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Items 37, 90, 101, 106 and 109
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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO
SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO
COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND
OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ADOPTION OF A CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Letter 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 Palestine 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 secure and recognized borders,

Deeply disappointed at the negative response of the Israeli leaders to the peace initiatives of the Palestinian 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 organizations, 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 settlement 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 participation 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 solutions to the 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 definitive solution and the establishment of total peace in the region, so as to end all acts of violence and prevent further useless bloodshed;
6. Requests the National Groups of all member Parliaments 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)*

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,

Considering 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,

* 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 onslaughts 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,

Stressing 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 forms 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 complete decolonization, end racism and apartheid, and promote the individual and collective rights of nationalities and of ethnic minorities;
3. Recognizes the right of peoples subjected to colonial, neo-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 Forms 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 censorship;

- (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 establish 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;

16. Calls on all States to provide both moral and tangible support to front-line and neighbouring States so that they may free themselves 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 representative 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 Governments 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 bases 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 persist 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 requirements 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 spending made in the context of structural adjustment programmes designed 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 children's 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 Parliaments of all States to urge their respective Governments to accede 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 restriction 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 achievement 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 best possible conditions for their psychological, physical, intellectual, and emotional 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 organizations, 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 under-privileged 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 thirdworld 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.
