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**Forty-fourth session**Items 37, 90, 101, 106 and 109  
of the preliminary list\*

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

IMPLEMENTATION **OF** THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SECOND DECADE  
TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONELIMINATION **OF** ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONIMPORTANCE **OF THE** UNIVERSAL REALIZATION **OF** THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO  
SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING **OF** INDEPENDENCE TO  
COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES **FOR** THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND  
OBSERVANCE **OF** HUMAN RIGHTSADOPTION **OF A** CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILDLetter dated 24 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of  
Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions **from my** Government I have the **honour** to request you **to** have the present letter and the enclosed resolutions adopted at the session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Budapest, Hungary, from 10 **to 18 March 1989**, **circulated as an official document** of the General Assembly **under** items 37, 90, 101, 106 **and** 109 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Ferenc ESZTERGALYOS  
Ambassador

\* A/44/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

**Resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union at the Conference held at Budapest from 10 to 18 March 1989**

THE CONTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE HOLDING OF AN  
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(Resolution **adopted** by 903 votes to 46, with 53 abstentions)

The **81st** Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

**Stressing** that the achievement of peace in the Middle East would **be** an important contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, and that an unprecedented opportunity now **exists** for progress to **that** end in view of the propitious international context,

**Aware** of the world-wide support for the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East,

**Noting** with **great** satisfaction the change in the position of the Palestinian side, following the meeting of the Palestine National Council which took place in Algiers from 12 to 15 November 1988, and the statements by the leader- of the Palestins Liberation Organization (PLO), Mr, Yasser Arafat, in Strasbourg, Stockholm and in Budapest at the **81st Conference** of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, where **he** recognized UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and, explicitly, Israel's right to live within **scure** and recognized borders,

**Deeply disappointed** at the negative rssponse of the Israeli leaders to thepeaceinitiatives of the Paiestinian side, and **urging** them to adopt similar constructive policies in the interests of a lasting peace,

**Welcoming** all efforts made by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental international organzatione, Parliaments, groups and individuals towards a peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East conflict and the promotion of dialogue between the parties to the conflict, in particular towards the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East,

**Deeply concerned** at the situation in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, in particular the **'grave** and frequent violations of human rights by the occupying forces,

Reaffirming the resolutions **and decisions adopted** by the United Nations **General** Assembly and Security Council, as well as the decisions taken by the Inter-Parliamentary Union with regard to the **Middle East** conflict, in particular the principle that a just **and** lasting peace **settlement** in the Middle East must be based on the inalienable right of the Palestinian people **to** self-determination, including the right **to create** a Palestinian State on Palestinian soil, the withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from the occupied territories, and the security **of** all States in the region, including Israel,

1. Stresses the urgent need **for** a just, comprehensive and lasting **sttlement** of the conflict in the Middle East, the core **of** which is the question **of** Palestine;
2. Calls for the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East, under the aegis **of** the United Nations and with the **participaton** of all parties concerned, including the **PLO** and Israel, as well as the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council;
3. Notes and commends the work already done **by** the Support Committee established by the Inter-Parliamentary Council (at its **141st** session) to promote the convening **of** an international conference on peace in **the** Middle East, and recommends all parties concerned to co-operate with that **committee**;
4. Welcomes all international initiatives, **in particular** those of the **USSR**, the United States of America and the European Community, other States and groups of States. groups and individuals, designed to accelerate the search for solutionstothe conflict, to promote dialogue between the parties to the conflict and to **remove** the obstacles standing in the way of the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East;
5. Requests the United Nations to consider the possibility of placing the territories occupied by Israel under **international** supervision to ensure the protection and security **of** the inhabitants, pending a **definitiva** solution and the establishment of total peace in the region, so as to and all acts of violence and prevent further useless bloodshed;
6. Requests the National Groups of all member Parllamants of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to encourage their Governments to support the principles contained in **this** resolution.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE COMPLETE  
**DECOLONIZATION**, END **RACISM** AND **APARTHEID**, AND PROMOTION OF THE  
INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE RIGHTS OF NATIONALITIES AND OF ETHNIC  
MINORITIES

(Resolution adopted by 937 votes to 49, with 75 **abstentions**)<sup>\*</sup>

The **81st** Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recognizing the provisions of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial **Countries** and Peoples and of ~~the~~ Declaration on the Elimination of All **Forms** of Racial Discrimination, which **express** particular concern at the violation of human rights constituted by the continued practice of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination,

Noting the great strides that have been made in the granting of independence to colonial, trust and non-self-governing territories since the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Aware of the importance of the many-sided contribution that **Parliaments must** make to United Nations **efforts** to achieve complete **decolonization**, end racism and apartheid, and promote the individual and collective rights of nationalities and of ethnic minorities,

Confirming the relevant resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in particular the resolution adopted by the 80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considers that 1990 will mark **the** 30th anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and that the decade 1990-2000 has been declared the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism by UN General Assembly resolution **43/47** of 22 November 1988,

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<sup>\*</sup> Reservations were expressed by the delegations of **Brazil**, Italy, Mexico and Norway. and by part of the delegations of Canada and of the Federal Republic of Germany, to the reference to recourse to armed struggle, by the Brazilian delegation to the reference to **Israel**, by part of the Canadian and Swiss **delegations** to operative paragraphs 25 and 26, by the Italian delegation **operative** paragraph 25, and by the Maltese delegations and a member of the New Zealand delegation, without any mention of the paragraphs in question.

Reaffirming that all peoples oppressed by colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, including **apartheid**, have the right to self-determination, independence, national **sovereignty** and equality, and **to** use all available means, including armed **struggle**, to achieve respect **for** these rights,

Noting with deep concern the existence of colonialist countries which hinder the efforts made **to** eliminate colonialism, **apartheid** and racial discrimination in **territories** under their domination, in violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly,

Seriously concerned that the situation in the **Southern African sub-region** is deteriorating as a direct result of the maintenance of the evil system of apartheid in South Africa,

Further concerned at the brutality meted out to the black majority in South Africa in the form of physical violence, the banning of non-violent **anti-apartheid organizations**, forced removals, detention without trial and general denial of basic human rights by the racist white **minority régime** of Pretoria,

Condemning South Africa's onslaught against neighbouring independent **States**, causing destruction worth billions of dollars to the economies of **those** States, maiming and killing thousands of innocent citizens directly or by contracting surrogate bandit groups of **UNITA** and **MNR**, thereby violating these States' national sovereignty and integrity,

Taking note that on 5 December 1988, the UN General Assembly adopted by consensus resolution **43/50 G** by which **it** decided to hold a special session on apartheid and its destructive consequences in Southern Africa before its 44th session,

Convinced that no **progress** can be made in eradicating apartheid and racism in South Africa until the international community - particularly South Africa's major trading partners - disengages itself totally from all economic, diplomatic and other activities in that country,

Noting with concern South Africa's intransigence with regard to a final and meaningful solution to the problems in Namibia and in South Africa itself, which **is** a result of the continued economic, diplomatic and military support lent to the Pretoria **régime** by most major industrial countries and Israel,

Welcoming the tripartite agreement signed by the **Governments** of Angola, Cuba and South Africa on 22 December 1988 **in** the United Nations, under which Security Council resolution 435 (1978) for the independence of Namibia is to be Implemented **as** of 1 April 1989,

Bearing In mind that on 1 July 1989, the process to elect the constituent Assembly of Namibia will begin, culminating **with** the election of the delegates to the **Assembly** on 1 November of the current year,

Having reason to believe that the apartheid régime of the Republic of South Africa will take steps to intimidate the Namibian people, which will obstruct the normal running of the electoral campaign and the voting itself, as well as the honest counting of votes,

Recognizing the need to involve United Nations forces in the process of Namibian independence, in conformity with UN Security Council resolution 435, and mindful of the modest financial resources currently available to the **Organization**,

Expressing deep concern at the obstructive ploys by which certain **powers** in the United Nations Security Council **are** attempting to impede the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 on Namibian independence,

Reiterating its firm conviction that the moral and material **assistance** provided by the apartheid régime and **its** allies to armed bandits, particularly in Angola and Mozambique, constitutes a serious act and a constant **threat to peaceful** and innocent citizens and to the territorial unity and Integrity of these two countries,

Strongly condemning the recent violations of the New York Agreements by South Africa, which has infiltrated army units into **Angolan** territory,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions 38/40, 39/40, 40/50, 41/16 and 42/78 concerning the Western Sahara question, which take up the peace plan contained in resolution **AHG/104** adopted by consensus at the 19th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the **Organization** of African Unity (OAU),

Supporting all efforts of the UN Secretary-General to secure **implementation** of the resolutions concerning the right of the Sahrawi people to self-determination and independence through a democratic referendum to achieve a just and peaceful solution to that problem,

Noting with satisfaction resolution 621 concerning Western Sahara adopted unanimously by the UN Security Council, supporting the efforts made by the UN Secretary-General and the Chairman of the OAU with a view to holding a referendum on self-determination under UN supervision and with OAU co-operation,

Further noting with satisfaction that the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front have recently made peace overtures with a view to solving the Western Sahara problem in accordance with UN General Assembly resolutions 38/40, 39/40, 40/50 and 41/16,

Expressing concern that colonial situations still prevail in other so-called small territories under the domination of foreign powers, on which numerous resolutions have been adopted by the General Assembly and other bodies of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned that ethnic minorities in certain countries are still underprivileged and continue to be denied equal opportunities,

Bearing in mind the need for further development and better protection of the individual and collective rights of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Realizing that the majority of the many regional conflicts in today's world have a similar if not identical structure in that they all involve ethnic, linguistic, cultural, religious or other minorities or various types of national groups that have to coexist on the same territory,

Recalling the United Nations Charter, the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the 1966 International Covenants on human rights,

Recalling Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which guarantees that in countries "in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall have the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion or to use their own language",

Emphasizing the need to alleviate the serious economic situation besetting ethnic minorities owing to the acute international economic crisis caused, inter alia, by colonialism and neo-colonialism which mainly affect the developing countries, and by the policies of oppression and exploitation to which these ethnic minorities are subjected,

Streaaing that in the event of ethnic or other conflicts involving **minorities** within a State, the world community has a vital *interest* in obtaining a settlement when human rights violations are committed or peace and **stability** are threatened,

1. Declares that the continued existence of colonialism in all **its** forma and manifestations is incompatible with the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and **poses a major** threat to international **peace** and **security**;
2. Expresses total support for United Nations efforts to achieve **compieta decolonization**, end racism and **apartheid**, and **promte** the individual and **collective rights** of nationalities and of ethnic **minorities**;
3. Recognizes the right of peoples subjected to **colonial, nec-colonial and racist** domination to use all available means, including **armed** struggle, to attain **freedom**;
4. Recommends that those **States** still maintaining colonial **domination** and **practicing apartheid** and racism honour their obligations under the **Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples** and the Declaration on the Elimination of All **Forma of Racial Discrimination**;
5. Reaffirms that the policy and practice of **apartheid** constitute a crime against humanity and represent a threat to international peace and security and that the primary **mission** of the United Nations and the progressive world **is** to promote efforts aimed at eliminating **apartheid** without any further delay ;
6. Demands that the **racist régime**:
  - (a) Lift the state of emergency;
  - (b) Immediately and unconditionally release Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners;
  - (c) Lift the ban on the activities of all **political organizations** and opponents of **apartheid**;
  - (d) Abolish discriminatory legislation and mass media restriction and censaorehip;



- (e) Abolish the policy of bantustanization and forced displacement of **populations**;
  - (f) Begin, without **any** preconditions, **political** dialogue **with the** genuine majority leaders of the populations with the purpose of immediately eliminating **apartheid** and forming a representative **government**;
7. Reiterates its total support for the people of South Africa in Its struggle to eliminate **apartheid** and aatabliah a free, democratic and non-racial society that guarantees enjoyment of equal rights **for** the whole South African population, without distinction as to **race**, colour **or** creed;
  8. Renews its request to the Security Council to adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions without delay **and In** accordance with Chapter VII of the **UN Charter**, against the racist **régime** of South Africa, in so far as such sanctions remain the most appropriate, effective and peaceful means of ending **apartheid**;
  9. Requests all States, the **Specialized** Agencies and other bodies of the United Nations, corporations, non-governmental **organizations** and individuals to halt all co-operation with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, military, nuclear, cultural, **sports** and other fields;
  10. Calls on Parliaments to give **strong** support to the convening of the **UN** special session on **apartheid** and its destructive **consequences** in southern Africa;
  11. Further calls on all Parliaments to support **action** taken by the Inter-Parliamentary Union with a view to the holding of an Inter-Parliamentary Conference **against Apartheid**;
  12. Strongly condemns **the** acts of aggression, **destabilization** and **State** terrorism perpetrated by the South African **régime** against the front-line States, which **create** a climate of terror, **instability** and Insecurity throughout southern **Africa**;
  13. Demands that the South African Authorities discontinue actions aimed at political and **economic destabilization** of the **front-line** and other States;
  14. Declares Its total solidarity with the countries of southern Africa, **in** particular Angola and Mozambique, in their just and arduous struggle **against** armed bandits In the pay of Pretoria, In particular those of **UNITA** and **RENAMO**;
  15. Urges the Government of the United States of America and the Government of **Pretoria** to cease their financial, military and political aid to **UNITA** so that there may be peace in the People's Republic of Angola and it **may solve** its Internal problems in the context of **its** policy of national **harmonization**;
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16. Calls on all States to provide both moral and tangible support **to** front-line and neighbouring States so that they may **free** thamaalvea **from** dependence on the South African economy and **protect** themselves against South African **aggression**;
17. Supports the **signing** of the tripartite agreement by the. People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cuba and the South African **Government on** 22 December 1988, welcomes the agreement signed by the **Angolan** and Cuban Governments, and considers that these two agreements improve prospects **for** the cause of peace and the ending of the conflict in south **western Africa**;
18. Appeals to all parties to the agreement **to** keep to its letter and spirit, and calls on the international **community to ensure** that the **requisite** safeguards and conditions are established **for free and fair elections in Namibia**;
19. Categorically rejects South **Africa's** efforts to influence the outcome of elections and the attainment of genuine **independence in Namibia** by furthering the interests of puppet groups **In that territory to the disadvantage of SWAPO, the legitimate and authentic representative of the Namibian people**;
20. Recommends that the Executive Committee take the necessary measures to guarantee the participation **of** a representation of the IPU as an observer **In the electoral process and during the elections to take place in Namibia**;
21. Appeals for mass attendance by parliamentarians from all **over the world in Namibia**, to ensure full freedom **of expression for all political parties participating in the electoral process**;
22. Requests that the United Nations Secretary-General and the UN repraaontative in Namibia **offer** all parliamentarians attending the electoral process as **observers**, the means and guarantees **of entry into and free movement inside Namibia**;
23. Appeals to all **overnments to pay** in full their contributions **to the United Nations, so as to allow that Organization to complete its mission successfully, especially in Namibia**;
24. Suggests that States should **promote** voluntary public subscriptions **to the United Nations and that countries able to do so should provide free transportation for UN forces in Namibia**;
25. Forcefully reaffirms the right of the Argentine Republic to **recover the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, including the surrounding maritime zones, rejects** attempts by the United Kingdom to apply the

the principle of the right to **self-determination** in the case of **the** Falkland Islands (Malvinas), recalls that the **present** inhabitants **of** these islands are not a **colonized** people as defined by resolution 1514 (XV) of **the** United Nations General **Assembly**, reiterates its condemnation, and calls for the United Kingdom to dismantle its military base on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and to cease all military activity on the Islands;

26. Reaffirms the inalienable **right of** the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence, in conformity with **resolution 1514 (XV)** of the UN General Assembly, and reiterates that the identity and culture of the people **of** Puerto Rico are clearly Latin American;
27. Also reaffirms that the solution to ~~the~~ question of Western Sahara must be based on the exercise by **the** people of Western Sahara **of** its inalienable right to self-determination and independence;
28. Expresses satisfaction at the meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and representatives of the Polisario Front held from 4 to 5 January 1989 with a view to **implementing OAU resolution AHG/104** and UN resolution 40/50 concerning a peaceful and just referendum to bring about self-determination for the people of Western Sahara;
29. Regrets that **certain independent and** sovereign countries ~~perpetrate~~ in their flagrant violation of the individual and collective rights of **nationalities** and ethnic minorities, and appeals to all States immediately to remove any legal or other restrictions which prevent any ethnic or other groups from fully enjoying equal rights as citizens;
30. Calls on States that are not parties to the International Covenants on human rights, 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**, to ratify or accede to them;
31. Invites the Governments **of** the States signatories to the International **Convention** on the Elimination of **All** Forms of Racial Discrimination to **promote** the adoption of legislative, juridical and other measures to give full effect to **its provisions**;
32. Also invites States to take ~~steps~~ to abolish all juridical and other restrictions that prevent ethnic or other population groups from enjoying the **same** rights as all citizens;

33. Expresses its conviction that the diversity of cultural particularities **is as** enriching as the diversity of nature which constitutes mankind's common **heritage**;
34. Resolutely supports the fundamental human **rights** of all-human **beings**, peoples, cultures or religious communities to safeguard their own identity;
35. Calls on all **States** to ensure that persons belonging to national **minorities** can disseminate, have **access to**, and exchange **information** in their mother tongue;
36. Calls on all States to ensure that persons belonging to national minorities can maintain and develop their own culture in all **its aspects**, including language, literature and religion, and that they can **preserve their** cultural and **historical monuments** and objects,
37. Calls on all States to ensure that persons belonging to national minorities can give and receive instruction in their own culture, including instruction through parental **transmission** of language, religion and cultural identity **to** their children;
38. Calls on all States to protect and create conditions for the promotion of the ethnic, cultural, **linguistic** and **religious** identity of national minorities in their territory, including respect for the free exercise of **rights by persons** belonging to such minorities and **assurances** of their full equality with **others**;
39. Calls on all States to take appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and **respect for** national minorities;
40. Notes that in certain **cases**, the setting up of **federalist structures** can be the appropriate way of **solving** conflicts without recourse to **force** when these conflicts are ethnic or religious or linked to the problems of minorities, of allowing different population **groups** to live together in peace within the **same State** entity, and of checking **secessionist tendencies**;
41. Calls on all **States** to support the efforts of the United Nations **Commission on Human Rights** to draft a declaration on the **rights** of persons belonging to minorities;

42. Encourages Parliaments to draft and adopt the necessary legislation to guarantee the **legitimate** rights of **minorities** in their **territories**, in accordance with the **requiramenta** of the **international agreements** in this **field**;
43. Calls on all States **to** support the development **of** a **strategy** within their own countries to give substance, in a **well-planned system**, to all previous recommendations concerning national **minorities**.

## PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

(Resolution adopted unanimously)

### I.

The 81st Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

#### Background

Noting that 30 years have passed since the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and ten years since the proclamation of the International Year of the Child,

Recalling that the need to extend special care to the child is stated in the 1924 Geneva Declaration and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations in 1959, and that this need is recognized by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Underlining the commendable efforts and achievements of the United Nations in promoting and protecting the rights of children, as well as the irreplaceable role of UNICEF and the work of non-governmental organizations in safeguarding the lives and well-being of children throughout the world,

Noting the consistent work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in improving the well-being of children and protecting their rights, reflected by the resolutions and recommendations adopted by various IPU Conferences and specialized meetings held in different parts of the world since 1931,

#### UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

Expressing satisfaction that the second reading of the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child submitted to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights has been completed, and that the draft is being considered by the United Nations Economic and Social Council with a resolution that it be adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 44th session,

Convinced that the draft International Convention on the Rights of the Child, **as an** achievement of the United Nations in setting legally binding standards in the field of human rights, represents a positive contribution to the protection of the rights of children and of their well-being,

### The situation of children

Stressing, however, that children have special needs during their physical and mental development and therefore require special care, protection and their own rights,

Convinced that the family plays a fundamental role in the education and development of the child,

Appalled that more than 40,000 children, primarily in developing countries, continue to die each day from common childhood diseases which can be prevented,

Deeply concerned that millions of children live in conditions of extreme poverty, suffer from malnutrition, hunger, illness, maltreatment and environmental pollution, and lack social provision for their physical and mental development,

Further concerned that children are also victims of war, are refugees or homeless, that they suffer as a result of apartheid or racial or other discrimination or of colonial or foreign domination, that they are subject to neglect, physical abuse, abduction, illegal trafficking or drug abuse, or are exploited for the purposes of labour, prostitution or pornography,

Also concerned at the potential threat to children posed by recent technological developments, particularly in the field of biological and genetic engineering, and by uncontrolled access to many kinds of electronic transmissions,

### The economic factor

Realizing that the total debt of the developing world is over one trillion dollars and that the most onerous effects of such debt are borne by children, and aware that since 1979, arms imports by developing countries have added 15 per cent annually to their growing debt, diverting already scarce resources which could have been spent on child welfare,

Noting that the situation of children in developing countries is **worsening** owing to sharp cuts in health and education apanding made in the **context of** structural adjustment programmes daaignad to cope with the growing debt burden,

Emphasizing that the rights **of** children should be protected in all circumstances, regardless **of ethnic** background, nationality, **race** or **religion**,

### Implementation of the Convention

1. Welcomes the many **precise**, concrete provisions in **the** draft Convention on the Rights of **the** Child which concern childran'a rights to protection and services and to participate in social life, and their right to their own life;
2. Stresses the importance **of** the measures provided for in the draft Convention to **examine** progress made **by** States parties in **fulfilling their obligations**, in **particular**, the importance of the future Committee on the Rights of the Child;
3. Calls on the Parliamanta of all States to urge their respective **Governments** to accadu to this Convention and to ratify it **as** soon as possible **after** its adoption by the United Nations **General** Assembly at its 44th **session**;
4. Asks each Parliament and **Government** to make the necessary **changes** to national **legislation** to align it with the **provisions** of the Convention, it being understood that this process cannot lead to a raattriction of any more favourable rights which may exist in each State;
5. Recommends that **each** State adopt information **policies** aimed at making both children and adults aware of the measures taken to **promote** children's rights and of progress made in the achiavament of **those rights**;

### Action of Parliaments

6. Strongly urges **parliamentarians** the world over to propose new **legislation** in fields such as taxation, social security, labour, housing, health care, working hours, parental leave, education and **services**, that will **enable** parents to ensure that their children enjoy the beat poaaibla conditions for their psychological, physical, **intellectual**, and amotional development;



7. Also strongly urges Parliaments to consider the means by which they can most effectively monitor and contribute to the implementation of children's rights in their own countries by establishing ombuds institutions for children;
8. Calls on all Parliaments, governmental bodies, non-governmental organisations, religious and community groups, and society as a whole to join in a grand alliance for the defence and protection of children's rights;
9. Calls on Parliaments to present initiatives to strengthen families and to promote family stability:
  - (a) Particularly to ensure the protection of the most underprivileged families by improving their living conditions;
  - (b) By supporting parental education programmes in health, nutrition and family planning; and
  - (c) By providing programmes in family planning, immunization and primary health care, making them known and ensuring economic and geographical access to them;
10. Calls on all States to minimize the deleterious effects of technology on children by instituting adequate controls and safeguards;
11. Also calls on Parliaments to improve the draft Convention so that minors, including children under the age of 18, are neither recruited into combatant armed forces nor recruited to take part in hostilities, and stresses that the protection accorded by the Convention should be at least equivalent to that accorded by the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the two Additional Protocols of 1977;
12. Strongly urges Heads of State and Government to convene a summit meeting on children's problems, set concrete goals and take positive action to protect the children of today who will make up the world of tomorrow;
13. Urges Governments and international organizations to ensure that in the implementation of development programmes, priority is given to the well-being of children;

14. Strongly denounces violations of the **rights** of children which result from armed conflict, undemocratic or racist policies and foreign occupation, and urges all Governments to contribute to the **protection** of the rights of children who are oppressed by the inhuman policy of apartheid, who **live in** occupied **territories** or who are refugees;

### Economic considerations

15. Stresses that the rights of children can best be **advanced** and **guaranteed** through concerted efforts by the whole **international** community **to** establish a just international economic **order** and to settle conflicts and remove hotbeds of tension by **means** of dialogue and **negotiations**, so that the precarious situation of children in developing countries may be redressed;
16. Appeals to the industrialized nations and to the international monetary Authorities to provide debt relief to third-world debtor nations and increase **assistance to** them so that they can release more resources to fund children's programmes;
17. Urges all Governments to support disarmament measures and to use **the** funds released to secure the economic and social **development of** children the world over, especially in developing countries ;

### Special concerns

18. Urges all States to guarantee that children **are** protected against exploitation **in** the work force in accordance with international labour Conventions and **Article 32** of the draft convention on **the** Rights of the Child;
19. Calls on all **Parliaments** to ensure that girls are given equal opportunities with boys in all spheres of society, in particular in education, health **care**, food and **equal** remuneration for work;
20. Recognizes the rights of children belonging to national or ethnic **minorities** to enjoy their **own** culture and receive instruction in their mother tongue;
21. Calls on Parliaments to take appropriate measures to strengthen international co-operation for the protection of children's rights in the area of custody, support and visitation where appropriate, and to enable adopted children to maintain contact with their native language, culture and heritage;

22. Urges Parliaments to review national law and practice, **as they concern juveniles, to ensure compatibility with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the "Beijing Rules"), adopted by the UN General Assembly resolution 40/33 of 29 November 1985, and to support present efforts to adopt guidelines on delinquency prevention (the "Riyadh Rules") and Standard Minimum Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty;**
23. Calls on donor **countries** to increase their voluntary **contributions** to the Special Programme for **Sub-Saharan** African Countries Affected by Drought and **Desertification** of the International Fund for Agricultural **Development (IFAD)**, which has made it possible to improve significantly the quality of nutrition **of** the **most vulnerable** population groups concerned, thereby reducing **infant mortality**, also calls on donor countries to increase their contributions **to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)**, and requests all parties concerned to facilitate **the** mission of UNRWA.