals relating to mandatory sanctions against South Africa in paragraph 15 and the isolation of South Africa in subsections 5, 6 and 7 of paragraph 37. The Government of the United Kingdom also has difficulties on the proposals in paragraphs 16 and 19.

URUGUAY

[Original: Spanish]

1. Although the delegation of Uruguay voted in favour of the Declaration, it made reservations on the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs.
2. It made a reservation on the fifth preambular paragraph because it mentions the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment on the Crime of Apartheid, to which only 40 States are parties at the present date and to which Uruguay has not acceded because it still warrants reservations with regard to the jurisdictional competence of the States parties with respect to acts committed outside their territories by persons who are not their nationals, even in cases where there is no connexion between the alleged offence and the State concerned. In addition, the definition of "crime of apartheid" is in its opinion very vague. Moreover, article 9 grants competence to implement the Convention to a United Nations organ, many of whose members are not parties to the Convention.
3. The delegation of Uruguay made a reservation on the sixth preambular paragraph because it mentions the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976. Both the Declaration and the Programme of Action contain appreciations and conclusions which Uruguay rejects and consequently cannot endorse. The inclusion of this Seminar in the list of antecedents of the present Conference does not correspond to the latter's objectives, which are to attain the aims and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Moreover, and for those reasons, the delegation of Uruguay cannot agree to the introductory formula of the paragraph ("Endorsing").
4. Finally, the delegation of Uruguay abstained in the roll-call vote on paragraph 18 of the Declaration, because the content and drafting of the text, in addition to being confused and vague, contains in its opinion expressions which tend to identify racism with certain States and régimes and which the delegation of Uruguay cannot accept.

Annex VIII

STATEMENT BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE WORLD CONFERENCE
TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION a/

[24 August 1978]

Non-governmental organizations participating in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination - within the scope of their respective mandates - affirm their full support for the Conference's Declaration and Programme of Action, pledge themselves to intensify their efforts for the eradication of racism and racial discrimination and apartheid in all their manifestations in every continent, and make the following declaration:

This meeting of non-governmental organizations calls for new and more determined and effective action by all Governments and non-governmental organizations for the fulfilment of the aims and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Non-governmental organizations are heartened by the victories of the forces of national liberation struggling against colonialism and neo-colonialism and by the growth of movements against racism and racial discrimination. An outstanding international development during this period has been the strengthening of these forces and movements.

The meeting of non-governmental organizations also welcomes the fact that under the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination attention has been focused on problems of racism and racial discrimination in many parts of the world, and in some cases has stimulated remedial action and legislation.

Nevertheless, non-governmental organizations deplore the slow progress that has been made in eradicating racism and racial discrimination in many parts of the world during the first half of the Decade, as well as the fact that in some specific regions and areas discriminatory practices have actually increased.

This increase is a direct result of systematic violations by certain Governments of United Nations conventions, declarations and resolutions outlawing racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

This meeting calls upon the United Nations to take concrete measures to stop these violations, utilizing all the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the conventions concerned.

Many Governments have still to adhere to or ratify the principal conventions relating to these vital issues. This meeting urges all Governments which have not already done so to ratify in particular the International Convention

a/ At its 15th plenary meeting on 25 August 1978, the Conference decided that the text of the statement submitted to it by the meeting of non-governmental organizations participating in the Conference, held on 24 August 1978, would be included, as an annex, in the report of the Conference.

on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with its Optional Protocol, and to make declarations under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Many non-governmental organizations have engaged in wide-ranging activities to support the Decade and to combat the criminal practices of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

In each year since 1974, the Non-governmental Organization Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid has organized at Geneva conferences that have dealt with specific manifestations of racism and drawn up programmes of action for non-governmental organizations. These conferences have had a notable impact on public opinion.

These conferences have expressed their full support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against the apartheid and racist régimes, of the migrant workers in Europe against racist and discriminatory practices, and of the indigenous peoples of North, Central and South America against racist exploitation and practices which threaten the continued existence of some of these peoples.

The Sub-Committee will hold more conferences in the second half of the Decade dealing with the struggle against racism, including the situation of indigenous peoples in other parts of the world.

The meeting calls for increased material assistance and moral and political support for national liberation movements.

This meeting demands the release of all political prisoners who are victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

The meeting calls for intensified information and educational activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

This meeting denounces the fascist and neo-fascist forces which are committing racist crimes in certain countries. It further denounces the organized racist violence in certain countries and calls for firm action against these practices.

This meeting condemns all forms of collaboration with racist régimes, particularly in the political, economic and military fields.

This meeting considers that racism, racial discrimination and apartheid are crimes against humanity and a threat to world peace and security.

This meeting calls for the urgent and total mobilization in support of the Decade and of the Programme for the second half of the Decade of all who stand for peace and national independence, justice and economic and social progress, and for human rights.

Annex IX

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT OF
KENYA, THE HONOURABLE JOMO KENYATTA

On 23 August 1978, at its 14th plenary meeting, the Conference paid tribute to the memory of the late President of Kenya, the Honourable Jomo Kenyatta. Statements were made by H.E. Mr. Mooki V. Molapo, President of the Conference; H.E. Mr. A. Mahgoub (Sudan), on behalf of the African Group; H.E. Mr. C.R. Gharekhan (India), on behalf of the Asian Group; H.E. Mr. E. Zapotocky (Czechoslovakia), on behalf of the Eastern European Group; H.E. Madame Annette Auguste (Trinidad and Tobago), on behalf of the Latin American Group and H.E. Mr. Nicolo Bernado (Italy), on behalf of the Western European and other States. H.E. Mr. Bahari Mwanzandi (Kenya) also made a statement.

On behalf of the Conference, the President sent the following telegram to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kenya:

"WORLD CONFERENCE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION MEETING IN GENEVA HAS ASKED ME TO OFFER TO YOU, AND THROUGH YOU TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF KENYA, ITS MOST SINCERE CONDOLENCES ON THE OCCASION OF THE PASSING OF "Mzee" JOMO KENYATTA. HE WAS TRULY THE FATHER ON THE NATION, AND A PRIME ARCHITECT OF THE EMANCIPATION OF AFRICA FROM COLONIALISM;

THIS CONFERENCE HAS AS ITS OBJECTIVES THE ERADICATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, WHICH WERE AMONG PRESIDENT KENYATTA'S PRIME POLITICAL OBJECTIVES. HIS MEMORY AND EXAMPLE WILL BE AN INSPIRATION TO ALL OF US IN THIS CONTINUING WORK."

Annex X

OBSERVANCE OF NAMIBIA DAY

At its 15th plenary meeting, held on 25 August 1978, the Conference observed Namibia Day. Statements were made by the representatives of Sudan (on behalf of the African Group), India (on behalf of the Asian Group), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (on behalf of the Eastern European Group), Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of the Latin American Group) and Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries). Statements were also made by the representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and by the representative of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front on behalf of the liberation movements participating in the Conference.

On this occasion, the following message was received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines:

"I take this opportunity to extend the greetings of the people and Government of the Philippines to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which is observing Namibia Day. It is significant that the convening of the Conference coincides with the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights this year.

"At the mid-point of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, we wish to reiterate our firm solidarity with the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle to achieve self-determination, territorial integrity and independence.

"We also wish to pledge anew our continued strong support for the 1977 Maputo Declaration on Namibia and its complementary Programme of Action, as well as our unstinted cooperation for the total elimination of racism and racial discrimination and apartheid".

Annex XI

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

Documents in the general series

A/CONF.92/1	Provisional agenda: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.92/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.92/2 and Add.1	Provisional rules of procedure of the Conference: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.92/3	Organization of the work of the Conference: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.92/4 and Corr.1	General introductory paper prepared by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.92/5	Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
A/CONF.92/6	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
A/CONF.92/7	International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u>
A/CONF.92/8	Study on the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
A/CONF.92/9	<u>Study of Equality in the Administration of Justice</u> , prepared by Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Abu Rannat, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
A/CONF.92/10	<u>Racial Discrimination</u> , study prepared by Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

- A/CONF.92/11 Report on the 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.92/12 Study of the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, prepared by Mr. Francesco Capotorti, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
- A/CONF.92/13 Study on the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking, prepared by Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
- A/CONF.92/14 Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fourth session
- A/CONF.92/15 Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid (Lagos, Nigeria, 22-26 August 1977)
- A/CONF.92/16 Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, approved by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo, Mozambique, from 16 to 21 May 1977
- A/CONF.92/17 Report of the seminar on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, held at New Delhi, India, in 1968

A/CONF.92/18

Report of the seminar on measures to be taken at the national level for the implementation of United Nations instruments aimed at combating and eliminating racial discrimination and for the promotion of harmonious race relations, held at Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon, in 1971

A/CONF.92/19

Report of the seminar on the promotion and protection of the human rights of national, ethnic and other minorities, held at Ohrid, Yugoslavia, in 1974

A/CONF.92/20

Report of the seminar on the human rights of migrant workers, held at Tunis, Tunisia, in 1975

A/CONF.92/21 and Add.1

Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session

A/CONF.92/22

Study on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination prepared by Mr. Hector Gros Espiell, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

A/CONF.92/23

Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, Cuba, in 1976

A/CONF.92/24

Report of the seminar on the dangers of a recrudescence of intolerance in all its forms and the search for ways of preventing and combating it, held at Nice, France, in 1971

A/CONF.92/25

Reports submitted by the International Labour Office

A/CONF.92/26

Statement submitted by the World Intellectual Property Organization describing action taken to implement the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on racism and racial discrimination

- A/CONF.92/27 Report submitted by the United Nations Development Programme on its activities relevant to the theme of the Conference
- A/CONF.92/28 Suggestions and recommendations made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 8 (XXXIV) of 22 February 1978
- A/CONF.92/29 Report submitted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- A/CONF.92/30 Report of the Secretary-General on the effects of apartheid on the status of women in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-seventh session, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/33 of 5 May 1978, entitled "Effects of apartheid on the status of women".
- A/CONF.92/31 Report submitted by the Council of Europe
- A/CONF.92/32 Report submitted by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- A/CONF.92/33 Report submitted by the Commonwealth Secretariat
- A/CONF.92/34 Report submitted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on its activities on behalf of victims of racism and racial discrimination
- A/CONF.92/35 Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa submitted to the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos, Nigeria, from 22 to 26 August 1977
- A/CONF.92/36
and Add.1-4 Messages addressed to the Conference
- A/CONF.92/37
and Add.1 Report of the General Committee
- A/CONF.92/38 Credentials of representatives to the Conference: report of the Credentials Committee

A/CONF.92/39

Letter dated 16 August 1978 from the
Head of the delegation of Turkey
addressed to the President of the
Conference

A/CONF.92/INF.1
and Add.1

List of documents

A/CONF.92/INF.2

List of participants

National reports

A/CONF.92/NR.1

Note by the Secretary-General

A/CONF.92/NR.2

Kenya

A/CONF.92/NR.3

Iran

A/CONF.92/NR.4

Poland

A/CONF.92/NR.5

Finland

A/CONF.92/NR.6

United Kingdom

A/CONF.92/NR.7

Niger

A/CONF.92/NR.8

Algeria

A/CONF.92/NR.9

Pakistan

A/CONF.92/NR.10

Seychelles

A/CONF.92/NR.11

Norway

A/CONF.92/NR.12

Sweden

A/CONF.92/NR.13

Sri Lanka

A/CONF.92/NR.14

Austria

A/CONF.92/NR.15

German Democratic Republic

A/CONF.92/NR.16

Yugoslavia

A/CONF.92/NR.17

Nigeria

A/CONF.92/NR.18

Cyprus

A/CONF.92/NR.19

Denmark

A/CONF.92/NR.20

Cuba

A/CONF.92/NR.21

Italy

A/CONF.92/NR.22	Hungary
A/CONF.92/NR.23	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
A/CONF.92/NR.24	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
A/CONF.92/NR.25	Netherlands
A/CONF.92/NR.26	Kuwait
A/CONF.92/NR.27	Belgium
A/CONF.92/NR.28	France
A/CONF.92/NR.29	Australia
A/CONF.92/NR.30	Federal Republic of Germany
A/CONF.92/NR.31	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
A/CONF.92/NR.32 and Corr.1	Syrian Arab Republic
A/CONF.92/NR.33	Qatar
A/CONF.92/NR.34	Jordan
A/CONF.92/NR.35	Bulgaria
A/CONF.92/NR.36	Greece
A/CONF.92/NR.37	Portugal
A/CONF.92/NR.38	Turkey
A/CONF.92/NR.39	Brazil
A/CONF.92/NR.40	Japan
A/CONF.92/NR.41	Venezuela
A/CONF.92/NR.42	Fiji
A/CONF.92/NR.43	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
A/CONF.92/NR.44	Mexico
A/CONF.92/NR.45	Morocco
A/CONF.92/NR.46	New Zealand
A/CONF.92/NR.47	Czechoslovakia

A/CONF.92/NR.46

Spain

A/CONF.92/NR.49

Mongolia

A/CONF.92/NR.50

United Republic of Cameroon

A/CONF.92/NR.51

Canada

Documents in the limited series

A/CONF.92/L.1

Draft report of the World Conference to
Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

A/CONF.92/L.2

Report of the First Committee

A/CONF.92/L.3
and Add.1.

Report of the Second Committee

A/CONF.92/L.4

Draft resolution submitted by Cuba,
Sri Lanka and Sudan

Documents of the Credentials Committee

A/CONF.92/CC/WP1

Memorandum on credentials of represent-
atives to the World Conference to Combat
Racism and Racial Discrimination

A/CONF.92/CC/WP2

Memorandum on the situation with regard to
the credentials of representatives to the
Conference referred to in memorandum
A/CONF.92/CC/WP1

A/CONF.92/CC/WP3

Credentials of representatives to the
Conference: draft report of the
Credentials Committee

Documents of the First Committee

A/CONF.92/C.1/L.1

Draft report of the First Committee

A/CONF.92/C.1/WG/1

Report of the Working Group of the
First Committee

Documents of the Second Committee

A/CONF.92/C.2/L.1

Draft report of the Second Committee

A/CONF.92/C.2/WG/1

Report of the Working Group of the
Second Committee

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم. استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف.

如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
